

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 32]

नई दिल्ली, अगस्त 3—अगस्त 9, 2008, शनिवार/श्रावण 12—श्रावण 18, 1930

No. 32]

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 3—AUGUST 9, 2008, SATURDAY/SHRAVANA 12—SHRAVANA 18, 1930

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(सीमा एवं उत्पाद शुल्क केन्द्रीय बोर्ड)

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के आयुक्त का कार्यालय, पुणे-II)

पुणे, 14 जुलाई, 2008

संख्या : 02/2008-सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.)

का. आ. 2139.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 152 के खण्ड (ए) के अधीन भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 1-7-1994 को जारी अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.) के अनुसरण में सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अधीन प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, एतद्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निम्नलिखित स्थान अर्थात् गांव : डोंगरपाल, ताल्लुका : सावंतवाडी जिला, सिंधुदुर्ग को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 के अधीन शत-प्रतिशत निर्यात लक्ष्यी यूनिट स्थापन करने के लिए वेयर हाउसिंग स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित कर रहा हूँ।

[फा. सं. : वि.जी.एन.(30)21/ई.ओ.

यू/तकनीकी/पुणे-II/2008]

बी. एस. वासुदेव, आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS)

(OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE, PUNE-II)

Pune, the 14th July, 2008

No. 02/2008-CUS. (N.T.)

S.O. 2139.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 as delegated vide Notification No. 33/94-Cus. (N.T.) dated 1-7-1994 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi under clause (a) of Section 152 of Customs Act, 1962, I, hereby declare the following place namely Village : Dongarpal, Tal : Sawantwadi Distt. Sindhudurg, in the state of Maharashtra as a Warehousing Station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for the purpose of setting up of 100 % Export Oriented Unit.

[F. No. VGN(30)21/EOU/Tech/P.II/2008]

B. S. VASUDEVA, Commissioner

कार्यालय, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

नाशिक, 12 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2140.—आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गए के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(23ग)(VI) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, नासिक एतद्वारा सेंट झेवियर्स शैक्षणिक संस्था, टाऊन सेंटर, सिडको, औरंगाबाद को निर्धारण वर्ष 2007-2008 से आगे की अवधि के लिए एक धार्मिक एवं धर्मादा संस्था के रूप में अनुमोदित करता हूँ।

2. यह अनुमोदन निर्धारण वर्ष, 2007-2008 से वैध रहेगा बशर्ते कि :-

(i) संस्था आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गए के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (23ग) के खण्ड (VI) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप हो एवं उनका अनुपालन करें।

(ii) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्धारित अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष अपनी आय का रिटर्न नियमित रूप से दाखिल करें।

[सं. ना/मु.आ.आ/तक(15/59)/10(23ग)(VI)/2008-09]

श्रीराम सिंह, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
INCOME TAX**

Nasik, the 12th May, 2008

S.O. 2140.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 10(23C)(vi) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 2CA of the IT Rules, 1962, I, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Nashik hereby approve St. Xavier's Education Trust, Town Centre, CIDCO, Aurangabad as a Public Religious and Charitable Trust for the period from A.Y. 2007-2008 onwards.

2. The approval shall be valid from A.Y. 2007-2008 provided that :-

(i) the institution conforms to and complies with the provisions of clause (vi) of sub-section (23C) of Section 10 of the I.T. Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the I.T. Rules, 1962.

(ii) the assessee shall regularly file its return of income before the jurisdictional Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the I.T. Act, 1961.

[No. N/CCIT/Tech.(15/59)/10(23C)(vi)/2008-09]

SRIRAM SINGH, Chief Commissioner of
Income Tax

नाशिक, 27 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2141.—आयकर नियमावली, 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) के उप-खण्ड (VI) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, नाशिक एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित करता हूँ कि नासिक माथाडी तथा अश्विनी रोजगार बोर्ड, नासिक (इसके बाद "बोर्ड" कहा गया) की ओर से प्राप्त की गई कोई आय निम्नलिखित शर्तों के लिए ऐसे व्यक्ति की सकल आय में कराधेय आय के रूप में शामिल नहीं की जाएगी :-

(i) बोर्ड अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा

अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है तथा उस मामले में जहां इसकी पंद्रह प्रतिशत से अधिक आय अप्रैल, 2002 के पहले दिन में या उसके पश्चात् आय एकत्र की गई है, इसकी आय के संचयन राशि के पंद्रह दिन में या उसके पश्चात् आय एकत्र की गई है, इसकी आय के संचयन राशि के पंद्रह प्रतिशत से अधिक होने की अवधि किसी भी स्थिति में पांच वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ;

(ii) बोर्ड उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उप-धारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से अपनी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा ;

(iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी धारा के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाम हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार बोर्ड के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों ;

(iv) बोर्ड आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगी ;

(v) विघटन की स्थिति में बोर्ड अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसमाप्तियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी ।

(vi) बोर्ड अपने खातों की लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा करके धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के तहत निश्चित किए गए स्पष्टीकरण एवं आय के रिटर्न के साथ प्रस्तुत करें । ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट निर्धारित प्रारूप में लेखा परीक्षक से विधिवत हस्ताक्षरित एवं सत्यापित की जाए एवं निर्धारित किए गए ऐसे विवरणों को सम्मुख रखा जाए ।

2. यह अधिसूचना केवल बोर्ड की ओर से आय के प्राप्तकर्ता पर ही लागू होगी न कि इस तरह के प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा किसी प्राप्ति अथवा आय पर । बोर्ड की आय की कराधेयता अथवा अन्यथा पर, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अनुसार पृथक रूप से विचार किया जाए ।

3. यह अधिसूचना नि.व. 2007-08 से आगे के लिए लागू रहेगी ।

4. बाद में यदि यह पाया गया कि बोर्ड की गतिविधियां प्रमाणिक नहीं हैं अथवा उसकी गतिविधियां सभी या किसी एक उन शर्तों के अनुरूप संचालित नहीं की जा रही है जिनके अधीन उसे अधिसूचित किया गया था, तो उपरोक्त अधिसूचना को अधोहस्ताक्षरी द्वारा निरस्त किया जा सकता है ।

[सं. ना/मु.आ.आ/तक(5/3)/10(23ग)(VI)2008-09]

श्रीराम सिंह, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

Nashik, the 27th May, 2008

S.O. 2141.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (vi) of the Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, I Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Nashik hereby notifies that any income received by any person on behalf of Nashik Mathadi and Unprotected Labour Board, Nashik (hereinafter the 'Board') shall not be included in the total income of such person subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) the Board will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established and in a case where more than fifteen per cent of its income is accumulated on or after the 1st day of April, 2002 the period of the accumulation of the amount exceeding fifteen per cent of its income shall in no case exceed five years;
 - (b) the Board will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture, etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
 - (c) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the Board and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
 - (d) the Board will regularly file its return of income before the Income tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - (e) that in the event of dissolution of the Board, its surplus and the assets will be given to an organization with similar objectives;
 - (f) the Board will get its accounts audited by an accountant as defined in Explanation below sub-section (2) of Section 288 and furnish along with the return of Income. The report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.
2. This notification is applicable only to the recipients of income on behalf of the Board and not to any other receipt or income of such recipients. Taxability or otherwise of the income of the Board would be separately considered as per the Provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
 3. This notification is applicable for A.Ys. 2007-08 onwards.
 4. This above notification is liable to be rescinded by the undersigned, if it is subsequently found that the activities of the Board are not genuine or if they are not carried out in accordance with all or

any of the conditions subject to which it was notified.

[No. N/CCIT/Tech/(5/3)/10(23C)(vi)/2008-09]
SRIRAM SINGH, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax

नाशिक, 27 मई, 2008

क्र.आ. 2142.—आयकर नियमावली, 1961 के नियम 2गए के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(23ग)(VI) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, नाशिक एतद्वारा सेन्ट लॉरेन्स एज्युकेशन, द्वारा कैम्ब्रिज स्कूल, सुन्दरवाडी, झाल्टा सर्कल, जालना रोड, औरंगाबाद को निर्धारण वर्ष 2007-2008 की अवधि से आने वाले सर्वजनिक धर्मार्थ एवं धार्मिक संस्था के लिए अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

2. यह अनुमोदन निर्धारण वर्ष, 2007-2008 से वैध रहेगा बशर्त कि :—

(i) संस्था आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गए के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (23ग) के खण्ड (VI) के प्रावधानों के अनुसरण हो एवं उनका अनुपालन करें।

(ii) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्धारित नियमित रूप से उसके अधिकारक्षेत्र के आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष अपनी आय का रिटर्न दाखिल करें।

[सं.पा./मु.आ.आ./तक(15/59)/10(23ग)(VI)/
2008-09-646]

श्रीराम सिंह, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

Nashik, the 27th May, 2008

S.O. 2142.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 10(23C)(vi) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 2CA of the IT Rules, 1962, I, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Nashik hereby approve St. Lawrence Education, C/o Cambridge School, Sunderwadi, Zalta Circle, Jalna Road, Aurangabad as a Public Religious and Charitable Trust for the period from A.Y. 2007-2008 onwards.

2. The approval shall be valid from A.Y. 2007-2008 provided that :

(i) the institution conforms to and complies with the provisions of clause (vi) of sub-section (23C) of Section 10 of the I.T. Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the I.T. Rules, 1962.

(ii) the assessee shall regularly file its return of income before the jurisdictional income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the I.T. Act, 1961.

[No. N/CCIT/Tech.(15/59)/10(23C)(vi)/2008-09-646]

SRIRAM SINGH, Chief Commissioner
of Income Tax

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अगस्त, 2008

क्र.आ. 2143.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग तथा 5इ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (i) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2007

से संगठन एम एस स्वामीनाथन रिसर्च फाउंडेशन, चेन्नई को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन "वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ" की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

- (i) अनुमोदित 'वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संघ' का एक मात्र उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करना होगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन स्वयं ही वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान क्रिया कलाप को जारी रखेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान एवं प्रयुक्त राशि का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य कलाप करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य कलाप को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिवचना सं. 82/2008/फा. सं. 203/64/2007-आ.क.नि. II]

रेनु जौहरी, निदेशक (अ.क.नि.-II)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 1st August, 2008

S.O. 2143.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with rules 5C and 5D of the Income-tax Rules,

1962 (said Rules) with effect from 1-4-2007 in the category of 'scientific research association' subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sole objective of the approved 'scientific research association' shall be to undertake scientific research.
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out the scientific research activity by itself.
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain books of accounts and get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

3. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5D of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 82/2008/F. No. 203/64/2007/ITA-II]

RENU JAUHRI, Director (ITA-II)

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2144.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सूचीबद्ध शाखाओं/कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

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[फा. सं. 11016/4/2008/हिन्दी]

रमेशबाबू अणिवेरी, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद

- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एसीसी-मंचिर्याल शाखा, मंचिर्याल, ए.सी.सी.-मंचिर्याल-504208, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अब्दुल्लापुर शाखा, वासर पोस्ट, अब्दुल्लापुर-504101, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अडा शाखा, अशिफाबाद मंडल, अडा-504293, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अदिलाबाद मुख्य शाखा, मेहन रोड, अदिलाबाद-504001, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अशोकनगर शाखा, 6-3-317, पेद्दपल्ली चौरस्ता, करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अशिफाबाद शाखा, अशिफाबाद, अशिफाबाद-504293 अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हेवी वाटर प्लेट-अश्वापुरम शाखा, अश्वापुरम पोस्ट, मिर्तागुडेम, अश्वापुरम-507116, खम्मम जिला आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अशरावपेट शाखा, 10-91, पोलीस स्टेशन के नजदीक अशरावपेट-507301, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेल्लमपल्ली शाखा, वेल्लमपल्ली बाजार, वेल्लमपल्ली-504251, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश

- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
भद्रचलम शाखा, खम्मम जिला, भद्रचलम-507111, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मैसा शाखा, गंज, मुधोल तालुका, मैसा-504103, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
भीमारम शाखा, वया-मंचिर्याल, चिन्नूर तालुका, भीमारम-504204, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
भूपालपल्ली शाखा, पल्लकाल मंडल, भूपालपल्ली-506169, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बुधवारपेट शाखा, गवनमेंट जूनियर कॉलेज, निर्मल, बुधवारपेट-504106, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बुरगमपहाड़ शाखा, 6-59/1, पोलीस स्टेशन के सामने, बुरगमपहाड़-507114, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सीसीआई टाउनशिप शाखा, अदिलाबाद, अदिलाबाद-504003, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेरियाल शाखा, जनगंज, चेरियाल-506223, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चिन्नूर शाखा, अदिलाबाद जिला, चिन्नूर-504201, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चिट्ताल (अदिलाबाद) शाखा, ग्राम पंचायत समिति बिल्डिंग, चिट्ताल-504306, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चौरस्ता-हनमकोंडा शाखा, जीवनलाल कॉम्प्लेक्स, हनमकोंडा-506011, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चैचरोड-खम्मम शाखा, 7-2-286, विजया कॉम्प्लेक्स, खम्मम-507003, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कलेक्टरेट कॉम्प्लेक्स-अदिलाबाद शाखा, अदिलाबाद, अदिलाबाद-504002, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कलेक्टरेट कॉम्प्लेक्स-करीमनगर शाखा, करीमनगर, करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स-करीमनगर शाखा, कोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स, जगित्याल रोड, कोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स-करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ग्राम्मापेट शाखा 3-14/1, ग्राम्मापेट कार्यालय के सामने, सतुपल्ली-507306, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश

26. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
डोर्नकल शाखा, वरंगल जिला, डोर्नकल-506381, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
27. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दुब्बापल्ली (चेलपुर) शाखा, कटीपीपी कैम्पस, धूपालपल्ली रोड, दुब्बापल्ली (चेलपुर)-506169, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
28. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एदूरनगरम शाखा, एदूरनगरम-506165, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
29. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
फर्टिलाइजर सिटी (गोदाखा) शाखा, पेद्रपल्ली, गोदावरीखनी-505210, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
30. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गंभीररावपेट शाखा, वरंगल जिला, गंभीररावपेट-505304, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
31. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गांधी चौक शाखा, खम्मम, खम्मम-507003, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
32. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गंगाधरा शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, गंगाधरा-505445, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
33. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गरिमेल्ला शाखा, मरिचियाल मंडल, मरिमेल्ला-504208, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
34. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एरिया अस्पताल-गोदावरीखनी शाखा, राम मंदिर रोड, गोदावरीखनी-505209, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
35. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेटनरी कॉलोनी-गोदावरीखनी शाखा, एससीसीएल सेक्टर-4, पन्नूर विलेज-505212, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
36. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वितलनगर-गोदावरीखनी शाखा, एससीसीएस सैक्टर-2, इंदिरा कॉलोनी, गोदावरीखनी-505214, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
37. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
घनपुर शाखा, वरंगल जिला, घनपुर-506143, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
38. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गोदावरीखनी (एससीएल) शाखा, बंगला एरिया, राजीव रहदारी, गोदावरीखनी (एससीएल)-505209, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
39. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गोलेटी शाखा, रेबन मंडल, गोलेटी-504292, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
40. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद, गुंजपडुगू शाखा, वया-मंथनी/गोदावरीखनी, गुंजपडुगू-505184, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
41. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हनुमकोंडा मुख्य शाखा, नक्कलगुट्टा, हनुमकोंडा-506002, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
42. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हुजुराबाद शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, हुजुराबाद-505468, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
43. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इच्छोडा शाखा, बोट तालुका, इच्छोडा-504307, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
44. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जगित्याल शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, जगित्याल-505327, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
45. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जयनूर शाखा, जयनूर, जयनूर-504313, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
46. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जल्लारम शाखा, 8, इनक्लाइन कॉलोनी शापिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, जल्लारम-505211, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
47. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जम्मिकुंटा शाखा, हुजुराबाद तालुका, जम्मिकुंटा-505122, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
48. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जनकापुर शाखा, अशिफाबाद मंडल, जनकापुर-504293, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
49. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जनगांव शाखा, बैंक रोड, जनगांव-506167, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
50. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जन्नारम शाखा, जन्नारम पोस्ट, जन्नारम मंडल, जन्नारम-504205, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
51. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जिल्लेला शाखा, 8-3-86, ओल्ड बस स्टैंड के नजदीक सिरसिल्ला-505301, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
52. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ज्योति नगर शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, ज्योतिनगर-501215, करीम नगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
53. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चिनमया विद्यालया शाखा, एफसीआई चौरस्ता, ज्योतिनगर, चिनमया विद्यालय-505215, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
54. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कलवाश्रीरामपुर शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, कलवाश्री-रामपुर-505153, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
55. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कल्लूर शाखा, 3-44-2, मेइन रोड, कल्लूर-507209, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
56. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कल्यानिखनी शाखा, 64-219, अशोका कॉम्प्लेक्स, कल्यानिखनी-504231, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
57. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कमानपुर शाखा, पेद्रपल्ली तालुका, कमानपुर-505188, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
58. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कामेपल्ली (उतुकूर) शाखा, तल्लागूडेम, कारेपल्ली मंडल, कामेपल्ली (उतुकूर)-507122, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश

59. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कनुकुला शाखा, सुल्तानाबाद मंडल, कनुकुला-505185, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
60. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
करेपल्ली शाखा, एल्लंदु तालुका, करेपल्ली-507122, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
61. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
करीमनगर मुख्य शाखा, 4-1-289, स्टेट बैंक रोड, करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
62. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रामपुर-करीमनगर शाखा, 8-6-48, कौंटी रामपुर, करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
63. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काशीबुग्गा शाखा, 11-23-284, पहली मंजिल, आर.एम. कॉम्प्लेक्स, काशीबुग्गा-506002, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
64. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काजीपेट शाखा, 1-3-111/115, पहली मंजिल मेईन रोड, काजीपेट-506003, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
65. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद, केसमुद्रम शाखा, वरंगल जिला, केसमुद्रम-506112, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
66. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
खम्मम मुख्य शाखा, जुबिलीपुरा, खम्मम-507003, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
67. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वैयक्तिक एवं वाणिज्यिक-खम्मम शाखा, संक्षेप चबन (डी आर डी ए), बुरहनेपुरम वैयक्तिक एवं वाणिज्यिक-खम्मम-507001, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
68. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
खानापुर शाखा, खानापुर मंडल, खानापुर-504203, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
69. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोरटला शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, कोरटला-505326, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
70. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोतगूडेम शाखा, एम.जी. रोड, कोतगूडेम-507101, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
71. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कुसुमांची (जीलाचेरुड) शाखा, 2-88, कुसुमांची, कुसुमांची-507170, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
72. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
लक्ष्मीनगर-जलगांव शाखा, 33-59, स्वतंत्रा चौक, लक्ष्मीनगर-जनगांव-505209, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
73. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
लक्ष्मीनगरम शाखा, दम्मागूडा मंडल, लक्ष्मीनगरम-507137, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
74. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
लिंगापुर शाखा, कदम मंडल, खानापुर तालुका, लिंगापुर-504202, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
75. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
लक्ष्मिपेट शाखा, लक्ष्मिपेट तालुका, लक्ष्मिपेट-504215, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
76. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मधिरा शाखा, खम्मम जिला, मधिरा-507203, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
77. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मधिराल शाखा, गंगारेड्डी रोड, मधिराल-504208, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
78. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मंदमरी शाखा, मंदमरी शाखा (टांफाल), मंदमरी-504231, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
79. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मंकम्मोट्टा शाखा, सं. 7-1-256, मंकम्मोट्टा-505002, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
80. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मंथनी (कृषिशा) शाखा, मंथनी, मंथनी-505184, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
81. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मणुगूरु शाखा, खम्मम जिला, मणुगूरु-507117, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
82. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मेटपल्ली शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, मेटपल्ली-505325, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
83. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मेटपल्ली (कृषिशा) शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, मेटपल्ली-505225, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
84. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मुफेल शाखा, मुफेल तालुका, मुफेल-504102, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
85. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मुलकनूर शाखा, भीमदेवरपल्ली मंडल, मुलकनूर-505471, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
86. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मुत्तारम शाखा, मुत्तारम पोस्ट/मंडल, मुत्तारम-505153, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
87. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नरनूर शाखा, नरनूर, नरनूर-504329, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
88. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नरसमपेट शाखा, वरंगल जिला, नरसमपेट-506132, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
89. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नरसापुर (अदिलाबाद जि), शाखा निर्मल तालुका, नरसापुर (जि)-504104, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
90. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नेलकोंडपल्ली शाखा, टंक रोड, नेलकोंडपल्ली-507160, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
91. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
निर्मल शाखा, होटल तिरुमला प्रिमिसेस, निर्मल-504106, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
92. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इनआई टी, वरंगल शाखा, वरंगल, वरंगल-506004, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश

93. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वै एवं से वै-नसपुर शाखा, क्यू/5, सी79, एवं 80,
एससीसीएचसी, नसपुर-504303, अदिलाबाद जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश
94. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
परकाल शाखा, बैंक स्ट्रीट, परकाल, परकाल-506164,
वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
95. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पेद वंगरा शाखा, कोडकंड्ला मंडल, पेद वंगरा-506317,
वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
96. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पेददपल्ली, कृविशा शाखा, भूमनगर, पेददपल्ली-505172,
करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
97. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पेगडालपल्ली शाखा, वया-गोपालपल्ली, मल्लियाल ता
पेगडालपल्ली-505532, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
98. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पेम्बी शाखा, खनापुर तालूका, पेम्बी-504203, अदिलाबाद
जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
99. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पिओ आईटीडीए-भद्राचलम शाखा, आईटीडीए कॉम्प्लेक्स,
भद्राचलम, पिओ आईटीडीए-भद्राचलम-507111, खम्मम
जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
100. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पोस्टाफीस एरिया शाखा, 9-4-142, पकाशम स्टेडीयम के
सामने, कोव्वागुडेम-507101, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
101. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रायपती शाखा, रायपती पोस्ट/मंडल, रायपती-506314,
वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
102. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रामगुडम शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, रामगुडम-505208,
करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
103. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रामकृष्णापुरम शाखा, वी जोन सेंटर, राजीव चौक,
रामकृष्णापुरम-504301, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
104. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रेखापल्ली शाखा वी आर पुरम मंडल, रेखापल्ली-507135,
खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
105. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रोटरी नगर-खम्मम शाखा, वार्ड सं. 7, डार सं 5-1-19/1,
खम्मम-507002 खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
106. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रुद्रमपुर शाखा क्यारटर सं बी. चुम्मारी सं. 1,
रुद्रमपुर-507118, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
107. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ल म उ शाखा-मंचिर्याल शाखा, 8-401, मेइन रोड,
मंचिर्याल-504208, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
108. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सारंगपुर (अदिलाबाद जि) शाखा अदिलाबाद जिला,
सारंगपुर-504113, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
109. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सत्तूपल्ली शाखा, सत्तूपल्ली-507303, खम्मम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश
110. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सत्तूपल्ली (कृविशा) शाखा खम्मम जिला,
सत्तूपल्ली-507303. खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
111. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सत्यनारायणपुरम शाखा, वांगूर तालूका,
सत्यनारायणपुरम-507140, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
112. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेवा शाखा-करीमनगर शाखा 3-5-20, डॉक्टरस स्ट्रीट सेवा
शाखा-करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
113. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेवा शाखा-खम्मम शाखा, जुबिलीपुरा ट्रंक रोड,
खम्मम -507001, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
114. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेवा शाखा-वरंगल शाखा, जेपीएन रोड, वरंगल,
वरंगल-506001, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
115. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एसआईआईएल-पोलोचा शाखा, सिल कॉम्प्लेक्स,
पालोचा-507154, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
116. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिरसिल्ला शाखा, करीमनगर जिला, सिरसिल्ला-505301,
करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
117. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिरिपुरम-खम्मम शाखा, 1-854, ओवर ब्रिड्ज के ऊपर,
वैरा रोड, मधिरा-507203, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
118. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिरिपुर कागजनगर शाखा, सिरिपुर तालूका, सिरिपुर
कागजनगर-504296, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
119. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ल म उ शाखा-खम्मम शाखा सं. 11-2-16 से 19, वैरा
रोड, खम्मम-507001, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
120. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ल म उ शाखा-वरंगल शाखा, सं. 16-10-518/1, अंडल
ब्रिड्ज रोड, वरंगल-506002, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
121. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
श्रीरामपुर शाखा मेइन रोड, श्रीरामपुर, श्रीरामपुर-504208,
अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
122. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सुदिमेल्ला शाखा यल्लंडु, सुदिमेल्ला-507123, अदिलाबाद
जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
123. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सुल्तानाबाद शाखा, मेइन रोड, पेददपल्ली ता,
सुल्तानाबाद-505185, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
124. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तल्लाडा शाखा, सं. 7-295, तल्लाडा-507167, खम्मम
जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
125. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तोर्सर शाखा वरंगल जिला, तोर्सर-506163, वरंगल जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश

126. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद, विम्मापुर शाखा एलएमडी कॉलोनी, तिम्मापुर-505527, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
127. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद ट्रेजरी शाखा-खम्मम शाखा, कलेक्टर कॉम्प्लेक्स, खम्मम-507002, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
128. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद उटनूर शाखा, वया-लक्षितपेट, उटनूर तालुका, उटनूर-504311, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
129. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद उटनूर शाखा, मोनाक्कोटूर मंडल, उटनूर-505505, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
130. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वीएम बंजार शाखा, पेनुबल्ली पोस्ट, वी एम बंजार-507302, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
131. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वाविलालपल्ली-करीमनगर शाखा, 3-7-324, एपीएसईवी स्टेट हाउस, वाविलालपल्ली-करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
132. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वेलगटूर शाखा, मंडल वेलगटूर, वेलगटूर-505526, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
133. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वेमुलावाडा शाखा, करीमनगर, जिला, वेमुलावाडा-505302, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
134. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वेंकटापुरम शाखा, खम्मम जिला, वेंकटापुरम-507136, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
135. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद विलास सागर शाखा, विलास सागर (पोस्ट), बोईनपल्ली ता. विलास सागर-505524, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
136. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वॉकिडी शाखा अदिलाबाद जिला, वॉकिडी-504295, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
137. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वरंगल मुख्य शाखा, जेपीएन रोड, वरंगल-506002, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
138. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वरदन्नपेट शाखा, वरंगल जिला, वरदन्नपेट-506313, वरंगल जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
139. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद वैरा शाखा, मेईन रोड, वैरा-507165, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
140. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद यल्लदू शाखा खम्मम जिला, यल्लदू-507123, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
141. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद परम्पेट शाखा, तालुका चिन्नूर मंडल, परम्पेट-507126, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
142. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद जिल्लापरिषद्-खम्मम शाखा, वेरा रोड, खम्मम-507002, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
143. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद करीमनगर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय शाखा, 4-1-289, स्टेट बैंक रोड, करीमनगर-505001, करीमनगर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
144. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद मंचिर्याल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय शाखा, गंगारेड्डी रोड, मंचिर्याल-504208, अदिलाबाद जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
145. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद काचिनपल्ली शाखा, गुंडाला मंडल, काचिनपल्ली-0, खम्मम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश
146. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद आदिनाथ कमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, शाप नं. 1, 2 पुणे सातारा रोड, बिम्बेवाडी, पुणे-411037
147. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद ए-64, गोकुलधाम, गोरगांव, (प), मुंबई-400063
148. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद प्रणाम को-ऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग, सोसायटी, चीकूवाडी, बोरिवली (प), मुंबई-400092
149. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद पावरग्रिड कैम्पस, सम्प्रति नगर, नारी रिंग रोड, नागपुर-440026
150. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद खारघर शाखा, एकमा एवेन्यु, भूमितल, प्लॉट नं. सी-94, सेक्टर-12, पोखले हाई स्कूल के पीछे, खारघर, नवी मुंबई-410210
151. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद 882, भूतल, ईस्ट पार्क रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली, पिन कोड-110005
152. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद जे-13/4, पटेल मार्केट, राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली, पिन कोड-110027
153. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद जी ए 11, रहेजी स्क्वायर, आई एम टी मानेसर, जिला गुडगांव, हरियाणा, पिन कोड-120050
154. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद कृष्णा टावर, सेक्टर-12, द्वारका, नई दिल्ली, पिन कोड-110075
155. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद पी एण्ड एस बी शाखा, के जी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली, पिन कोड-110011
156. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद लखनऊ शाखा, सधु मार्ग, 6-बी एस ए एस हाउस हजरत गंज, लखनऊ, पिन कोड-226001

औरंगाबाद अंशल के नियंत्रणाधीन ऐसी शाखाएं, जो राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 (4) के अधीन अधिसूचित की जानी हैं :

157. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेवा शाखा, औरंगाबाद, पिन-431001
158. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
औसा रोड, शाखा लातूर, पिन-413351
159. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एस. आर. टी. मेडिकल कॉलेज शाखा, अम्बाजोगाई, पिन-413517
160. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
येतला शाखा, नांदेड़ जिला, महाराष्ट्र
161. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वाल्सावंगी शाखा, जालना जिला, पिन-431132, महाराष्ट्र
162. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ए डी बी मेडक, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502110
163. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ए पी एच बी कुकटपल्ली, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500872
164. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बुद्धेन, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500030
165. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेंगनूर, अल्लेप्पी, केरल-689121
166. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेटपुट, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600031
167. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
धारूर रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501121
168. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एयर कार्गो, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500016
169. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अरूटला, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501508
170. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सी ए सी चेन्नई, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600001
171. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेंगुबल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501501
172. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेवेस्ता, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501503
173. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दोमा, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501502
174. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अलकापुरी, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500035
175. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बशीराबाद, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501143
176. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सीएसी-(सिकंदराबाद), हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
177. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेन्नई-मुख्य, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600001
178. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोयंबटूर, कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु-640018
179. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दुब्बक, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502208
180. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आलूर, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501503
181. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बेगमपेट, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500016
182. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कालीकट, कालीकट, केरल-673004
183. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेन्नई-हजार लाइट्स, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600014
184. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कमर्शियल, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
185. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एडुमैलराम, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502205
186. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गजवेल, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502278
187. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हटनूर, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502296
188. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आईसीएसए-एगमोर, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600008
189. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जे एन टी यू कैम्पस, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500072
190. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
करनकोट-सी सी आई, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501158
191. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोवैपुदुर, कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु-641042
192. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गंदेड, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509341
193. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हिम्मतनगर, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500264
194. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आईडीपीएल कॉलोनी, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500037
195. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जोगिपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502270
196. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कीसरा, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501301
197. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोयम्बेडु, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600107
198. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जनरल बाजार, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
199. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आई.ई. मड्चल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501401
200. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इंदिरागनर, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600020
201. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ककतीयनगर, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500008

202. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काडकूरला, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502312
203. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कुलकर्णी, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509335
204. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
घटकेसर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501301
205. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इब्राहिमपट्टनम, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501506
206. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इब्राहिमपट्टनम, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502296
207. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कडूर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509351
208. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोहिर, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502210
209. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कुसैगुडा, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-508062
210. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एम.सी. कोयंबटूर, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600092
211. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मर्पल्लकलन, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501282
212. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मोइनाबाद, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501518
213. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मैलारंगड्डा, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500025
214. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
न्यू भोइगुडा, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
215. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पी. एन. पुदुर, कोयंबटूर, तमिलनाडु-601041
216. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मदुरै, मदुरै, तमिलनाडु-625001
217. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मेडक मुख्य, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502110
218. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मौला-अली, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500040
219. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नागसमुंदर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501107
220. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एनआईआरडी, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500030
221. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
परगी ए डी बी, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501501
222. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
महेश्वरम, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509359
223. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मेडकल मुख्य, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501401
224. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मोउंट रोड, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600035
225. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नारायणखेड, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502286
226. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
निजामपेट, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500072
227. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
परगी मुख्य, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501501
228. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मलकपुर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501157
229. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मिर्जापेट, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501509
230. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एम पी एस एफ-अ. का. हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
231. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नरसापुर, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502313
232. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ओल्ड बोइंगपल्ली, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500011
233. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पटलूर रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501202
234. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पोरु, किल्लिल्ल, तमिलनाडु-600116
235. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रायदुर्ग, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500008
236. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आरएसईसीसी, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600035
237. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सरदासनगर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509222
238. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
शंकरपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502271
239. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एसएसईसीसी, सिर्सादसबाद, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
240. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
प्रतापनगर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500040
241. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राजेन्द्र नगर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500030
242. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सदाशिवपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502291
243. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सरस्वती, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500060
244. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
शंकरपल्ली, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश
245. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सोलुस वेल्सली, आंध्र प्रदेश-635814
246. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पुदुर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501101
247. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
समंतपुर, रंगरेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500013
248. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेल्म, सार्लोम, तमिलनाडु-606001
249. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सर्विस शाखा, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600014

250. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
शिवरामपल्ली, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500252
251. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एसएसआई-चेलपल्ली, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500051
252. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आर.सी. पुराम, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-500032
253. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रामाधमपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502101
254. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सांगारेड्डी, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502001
255. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
शाबद, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509217
256. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिद्धिपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502103
257. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
टी, नगर, चैन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600017
258. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ताडूर मुख्य, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501141
259. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
उप्पल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500039
260. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेन्कटा, एर्नाकुलम, केरल-682025
261. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
याचरम, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501509
262. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अमीरपेट, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509325
263. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बौरमपेट, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500043
264. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
टी एफ सी पी सी, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500001
265. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वाल्मीकिनगर, चैन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600041
266. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
विकराबाद, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501101
267. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
यलाल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501144
268. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चेरियाल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501301
269. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सीपीसीसी-अं. का., हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
270. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तुमकुटा, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500014
271. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वनस्थलिपुरम, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500661
272. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेस्ट मारेडपल्ली, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500026
273. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जहीरबाद, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502220
274. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
हबिसगुडा, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500078
275. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इक्रिसैट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502319
276. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तिरुवल्ला, पतनमिथित, केरल-689107
277. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेलाचेरी, चैन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600042
278. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेस्ट ताम्बरम, चैन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600045
279. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कंकल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501509
280. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कोंगरकलन, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501510
281. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एल. बी. नगर, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500963
282. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चैतन्यपुरी, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500060
283. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नवाबपेट, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501111
284. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ओएसएफ, चैन्नई, चैन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600001
285. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पोंण्डीचेरी, पोंण्डीचेरी
286. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तिरुवनंतपुरम, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल-695023
287. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एर्नाकुलम, एर्नाकुलम, तमिलनाडु-682035
288. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आर. पी. रोड, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500003
289. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रंगमपेट, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502381
290. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सार्क, अं. का., हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश-500001
291. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
शमशाबाद, एस एस आई, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500218
292. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जिल्लेल्लगुडा, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500079
293. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेन्नेचेद, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509339
294. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वेस्ट-मल्काजगिरि, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-500047
295. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
तांडूर ए डी बी, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501141
296. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मरिकल, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-509340
297. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मोहम्मदाबाद, रंगारेड्डी, आंध्र प्रदेश-501225

298. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मैलापुर, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु-600004
299. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिर्गापुर, मेडक, आंध्र प्रदेश-502207

विशाखापट्टणम, अंध्र

क्षेत्र-I

300. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एम.वी. पालेम शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530017, आंध्र प्रदेश
301. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चूचुकोडा शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-531055, आंध्र प्रदेश
302. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
आलमंदा शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-531030, आंध्र प्रदेश
303. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एम. सी. काम्प्लेक्स शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530020, आंध्र प्रदेश
304. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
लॉसन्सबे कॉलनी शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530017, आंध्र प्रदेश
305. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
वैयक्तिक एवं सेवा बैंकिंग शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530013, आंध्र प्रदेश
306. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दीपांजलीनगर शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-531020, आंध्र प्रदेश
307. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पी. एम. पालेम शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530041, आंध्र प्रदेश
308. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जिला कोर्ट काम्प्लेक्स शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530002, आंध्र प्रदेश
309. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
अक्कयपालेम शाखा, विशाखापट्टणम जिला, पिन कोड-530016, आंध्र प्रदेश
310. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एस.बी.टी. मार्केट शाखा, विजयनगरम जिला पिन कोड-535003, आंध्र प्रदेश
311. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पावर्ती पुरम शाखा, विजयनगरम जिला, पिन कोड-535501, आंध्र प्रदेश
312. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नरसन्नापेट शाखा, श्रीकाकुलम जिला, पिन कोड-532421, आंध्र प्रदेश
313. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
बेरहमपुर शाखा, गंजाम जिला, पिन कोड-760005,

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314. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, विजयवाड़ा, पिन कोड-520003, आंध्र प्रदेश

315. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गांधी नगर शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520003, आंध्र प्रदेश
316. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सिविल कोर्ट शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520002, आंध्र प्रदेश
317. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
पटमलंका शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520001, आंध्र प्रदेश
318. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे शाखा, विजयवाड़ा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520001, आंध्र प्रदेश
319. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चिट्टीनगर शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520009, आंध्र प्रदेश
320. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
सेवा शाखा, विजयवाड़ा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520002, आंध्र प्रदेश
321. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मोगलराजपुरम शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-520010, आंध्र प्रदेश
322. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जगध्यापेट शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-521175, आंध्र प्रदेश
323. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गुडीवाडा, शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-521301, आंध्र प्रदेश
324. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मछलीपट्टणम शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-521001, आंध्र प्रदेश
325. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मुद्दूर शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-521261, आंध्र प्रदेश
326. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
नुजविड शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-521201, आंध्र प्रदेश
327. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कृष्णलंका शाखा, कृष्णा जिला, पिन कोड-522007, आंध्र प्रदेश
328. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चन्द्रमौली नगर शाखा, गुंटूर जिला, पिन कोड-522007, आंध्र प्रदेश
329. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रौपीचेरला शाखा, गुंटूर जिला, पिन कोड-522615, आंध्र प्रदेश
330. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
गुम्नमपाडु शाखा, गुंटूर जिला, पिन कोड-522614, आंध्र प्रदेश
331. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
ऑगोस्त शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523001, आंध्र प्रदेश

332. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कनूल रोड शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523002,
आंध्र प्रदेश
333. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
चीराला शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523155,
आंध्र प्रदेश
334. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
इकौल्लू शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523167,
आंध्र प्रदेश
335. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
दूपांडु शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523330,
आंध्र प्रदेश
336. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कंयुकुरु शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523105,
आंध्र प्रदेश
337. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
टंगुदूरु शाखा, प्रकाशम जिला, पिन कोड-523274,
आंध्र प्रदेश

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338. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काक्कीनाडा शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533001,
आंध्र प्रदेश
339. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काक्कीनाडा-तीसरी बटालियन शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
पिन कोड-533005, आंध्र प्रदेश
340. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काक्कीनाडा-सर्वपरम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
पिन कोड-533005, आंध्र प्रदेश
341. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
काक्कीनाडा-जिला परिषद शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन
कोड-533004, आंध्र प्रदेश
342. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
कीसनाकुरु शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533220,
आंध्र प्रदेश
343. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मास्तरम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533214,
आंध्र प्रदेश
344. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राजमंद्री शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533001,
आंध्र प्रदेश
345. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राजमंद्री-कोटागुम्मम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
पिन कोड-533001, आंध्र प्रदेश
346. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राजमंद्री-एमजीडब्ल्यू सी एम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
पिन कोड-533103, आंध्र प्रदेश
347. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राऊलापालेम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533238,
आंध्र प्रदेश
348. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
रायवरम शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533346,
आंध्र प्रदेश
349. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
राजोल शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533242,
आंध्र प्रदेश
350. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
मंडापेटा शाखा, पूर्व गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-533308,
आंध्र प्रदेश
351. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
एलुरु शाखा, पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला, पिन कोड-534001,
आंध्र प्रदेश
352. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद
जंगारेड्डीगुडेम शाखा, पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला,
पिन कोड-534447, आंध्र प्रदेश
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर
नई दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय**
353. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
एस. बी. टो हाउस, 18/4, आर्य समाज रोड, तृतीय तल,
करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110 005, दूरभाष :
28751648-52, फैक्स : 28751651
ई-मेल dgm Delhi@sbt.co.in
354. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड, गुडगाँव, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 9, पालम
गुडगाँव रोड, गुडगाँव, हरियाणा-122015
355. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
डी एल एफ एन्क्लेव एस जी नं. - 106, गलेरिया माल,
फेज-IV गुडगाँव
356. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
सेक्टर 18, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, उद्योग मीनार, hside
बिल्डिंग, उद्योग विहार, फेज V गुडगाँव
357. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
सेक्टर 8, रोहिणी शाखा, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं 10005, बालाजी
प्लाजा, सेक्टर 8, पॉकेट C-9 रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली 110085
358. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
नोएडा शाखा, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं 53, सेक्टर 18, J 1&2 ब्लॉक
गौतम बुद्ध नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश 201301
359. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
करोल बाग शाखा, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 2651, एस. बी. टी
हाउस, 18/4, आर्य समाज रोड, करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110005
360. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
स्वरूप नगर, कानपुर, 1st फ्लोर, नादरी कॉम्प्लेक्स, स्वरूप
नगर, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश 208002

361. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
जयपुर - एम आई रोड शाखा, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 354, पहली
मंजिल, श्याम अनुकंपा, अशोक मार्ग, सी-स्कीम,
जयपुर-राजस्थान 302 001
362. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
चंडीगढ़ शाखा, SCO नं. 206-207, सब सिटी सेन्टर,
सेक्टर-34 ए, चंडीगढ़ 160022
363. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
ए आर एम बी शाखा, नई दिल्ली, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 2658,
एस. बी. टी हाउस, 18/4, आर्य समाज रोड, करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली -110 005
364. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
लखनऊ शाखा, सेक्टर एफ, कपूरथला कॉम्प्लेक्स,
अलीगंज, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 226020
365. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट शाखा गेट नं. 4 ए, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बीवन
तारा बिल्डिंग 5, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -
110001
366. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
आर. के. पुरम शाखा, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 4, पहली मंजिल,
अंसल चैम्बर्स, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली -110066
367. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 4832, विनय
नगर, बंगाली सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, सरोजनी नगर, नई
दिल्ली -110023
368. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
सेवा शाखा, एम 127, 2nd फ्लोर, आउटर सर्किल, कनाट
सर्कस, नई दिल्ली - 110001
369. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली ws 112 C, मीनाक्षी गार्डन, मेन
नजफगढ़ रोड, तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली - 110018
370. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
कमर्शियल शाखा, त्रावणकोर हाउस, कस्तूरबा गाँधी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली - 110001
371. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर,
मयूर विहार शाखा 1st फ्लोर, सचदेवा प्लाजा, मयूर विहार
फेज II, दिल्ली - 110092
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372. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एससीओ-431, सेक्टर-8, पंचकूला, जिला पंचकूला
(हरियाणा) -134 109
373. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एसएसआई विशेष शाखा जी. टी. रोड, पानीपत (हरियाणा)
374. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(कपड़ा मार्केट) अम्बाला सिटी, (हरियाणा) -134 002
375. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मकान नं. 2128-29, ब्लॉक नं. 2 सपाटू रोड, अम्बाला
सिटी जी. टी. रोड, (हरियाणा) -134 002
376. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(सदर बाजार), अम्बाला कैंट (हरियाणा) -134 001
377. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
हाऊसिंग बोर्ड कालोनी 238, रामबाग रोड, अम्बाला कैंट
(हरियाणा) -133 001
378. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एस. ए. जैन कॉलेज, अम्बाला सिटी (हरियाणा)
379. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
आर्य गर्ल्स कॉलेज, अम्बाला कैंट (हरियाणा)
380. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
चंडीगढ़ रोड, धूलकोट, अम्बाला सिटी (हरियाणा)
381. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
हुड्डा सैक्टर -9, अम्बाला सिटी (हरियाणा) -134 003
382. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
अनाज मण्डी, कलयात, तहसील नरवाना, जिला कैथल
(हरियाणा) -126 117
383. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एन. जी. एम. नई अनाज मण्डी, कैथल, जिला
कैथल (हरियाणा) -132 027
384. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रामधली जिला कैथल (हरियाणा)
385. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कुरार तहसील नरवाना, जिला कैथल (हरियाणा) -132147
386. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
गुहला चीका डाकघर चीका, जिला कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)
-132034
387. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
पिहोवा, डाकघर पिहोवा, तहसील पिहोवा, जिला कुरुक्षेत्र
(हरियाणा) -132128
388. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कुरुक्षेत्र, जिला कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा) -132118
389. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
शाहबाद मारफण्डा, जिला कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा) -132135
390. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
आर्य हाई स्कूल, धानेसर (कुरुक्षेत्र) (हरियाणा) -132118
391. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
नजदीक सिवल हस्पताल रोड लाडवा, जिला कुरुक्षेत्र
(हरियाणा) -136132
392. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कालका, जिला पंचकूला (हरियाणा) -133 302
393. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
चण्डी मन्दिर, तहसील कालका, जिला पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
-133 302
394. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कालका, एन. आर. डब्ल्यू, जिला पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
-133 302

395. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
पर्सनल बैंकिंग शाखा, (सैक्टर-6) पंचकूला, जिला
पंचकूला (हरियाणा) -134 109
396. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एस. सी. ओ. 80 सैक्टर -12, पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
397. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एस. एम. एरिया, शुगर मिल एरिया, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 40,
यमुना नगर, (हरियाणा) -135 001
398. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
यमुनागर (हरियाणा) -135 001
399. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया यमुना नगर (हरियाणा) -135 001
400. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
गांव व डाकघर मुसतफाबाद, जिला यमुना नगर,
(हरियाणा) -133 102
401. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
ए. डी. बी. जगाधरी, जिला यमुना नगर (हरियाणा)
-135 003
402. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कैथल (ए. डी. बी.), जिला कैथल (हरियाणा) -132027
403. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रामगढ़ तहसील कालका, जिला यमुना नगर (हरियाणा)
-140202
404. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
जगाधरी, उत्तरी रेलवे वर्कशाप, जिला यमुना नगर
(हरियाणा) -135 002
405. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
संत गुरु नानक खालसा हाई स्कूल जगाधरी, जिला
यमुनागर (हरियाणा) -135 002
406. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
यमुना नगर (एस. एस. आई), जिला यमुनागर
(हरियाणा) -135 001
407. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(जी. एम. जी. सी.) संतपुरा, यमुना नगर
(हरियाणा) -135 001
408. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
बिलासपुर, जिला यमुनागर (हरियाणा)
409. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(मिनी सैक्ट्रीएट) जगाधरी, जिला यमुनागर (हरियाणा)
-135 003
410. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
तहसील व जिला जींद, (हरियाणा) -126 102
411. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
पटियाला चौक, जींद (हरियाणा) -126 102
412. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मिनी सैक्ट्रीएट एरिया 10 हाउसिंग बोर्ड कालोनी, जींद
(हरियाणा) -126 102
413. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
डुमेर खां कलां, तहसील नरवाना, जिला जींद (हरियाणा)
-126 116
414. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
करसिंधू तहसील व जिला जींद (हरियाणा) -126 015
415. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
डी. आर. डी. ए. जींद (हरियाणा) -126 102
416. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रेलवे रोड, करनाल (मेन) (हरियाणा) -132 001
417. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
घरौंडा, जी. टी. रोड तहसील व जिला करनाल
(हरियाणा) -132 114
418. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
एन. डी. आर. आई. करनाल (हरियाणा) -132 001
419. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
असंध, जिला करनाल (हरियाणा) -132 009
420. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
बवाना, गांव व डाकघर बुआना लखखु, जिला करनाल
(हरियाणा) -132 141
421. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
अर्बन एस्टेट, सैक्टर-13, करनाल (हरियाणा) -132 001
422. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मुहाऊदीनपुर तहसील व जिला करनाल (हरियाणा)
423. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
दयाल सिंह कॉलेज करनाल, जिला करनाल (हरियाणा)
-132 001
424. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
अर्बन एस्टेट, सैक्टर-6, करनाल (हरियाणा) -132 001
425. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
जी-40, स्कूल-कम-कनाल एरिया, नीलोखेड़ी, 132117
जिला करनाल (हरियाणा)
426. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
जी. टी. रोड पानीपत (हरियाणा) -132 103
427. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
समालखा, जिला पानीपत (हरियाणा) -132 105
428. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
थर्मल प्लांट, पानीपत (हरियाणा) -132 105
429. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
फर्टिलाइजर कॉम्पलैक्स, डाकघर खादी आश्रम जी. टी.
रोड, पानीपत (हरियाणा) -132 104
430. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
नजदीक पुरानी कचहरीयां, रोहतक रोड सोनीपत
(हरियाणा) -131 001
431. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
गढ़वाल, गांव व डाकघर गढ़वाल, जिला सोनीपत (हरियाणा)
-131 030

432. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मिनी सैक्टीऐट, सोनीपत (हरियाणा)-131 001
433. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला
छोटी मण्डी, रेलवे रोड, गन्नौर, जिला सोनीपत (हरियाणा)
434. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
भिवानी (रेलवे रोड) तहसील व जिला भिवानी
(हरियाणा)-125 021
435. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
भिवानी, (नई अनाज मण्डी) तहसील व जिला भिवानी
(हरियाणा)-125 021
436. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कुंगर तहसील व जिला भिवानी, (हरियाणा)-125 041
437. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
विकास नगर, भिवानी, तहसील व जिला भिवानी,
(हरियाणा)-125 021
438. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
नेकीपुर-डिगवा, गांव व डाकघर
नेकीपुर, वाया डिगवा तहसील लुहारू
जिला भिवानी (हरियाणा)
439. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मिनी सैक्टीऐट, भिवानी, तहसील व जिला
भिवानी (हरियाणा)-125 021
440. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(आदर्श कॉलेज), जिला-भिवानी (हरियाणा)
441. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
हिसार (रेलवे रोड) तहसील व
जिला हिसार (हरियाणा)-125 001
442. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
मायर गांव व डाकघर मायर तहसील दोहाना,
जिला हिसार (हरियाणा)-125 001
443. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
खडक पुनिया, जिला हिसार, तहसील हांसी
(हरियाणा)-126 011
444. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
हिसार आटोमोबाइल मार्केट 206-207 बरनाला रोड
हिसार (हरियाणा)-125 001
445. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
(दौलतपुर चौक) वार्ड नं.-3 बरवाला जिला हिसार
(हरियाणा)-126 010
446. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
भूना जाखल, भूना रोड, जिला फतेहाबाद (हरियाणा)
447. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
दोहाना आई.जी.गर्वनमेंट कॉलेज बिल्डिंग, नजदीक एस.ओ.
एम. ऑफिस सिवल
448. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
नारनौल (जिला कोर्टस) तहसील नारनौल, जिला मोहिन्द्रगढ़
(हरियाणा)-123 001
449. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
बवाना, गांव व डाकघर बवाना,
जिला मोहिन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा)-123 029
450. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
अटेली मण्डी, जिला मोहिन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा)
451. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
कनीना मण्डी, डाकघर कनीना, जिला मोहिन्द्रगढ़,
(हरियाणा)-123 027
452. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रतिया जिला फतेहाबाद, (हरियाणा)
453. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
खेड़ी सांपला, (नजदीक रेलवे स्टेशन) जिला रोहतक
(हरियाणा)-124 501
454. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रोहतक, जिला रोहतक (हरियाणा)-124 001
455. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
सर्कूलर रोड, डी.एल.एफ. कालोनी, रोहतक,
जिला रोहतक (हरियाणा)-124 001
456. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
काठ मण्डी, रोहतक, जिला रोहतक (हरियाणा)-124 001
457. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
सिरसा मेन, 203, न्यू एडीशनल तहसील व
जिला सिरसा (हरियाणा)-125 055
458. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
नधू श्री चोपला तहसील व
जिला सिरसा (हरियाणा)-125 055
459. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
रनिया (नजदीक बस स्टैंड) जिला सिरसा
(हरियाणा)-125 055
460. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
ऐलनाबाद, मेन बाजार, ममेरा चौक
जिला सिरसा (हरियाणा)
461. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
सैक्टर-15, एससीओ-11, पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
462. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
सैक्टर-20, एससीओ 236
पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
463. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला,
माता मनसा देवी कम्प्लैक्स, सैक्टर-5, एससीओ 87-88
पंचकूला (हरियाणा)
- सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया**
464. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पीएमटी लोणी शाखा, यूटीलिटी कांप्लेक्स, लोणी, बुदुक,
ता. राहता, जिला-अहमदनगर, महाराष्ट्र
465. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सिवनी मालवा शाखा, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के सामने,
बनापुर-सिवनी मालवा रोड, होशंगाबाद (म.प्र.)
पिनकोड : 461 221

466. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
मोहता नगर शाखा, भागीरथपुरा, इन्दौर-म.प्र.
467. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
ग्वालियर विकास प्राधिकरण शाखा 1, रविनगर,
ग्वालियर विकास प्राधिकरण ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश)
पिन : 474 002
468. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
अशोक नगर शाखा, मंडी रोड,
अशोक नगर (म.प्र.)
469. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
शुजालपुर शाखा, 11/259, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
शुजालपुर, जिला. शाजापुर, म.प्र.
पिन कोड : 456333
470. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गोपालगंज शाखा, गोपालगंज सागर, म.प्र.,
पिन : 470 001
471. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
हसनगंज पोस्ट ऑफिस हसनगंज,
जिला. कटिहार (बिहार)
472. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
एंगिल पब्लिक स्कूल शाखा, सहदेव गली, विश्वास नगर,
दिल्ली-110 032
473. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
डी डी ए मंगलापुरी शाखा, डी.डी.ए. प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिस,
मंगलापुरी, दिल्ली-110 045
474. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सेक्टर 18, रोहिणी शाखा, एच 3/27, सेक्टर 18,
रोहिणी, दिल्ली-110 085
475. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
शालीमार बाग शाखा, बी.पी. 56, शालीमार बाग,
दिल्ली-110 088
476. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
एयरफोर्स स्टेशन शाखा, 412, एयरफोर्स स्टेशन,
क्लब रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
477. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज एवं हास्पिटल शाखा,
लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज एवं हास्पिटल
पंचकुइया रोड के सामने नई दिल्ली-110001
478. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
न्यू ग्रीन फील्ड पब्लिक स्कूल शाखा,
न्यू ग्रीन फील्ड पब्लिक स्कूल, साकेत
मार्ग नं. 22 पोस्ट आफिस-साकेत,
नई दिल्ली-110017
479. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
खेड़ा खुर्द शाखा 154, प्रधान मार्केट होलम्बी रोड,
खेड़ा खुर्द खेड़ा कलां, दिल्ली-110082
480. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बरवाला शाखा, खसरा नं.-87/72, बवाना रोड,
बरवाला-110039
481. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
एसडी स्कूल, शाहदरा शाखा, बड़ा बाजार,
सनातन धर्म सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, शाहदरा,
दिल्ली-110032
482. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बाढ़मेर शाखा, कामदार कम्पनी के पास, राय कालोनी रोड,
बाढ़मेर-344001 (राज.)
483. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
नाथद्वारा शाखा, गोकुल प्लाजा, भंडारी जी का काम्पलेक्स,
नई सड़क, पोस्ट आफिस-नाथद्वारा,
जिला-राजसमंद-313301 (राज.)
484. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बूंदी शाखा बहादुर सिंह सर्किल के आगे, कैलाश कुंज
नैनवां रोड, बूंदी-323001 (राज.)
485. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गंगापुर सिटी शाखा, हिण्डौन-करोली रोड,
उदई मोड़, गंगापुर सिटी सवाई माधोपुर,
जिला-सवाई माधोपुर-322202 (राज.)
486. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
धोबीघाट शाखा धोबीघाट, दैनिक भास्कर के पास,
इन्दिरा गांधी मार्ग, रिंग रोड, साऊथ सिविल लाईन्स
जबलपुर
487. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
राजाजीपुरम शाखा, ई-2203, प्रथम तल, राजाजी पुरम,
लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश
488. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
राघवनगर शाखा, मकान नं.-291/10, मोहल्ला-राघव नगर,
देवरिया-274001 उत्तर प्रदेश
489. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
एपीएमसी अमरावती शाखा, न्यू कॉटन मार्केट,
सहकार नगर, अमरावती-444604
490. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
प्रताप नगर रिंग रोड शाखा, प्लॉट नं.-23
पडोले हॉस्पिटल के पास, प्रताप नगर,
रिंग रोड, नागपुर-440022.
491. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बांद्रा कुर्ला कार्यालय, प्लॉट नं.-368, साई आशिष
अपार्टमेंट स्वामी विवेकानंद रोड, बान्द्रा (पश्चिम)
मुम्बई-400050
492. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
विक्रोली शाखा, बिल्डिंग सी-1, फिरोजशाह नगर,
हिल साइड, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग,
विक्रोली (पश्चिम), मुंबई-400079

493. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
वरली शाखा, श्री चन्द्र बाबा मंदिर ट्रस्ट बिल्डिंग
डा. एनी बेसन्ट रोड, वरली नाका, मुंबई-400018
494. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गरहा चौक शाखा, जिला-मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार
495. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
हरपुर हरदास शाखा, खोकसा बुजुर्ग, देसरी
जिला-वैशाली, बिहार
496. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
अमनौर शाखा, ब्लाक-गढहा चौक, भचहा ब्लाक,
जिला-मुजफ्फरपुर
497. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पटेढी बेलसर शाखा
अनिरुद्ध बेलसर, जिला-वैशाली, बिहार-844111
498. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रुस्तमपुर शाखा, कच्ची दरगाह पटना सिटी, पटना, बिहार
499. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
तेरसिया शाखा, हाजीपुर जिला-वैशाली, बिहार-844101
500. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
भगवानपुर शाखा मीना काम्पलेक्स, रेवा रोड, मुजफ्फरपुर,
जिला-मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार
501. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रहसा शाखा, भगवानपुर, जिला-वैशाली, बिहार-844114
502. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पहाड़पुर शाखा गजरील भगवानपुर वैशाली
बिहार-844114
503. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
मेहसौल शाखा, रुज्रीसैदपुर, जिला-सीतामढ़ी
बिहार-843328
504. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
माधोपुर चतुरी शाखा, सौराह नगापुर, जिला-सीतामढ़ी
बिहार-843333
505. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पोहयार शाखा, पोहयार, शिपाली भवन, जिला-वैशाली,
बिहार-844507
506. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
डीडीए रोहिणी शाखा डीडीए आफिस काम्पलेक्स,
दीपाली चौक, सेक्टर-3, रोहिणी, दिल्ली-110085
507. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
डीग शाखा, हिन्दी लाइब्रेरी के सामने, पुरानी अनाज मंडी,
डीग, जिला-भरतपुर-321203(राज.)
508. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
दौसा शाखा, बोहरा मोटर्स बिल्डिंग आगरा रोड,
दौसा पोस्ट आफिस व जिला, दौसा-303303; (राजस्थान)
509. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सुमेरपुर शाखा आयकर आफिस के पास, गणेश मार्ग,
सुमेरपुर जिला-पाली-306902 (राज.)
510. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
जलोरा शाखा, राजेन्द्रा काम्पलेक्स, हरदेव जोशी सर्कल
जालोरा-343001 (राज.)
511. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बान्द्रा कुर्ला शाखा प्लॉट नं.- सी-6, बी ब्लाक
बान्द्रा कुर्ला कॉम्पलेक्स बान्द्रा (पूर्व)
मुंबई-400051
512. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बोरिवली शाखा,
गणेश भवन, पै नगर
बोरीवली (पश्चिम) मुंबई-400092
513. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
दहिसर पूर्व शाखा
शिवशक्ति कॉम्पलेक्स, एस वी रोड, दहिसर पूर्व,
मुंबई-400068
514. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
कालिना शाखा, 168, डायमंड इस्टेट, महाआटो के पास,
सीएसटी रोड, विद्या नगरी, कलीना, मुंबई-400068
515. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
लोअर परेल शाखा,
श्रीनिवास कॉटन मिल्स कम्पाउंड, तुलसी पाइप रोड,
लोअर परेल मुंबई-400013
- सिंडिकेट बैंक**
516. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
सोजती गेट, जोधपुर शाखा, होटल गोपालकृष्ण बिल्डिंग
सोजती गेट, जोधपुर-342001
राज्य : राजस्थान
517. सिंडिकेट बैंक
झालाना डूंगरी जयपुर शाखा,
आगरा बाईपास, आर एस बी सी सेतु भवन,
झालाना डूंगरी जला जयपुर-302004
राज्य : राजस्थान
518. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
मानेसर शाखा, ग्राम और डाक कार्यालय मानेसर
कासन रोड, मानेसर, जिला : गुड़गांव-1222050
राज्य : हरियाणा
519. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
गुड़गांव अग्रणी जिला कार्यालय
472/11 पुराना रेलवे रोड, गुड़गांव, जिला :
गुड़गांव-122001, राज्य : हरियाणा
520. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
छिन्दवाड़ा शाखा, सेंट जोसफ हाई स्कूल के सामने
खजरी रोड, छिन्दवाड़ा-480001
राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश
521. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
बैतूल शाखा,
ब्रह्माकुमारी आश्रम के नजदीक, सदर इटारसी रोड,
बैतूल-460001 राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश

522. सिडीकेट बैंक,
मंडला शाखा प्लॉट नं. 10/8 रानी अवन्ती बाई वार्ड
मंडला रायपुर मेन रोड मंडला-481661
481661 राज्य: मध्य प्रदेश
523. सिडीकेट बैंक,
इन्दौर अन्नपूर्णा रोड शाखा सं. 21, चन्देरी कोठी
अन्नपूर्णा मेन रोड, सुदामा नगर पी.ओ. इन्दौर-452009
राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश
524. सिडीकेट बैंक,
शिकोहाबाद शाखा बस स्टैंड के पास शिकोहाबाद
जिला : फिरोजाबाद-205135
राज्य : उत्तर प्रदेश
525. सिडीकेट बैंक,
कोरमंगला जे. ब्लॉक शाखा सं. 703, 111 ब्लॉक
बी डी ए शापिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स के पीछे
कोरमंगला III ब्लॉक
जिला : बेंगलूर शहर-560034
राज्य : कर्नाटक
526. सिडीकेट बैंक,
मरसूर शाखा जय ज्योति लेमिनेट्स कंपाउण्ड
चंदापुर अनेकल रोड अनेकल तालुक
जिला : बेंगलूर ग्रामीण-562106
राज्य : कर्नाटक
527. सिडीकेट बैंक,
शंकरनगर एपीएमसी यार्ड शाखा
151, शंकरनगर मेन रोड,
बेंगलूर-560096 राज्य : कर्नाटक
528. सिडीकेट बैंक,
के.एच.रोड के एस आर टी सी डिपो शाखा
के एस आर टी सी डिपो ट्रांसपोर्ट हाउस
कैंगल हनुमंतय्या रोड बेंगलूर शहर-560027
राज्य : कर्नाटक
529. सिडीकेट बैंक,
नागसंद्रा शाखा
जिला : तुमकूर-572134
राज्य : कर्नाटक

**बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
झारखंड क्षेत्र**

क्र. सं.	बैंक का नाम	शाखा का नाम	पता
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
530.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	अमलाबाद शाखा	पो.ऑ. अमलाबाद कोलियरी, जिला : धनबाद पिन-828311
531.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बैंक मोड़ शाखा	पोस्ट बाक्ससं. 2, बैंक मोड़, धनबाद-826 001
532.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बसिया शाखा	पो.ऑ. बसिया, जिला : गुमला-835 229
533.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	भौरा शाखा	भौरा, धनबाद-828 302
534.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बिरनी शाखा	पो.आ. बिरनी, पीएस. पालांजी, गिरिडीह-825 318
535.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बिष्टुपुर शाखा	"आर रोड", बिष्टुपुर, जमशेदपुर, जिला-जमशेदपुर पिन-831 001
536.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बोकारो स्टील सिटि	प्लाट सं. ई6, सिटि सेंटर, बोकारो स्टील सिटि पिन-827 004, झारखंड
537.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	बोकारो स्टील सिटि इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट	बोकारो इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, पो.आ. बालिडीह बोकारो-827 010
538.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	चान्हो	ग्रा.+पो. चान्हो, रांची-835214 (पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने)
539.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	चरही	पो.आ.चरही, जिला-हजारीबाग बिहार-825 336
540.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	चास बाजार	चास, धनबाद-827013
541.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	डाल्टनगंज	धरमशाला रोड, डाल्टनगंज, पालामू-822 101
542.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	देवघर	एस.बी.राय रोड, देवघर जिला-देवघर-814 112
543.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	धनबाद	पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 66, नयाबाजार, धनबाद-826001
544.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	डुमरी	ग्राम-डुमरी, पो.ऑ. हिरंग, वाया-चतरा जिला-हजारीबाग 825 403, झारखंड

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
545.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	घाटशिला	मेन रोड, घाटशिला, सिंहभूम-832 303
546.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	गिरिडीह	पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 8, गिरिडीह-815 301
547.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	हटिया	ई-115, एच.ई.सी. टाउनशिप, जगन्नाथनगर धुर्वा, रांची-834 004
548.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	हजारीबाग	पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 17, हजारीबाग टाउन हजारीबाग-825 301
549.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	जमशेदपुर	साकची, जमशेदपुर-831 001
550.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	जरिडीह बाजार	पोस्ट जरिडीह बाजार (बेरमो) गिरिडीह-825 214
551.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	झुमरीतलैया	झुमरीतलैया, जिला-कोडरमा, पिन-825409
552.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	कालुबाथान	पो.आ.निरशाचटी, जिला-धनबाद, झारखंड
553.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	कमदारा	कामदारा, जिला: गुमला-835 227
554.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	कांके	पो.ऑ. कांके, रांची-834 006
555.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	केदला	केदला, पो.ऑ. परेज, घाटोतंद हजारीबाग-825 314
556.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	कोलेबीर	कोलेबीर, जिला:सिमडेगा-835211
557.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	कुरु	कुरु, जिला-लोहरदगा-835213
558.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	लरीकालान	पो.ऑ.लरीकालान, जिला-हजारीबाग-829 112
559.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	लोहरदगा	मेन रोड, पो.ऑ. लोहरदगा, जिला: लोहरदगा-835 302
560.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	मंदार	मंदार, रांची-835 214
561.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	मोराबादी	यसादा टावर, टैगोर हिल रोड मोराबादी, रांची-838 008
562.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	नामकुम	नामकुम, रांची-834 010
563.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	नवाटोली	पो.ऑ. कोनबी नवाटोली बसिया जिला: गुमला-835 303
564.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	ओझाडीह	पो.ऑ. ओझाडीह-कांटानिया, जिला-धनबाद झारखंड-828 109
565.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	परसाबाद	परसाबाद, जिला : कोडरमा-825 320
566.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	रामगढ़	पो.ऑ.रामगढ़, जिला-हजारीबाग-828 122
567.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	रांची	पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 94, मेन रोड रांची-834 001
568.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	रनिया	पो.ऑ.-रनिया, वाया-तोरपा जिला : रांची-835 227
569.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	सोसो	ब्लाक-रामगढ़, पो.ऑ.-सोसो जिला-हजारीबाग-825 101
570.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	सेंट कोलंबा कॉलेज	पो.ऑ. कॉलेज मोर, हजारीबाग-825 301
571.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	तपकारा	तपकारा, रांची-835 227
572.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	तोरपा	तोरपा, रांची-835 227
573.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	टुंडी	ग्रा. एवं पो.ऑ.टुंडी, धनबाद झारखंड-828 142
574.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	आर. के. मिशन विद्यापीठ, देवघर	विलियम टाउन, देवघर, झारखंड
575.	युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	झारखंड क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	पी पी कम्पाउंड, सलुजा बिल्डिंग, तृतीय तल मेन रोड, पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 172 रांची-834 001

यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया**क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, जयपुर, शाखा**

576. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
जगतपुरा, जयपुर शाखा, ई-8, आनंद विहार,
रेलवे कालोनी, जयपुर-302075

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, रायपुर

577. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
कांकेर शाखा
जनकपुर वार्ड, बस स्टैंड के पास,
मेन रोड, कांकेर, जि. कांकेर
578. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पंडरी रायपुर शाखा
भाटिया भवन, मेन रोड,
पंडरी, रायपुर, जि. रायपुर
579. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
महासमुंद शाखा
एलआईसी आफिस के पास,
मेन रोड, महासमुंद, जि. महासमुंद
580. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गेवरा शाखा
प्रगति नगर, सी टाईप काम्पलेक्स
दीपका गेवरा, जिला कोरबा (छ.ग.)
पिन कोड-495452
581. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल एसेट शाखा
अजीत टावर, रामसागर पारा,
रायपुर, जिला रायपुर,
(छ.ग.)-492001

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, इंदौर

582. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
खजराना शाखा
12/12-ए, जीवन प्रदीप बिल्डिंग
एलआईसी बिल्डिंग, अनूप नगर,
ए.बी. रोड, इंदौर, म.प्र.-452011
583. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल एसेट शाखा
आयकेडीसी परिसर, 2/2ए ओल्ड पलासिया
इंदौर, म.प्र.-452001

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मेरठ

584. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
इंदिरापुरम शाखा
प्लॉट सं. 6, एक्सप्रेस मार्केट,
विकास खण्ड, इंदिरापुरम
गाजियाबाद, जिला गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)
585. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल एसेट शाखा, गाजियाबाद
54, मॉडल टाउन,
जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद-201 001
जिला गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)

586. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल एसेट शाखा, मेरठ,
प्रथम मंजिल, राजकीय इंटर कॉलेज के सामने,
बेगमपुल रोड, मेरठ-250 001
जिला मेरठ (उ.प्र.)

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, देहरादून

587. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पटेल नगर शाखा
पटेल नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मार्ग,
पटेलनगर, देहरादून,
उत्तराखंड, पिन कोड-248001

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, चंडीगढ़

588. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रतिया शाखा
मेन टोहाना रोड,
रतिया (हरियाणा)
589. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
उमरी शाखा, चंडीगढ़
गाँव व डाकखाना उमरी,
जिला कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)
590. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
भुन्तर शाखा,
नैशनल हाईवे 21, सनबीम होटल के पास
मेन बाजार, भुन्तर, जिला कुल्लू
591. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सैक्टर-7, चंडीगढ़ शाखा,
एस.सी.ओ. 33 सैक्टर-7,
चंडीगढ़

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लखनऊ

592. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
आस्ति पुनर्निर्माण शाखा,
29, एम जी रोड, हजरतगंज,
पोस्ट बॉक्स नंबर 101, लखनऊ-226001
593. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
यूनिटी कॉलेज शाखा,
मौलाना कलबे आबिद रोड,
हुसैनाबाद चौक, लखनऊ-226003
594. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल एसेट शाखा,
2/9 ए, विनय खंड,
गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226010

नोडल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पटना

595. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गोपालगंज शाखा,
जनता सिनेमा, कैपस,
स्व. फूलदेव बाबू मार्ग,
जिला-गोपालगंज, बिहार,
पिन-841428

नोडल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मुंबई (दक्षिण)

596. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
लोअर परेल शाखा,
यशवंत भवन, तल मंजिल,
पांडुरंग बुधकर मार्ग,
लोअर परेल, मुंबई-400 013

597. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
लालबाग शाखा,
दुकान क्र. 1, 2 एवं 3, अनंत अपार्टमेंट,
मेघवाडी, डॉ. एस.एस. राव, लालबाग,
मुंबई-400 012

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद

598. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
झुंडाल शाखा,
ए-9, कल्पतरु पार्क सोसायटी,
ग्राम झुंडाल, तालुका-जिला गांधीनगर,
पिन-382 421

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, नासिक

599. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय, नंदूरबार शाखा,
नंदूरबार-425 412

600. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
गारखेडा रोड, औरंगाबाद शाखा,
प्लॉट नं. 67, सेक्टर ए, गारखेडा रोड,
औरंगाबाद-431 005

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उत्तर ठाणे

601. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
कोपरखैरणे शाखा,
कॉसाबेला, तल मंजिल, बी विंग
प्लॉट नं. बी-219, सेक्टर 19,
कोपरखैरणे, नवी मुंबई-410 709

601. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
कामोटे शाखा
सह्याद्री, सी-011, प्लॉट नं. 13,
सेक्टर-10, कामोटे,
नवी मुंबई-410 209

603. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
धारावी शाखा,
82/एच, गोल्ड एनक्लेव,
सायन बांद्रा लिंक रोड,
मुंबई-400 017

604. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
महापे शाखा,
पुनीत बिल्डिंग, यूनिट नं. 37 एवं 38
हस्ती इंडस्ट्रीयल प्रिमाईसेस, सीएचएसएल
मिलीनियम बिजनेस पार्क के सामने
महापे, नवी मुंबई-400 710

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, हैदराबाद

605. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
हिमायतनगर शाखा,
डोर क्र. 3-5-919 से 925
बालाजी आर्कड, मेन रोड,
हिमायत नगर, हैदराबाद-500 029

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, विजयवाड़ा

606. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रिटेल असेट शाखा,
तल मंजिल, 39-9-2/2
श्री वेंकटेश्वर स्वामी टेम्पल स्ट्रिट
लंबीपेट, विजयवाड़ा-520 010
जिला कृष्णा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, एर्णाकुलम

607. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
मलप्पुरम शाखा,
के.पी.एम. बिल्डिंग,
मिडल हिल, एच एच 23,
मलप्पुरम-676 505
जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)

608. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पवरती शाखा,
फातिमा बिल्डिंग, बस स्टैण्ड के सामने,
पवरती-680507, जिला त्रिशूर (केरल)

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सिलीगुड़ी

609. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
बहरामपुर शाखा,
24, राधिका मोहन सेन रोड,
डाकखाना, बहरामपुर, जिला मुर्शिदाबाद,
पिन कोड-742 101

610. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
कूचबिहार शाखा,
निरुपमा भवन, सुनीति रोड,
हरीशपाल चौपाटी के पास, कूचबिहार-736 101

611. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
मालदा शाखा,
69/2, बी.जी. रोड,
पी.एस. इंग्लिश बाजार, डाक मोकदूमपुर,
जिला मालदा (प. बंगाल), पिन 732 103

612. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रायगंज शाखा,
कूली टावर, परबती स्कूल रोड,
रायगंज वेस्ट, दिनाजपुर, पिन कोड-733 134

613. यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सालगुडा मिलीटरी स्टेशन शाखा,
मिलीटरी स्टेशन, शापिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, सालगुडा,
जिला जलपाई गुड़ी, पिन कोड-734 008

614. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सेवोक रोड शाखा,
रेनबो हाउस, सेवोक रोड, सिलीगुडी,
जिला दार्जिलिंग, पिन कोड-734 001

नोडल क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, कोलकाता

615. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
टालीगंज करुणामयी शाखा,
पहली मंजिल, मरलिन ग्रोव,
राजा राम मोहन राय रोड, कोलकाता-700 008

616. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
संतोषपुर सर्वे पार्क शाखा,
बी-178, सर्वे पार्क, संतोषपुर, कोलकाता-700 075

617. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सोनारपुर शाखा,
सोनार केला, पहली मंजिल, सोनारपुर स्टेशन रोड,
जिला 24 परगना दक्षिण, कोलकाता-700 150

618. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
रानीहाटी शाखा,
ग्रा. पो. नवधर,
जिला हावड़ा, प. बंगाल
पिन-711 322

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, दिल्ली (उत्तर)

619. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, दिल्ली (उत्तर),
14-17, प्रथम तल, स्थानीय विपणन केंद्र,
बीक्यू-ब्लॉक, शालीमार बाग,
दिल्ली-110 088

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, आगरा

620. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, आगरा,
फ्रेंड्स वासन प्लाजा,
संजय प्लेस, आगरा,
जिला-आगरा, 282 003

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, करनाल

621. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, करनाल,
माडल टाऊन करनाल
कुंजपुरा चौक, करनाल (हरियाणा)

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, गोवा

622. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, गोवा
निझमर सेंटर, पहली मंजिल,
आत्मगम बोरकर मार्ग,
पणजी, गोवा-403 001

ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स

623. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
प्रादेशिक कार्यालय,
टी लैंडमार्क, पहला तल,
नम्बर-21/15, महात्मा गांधी रोड,
बंगलौर-560 001

624. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
प्रादेशिक कार्यालय,
आलोक भारती टॉवर, शहीद नगर,
भुवनेश्वर-751 007

625. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
प्रादेशिक कार्यालय,
गलेरिया मार्किट, दूसरा तल, नचन रोड,
बेनाचिटी, दुर्गापुर-713 213

626. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
प्रादेशिक कार्यालय,
ओबीसी टॉवर, तीसरा तल,
917-20/0 ए, फर्ग्यूसन कालेज रोड,
पुणे-411 004

627. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
प्रादेशिक कार्यालय,
अमन चेम्बर्स, पहला तल, वीर सावरकर मार्ग,
न्यू पासपोर्ट कार्यालय के सामने,
प्रभा देवी,
मुम्बई-400 025

628. ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स,
शाखा कार्यालय,
पालजोर स्टेडियम,
गंगटोक (सिक्किम)-737 101

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

629. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक,
बेकरी जंक्शन, पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 6507,
तिरुवनंतपुरम-695 003

630. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक,
रेल हैड कॉम्प्लेक्स, पो. बॉ. सं. 01, जम्मू-180 012

इंडियन बैंक, तमिलनाडु

631. इंडियन बैंक,
प्रधान कार्यालय, 66, राजाजी सालै,
चेन्नै-600 001

नई दिल्ली

632. इंडियन बैंक,
जसोला शाखा, एशिया पैसिफिक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ
मैनेजमेंट, 3 एवं 4, इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया, जसोला,
(सरिता विहार के सामने) नई दिल्ली-110 002

633. इंडियन बैंक,
पंजाबी बाग शाखा, 53, वेस्ट एवन्यू सेड,
पंजाबी बाग (पश्चिम), नई दिल्ली-110 026

634. इंडियन बैंक,
माइक्रोसेट शाखा, 2/7, प्रथम तल, देशबन्धु गुप्ता रोड,
पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली-110055
635. इंडियन बैंक,
शालीमार बाग शाखा, 103-104, यू एण्ड वी मार्केट,
शालीमार बाग, नई दिल्ली-110088
636. इंडियन बैंक,
राजमोहल्ला शाखा, 177, दक्षिण राजमोहल्ला,
वैष्णव बाल मंदिर प्रांगण, इंदौर-452009 (म.प्र.)
637. इंडियन बैंक,
सेक्टर 17, गुडगांव शाखा, 621, सेक्टर 17,
हाउसिंग बोर्ड कॉलोनी, गुडगांव-122001 (हरियाणा)

सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

638. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
भायंदर शाखा, पहला माला ओसवाल ऑनैट,
जैन मंदिर के सामने, जेस्लपार्क रोड,
भायंदर (पूर्व) 401105, जिल्हा-ठाणे
639. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
न्यू पनवेल शाखा, इंद्र आंगन को.ऑप. सोसा.,
पहला माला, प्लॉट नं. 2, सेक्टर-9, खासा कॉम्प्लेनी चौक,
न्यू पनवेल-410206, जिला-रायगड
640. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
वसंत विहार शाखा, अग्रवाल आर्कड,
इडनवुड कॉम्प्लेक्स के सामने, चितलसर मानपाडा,
ठाणे (पश्चिम) - 400610
641. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
सावर्डे शाखा, पोस्ट - सावर्डे, तालुका - चिपलुन,
जिला रत्नागिरी - 415606
642. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
खेड शाखा, अनिकेत शॉपिंग प्लेजा, एम.टी. स्टैंड के
पास, तालुका - खेड, जिला रत्नागिरी - 415709
643. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
नकदी प्रबंधन सेवाएं शाखा, दूसरी मंजिल, मुंबई-मुख्य
कार्यालय, एम.जी. रोड, फोर्ट मुंबई - 400023

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक**कोषिकोड क्षेत्र के अधीन शाखाएं :**

644. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : चेलारी, पी.बी. बिल्डिंग, पी.ओ.
वेलिमुक्कु, चेलारी, जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676317
645. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : परम्पनगाडी, 11/1778, प्रथम तल,
एसी कॉमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, परम्पनगाडी,
जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676303
646. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : पोन्नानी, 30/86 डी, पीबी संख्या 17,
सिटी सेंटर, चन्तप्पडी, पोन्नानी,
जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-679577

647. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : बैंक रोड, कण्णूर, प्रथम तल,
सुशील टॉवर, कण्णूर,
जिला कण्णूर (केरल)-670001
648. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : कुट्टियाडी, कारापारा बिल्डिंग,
नजदीक सरकारी अस्पताल, कुट्टियाडी,
जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673508
649. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : कालीकाव, वण्डूर रोड, कालीकाव,
जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676525
650. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : वेनारा, मालियक्कल बिल्डिंग, प्रथम
तल, वेनारा, जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676304
651. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : मेलडी, मेन रोड, मेलडी,
जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673522
652. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : नादापुरम, एन.के. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
बस अड्डे के सामने, नादापुरम,
जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673504
653. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : टेलीचैरी, टीएमसी 44/4416,
पेरिस बिल्डिंग, लोगंस रोड, टेलीचैरी,
जिला कण्णूर (केरल)-670101
654. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : वडकरा, पी.बी. संख्या 5,
मेन रोड, वडकरा, जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673101
655. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय वसूली केन्द्र, पी.बी. संख्या 11, के.पी. केशव मेनन
रोड, कोषिकोड, जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673101
656. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : एरामंगलम, पी.ओ. एरामंगलम,
जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-679587
657. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : कुन्मंगलम, मेन रोड, कुन्मंगलम,
जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-673571
658. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : मलप्पुरम, पी.बी. संख्या 203,
17/485/जे, बस स्टेप रोड, पी.एम. आर्कड,
मलप्पुरम, जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676519
659. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : नममीण्डा,
जिला कोषिकोड (केरल)-676613
660. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : पय्यन्नूर, पी.बी. संख्या 22, सेन्ट्रल
बाजार, पय्यन्नूर, जिला कण्णूर (केरल)-670307

661. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : पेरिन्तलमण्णा, 18/1129-21 व 30,
सी.जे. टॉवर्स, उठी रोड, पेरिन्तलमण्णा, जिला मलप्पुरम
(केरल)-679322
662. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : तिरूर, पी.बी. संख्या 13, सेन्ट्रल
जंक्शन, तिरूर, जिला मलप्पुरम (केरल)-676101
663. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : कोयीलाण्डी, पिषारिकावु मंदिर परिसर,
कोल्क्कम, कोयीलाण्डी, जिला कोषिकोड
(केरल)-673035
664. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी.ओ. अंबलपरा, पालक्काड-679512
665. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
28/29, मुक्कत टावर्ज, बाईपास जंक्शन, आलुवा-683101
666. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
डोर नं. 9/378, सी बाजार, चितूर, पालक्काड-678101
667. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पंचवटी काम्पलैक्स, पारली पी.ओ., एडतरा,
पालघाट-678612
668. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
रास काम्पलैक्स, पी.ओ. काक्कूर,
कोडुवायूर (वाया), पालक्काड
669. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
डोर नं. 1/706, द्वारका, 12 स्ट्रीट, कलपाती - पालघाट,
पालघाट-678003
670. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
एस. एस. आई. शाखा, टाटा केलट्टान लि. के सामने,
राजमार्ग रोड, कांजिकोड, पालघाट, केरल-678623
671. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
8/702 बीजू बिल्डिंग, कझानी चुंगम,
कावसेरी-678543, पालघाट, केरल
672. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी. ओ. किनासेरी, पालघाट-678707, केरल
673. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
"रोशनी", कोट्टकोड पी. ओ. पालघाट-678732, केरल
674. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी. बी. 11, पालघाट रोड, कुल्लापुल्ली, 679122
पालघाट, केरल
675. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
3/605, वेंकटेशा निवास, कुत्तनूर, 678721
पालघाट, केरल
676. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 4, एस आर टी काम्पलैक्स,
पोल्लायी रोड, कोल्लनगाड-678506
पालघाट, केरल
677. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पादूर रोड, मन्नपरा, पालघाट-678685, केरल
678. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
6/133-बी, सिल्वर प्लाजा, किचेरी पडी,
मुवाटुपुझा-686673, केरल
679. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
4/33, मेन रोड, नेनमारा-678508, पालक्काड, केरल
680. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
वी/488, पल्लीपुरम-679305, पालघाट, केरल
681. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
बालामंदिरम्, पेन्नगाटरी, पालघाट-678506, केरल
682. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी. बी. 9, पालक्काड रोड, ओट्टापलम-679101, केरल
683. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी. बी. 4, हयात कांपलैक्स, पटाम्बी-679303, पालघाट
684. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
IV/605, "मीरा", पेरुंगोट्टुकुरिसी, पालघाट-678574
685. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
8/497, कैलाश, पुतियंक्कम, पालक्काड-678545, केरल
686. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
कारूकापुतुर, चेप्पिगाटरी पी.ओ., तिरूमिट्टाकोड,
पालक्काड-679535
687. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
पी. ओ. तिरुवेगापुरा, पालक्काड, केरल-679304
688. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
मेनका आर्कड, एस. ए. रोड, वैटिला पी. ओ.,
कोचीन-682019
689. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, अलवर (राजभाषा कक्ष)
690. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : सिद्धपुर,
जिला : कांगड़ा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)
पिन-176057
691. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : मारण्डा,
जिला : कांगड़ा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) 176102
692. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : अनुगुल, आमस्तापाडा, प्रथम लाइन,
कंचन सिनेमा रोड, ओडिशा-759122
693. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : बारबिल, स्टेशन रोड, मटकमबेडा,
जिला : क्योझार, ओडिशा-758035
694. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : बारीपदा, केएमबीएम साही, वार्ड
नम्बर-5, डाकखाना- बारीपदा,
जिला : मयूर भंज, ओडिशा-757001
695. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय : दुबरी, वाया बरगुडिया,
डाकखाना-बरगुडिया,
जिला : जाजपुर, ओडिशा-755044

696. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक,
शाखा कार्यालय, एस.डी. पब्लिक स्कूल, जगतधरी,
जिला : यमुनानगर (हरियाणा)
- युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लि.**
697. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय-III, अम्बाबाड़ी, जयपुर
698. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
मण्डल कार्यालय, एस.बी.बी.जे. के सामने,
लोहमगल रोड, अजमेर
699. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, गौरी कुंड, राजनगर रोड, कांकरोली
700. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, बडवाली हवेली, सुभाष बाजार, टोंक
(राजस्थान)
701. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
मण्डलीय कार्यालय, II, 24 डी.ई.एफ.,
अश्विनी बाजार, उदयपुर
702. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, म.का. मुम्हरे गेट, I नुमाईरा रोड,
भरतपुर
703. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, "यालेवा नेशन", स्टेडियम के सामने,
सांगानेर (जयपुर)-303902
704. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, बी-104(ए), गणपति प्लाजा,
फूलबाग, भिवाड़ी-असलवर
705. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, धूलकोट, धौलपुर (राजस्थान)
706. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा-पंचम, शाखा कार्यालय-5, जोधपुर
707. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
मण्डल कार्यालय, पंचशती सर्किल, झरमुलाज,
बीकानेर-334003
708. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
सी-97, कल्याण विला, सुभाष मार्ग, सी-स्कीम, जयपुर
709. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय-प्रथम, शास्त्री सर्किल के पास,
उदयपुर (राजस्थान)
710. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, आलोक सिनेमा के पास, चूरु
711. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, कुशल बाग, बांसवाड़ा-327001
712. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, फोर्ट रोड, नागौर
713. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, शास्त्री मार्ग, डूंगरपुर
(राजस्थान)-314001

714. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, जय सिव चौक, स्टेशन रोड,
मकराना-341505
715. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
हार्दिक एजेंट ब्रांच, कॉफी हाउस के सामने, खादीधर के
ऊपर, एमआई रोड, जयपुर
716. युनाइटेड इंडिया इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय-प्रथम, जागिड भवन, एमआई रोड,
जयपुर
- नेशनल इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड**
717. नेशनल इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
शाखा कार्यालय, गजरीला, अलीपुर खीपला, गजरीला
718. नेशनल इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, देहरादून, 56, राजपुर रोड, देहरादून
(Department of Financial Services)
New Delhi, the 28th July, 2008

S.O. 2144.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the official Languages (Use of official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the listed branches/offices of the following Banks/financial institutes in the attached annexure, more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

S.No.	Name of the Bank/ Financial Institutes	Number of Branches/ Offices
1.	State Bank of Hyderabad	352
2.	State Bank of Travancore	19
3.	State Bank of Patiala	92
4.	Central Bank of India	52
5.	Syndicate Bank	14
6.	Union Bank of India	47
7.	United Bank of India	46
8.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	06
9.	Reserve Bank of India	02
10.	Indian Bank	07
11.	Central Bank of India	06
12.	Punjab Bank of India	53
13.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	20
14.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	02
Total		718

[F. No. 11016/4/2008-Hindi]

REMESH BABU ANIYERY, Jr. Director (OL)

State Bank of Hyderabad

1. State Bank of Hyderabad,
A.C.C-Mancherial Branch, Mancherial, A.C.C-
Mancherial-504208, Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh
2. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Abdullapur Branch, Post Basar, Abdullapur-
504101, Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh.

3. State Bank of Hyderabad,
ADA Branch, Asifabad Mandal, ADA-504293
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh
4. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Adilabad-Main Branch, Main Road Adilabad-
504001, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
5. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ashok Nagar Branch 6-3-317, Peddapally Cross
Road, Karimnagar-505001, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
6. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Asifabad Branch, Asifabad TQ, Asifabad-504293
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
7. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Aswapuram-Heavy Water PL Branch, Post
Aswapuram, Mittagudem, Aswapuram-507116
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
8. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Aswaropet Branch, H.No.10-91, Near Police
Station, Aswaropet-507301 Khammam District,
Andhra Pradesh
9. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Bellampalli Branch, Bellampally Bazar, Bellampalli-
504251, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
10. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Bhadrachalam Branch, Khammam District,
Bhadrachalam-507111, Khammam District, Andhra
Pradesh.
11. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Bhainsa Branch, Gunj, Mudhol Taluq
Bhainsa-504103, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
12. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Bhimaram (Adilabd Dt) Branch Via Mancherial,
Chinnor TQ Bhimram-504204 Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh.
13. State Bank of Hyderabad
Bhoopalpalli Branch, Paikal Mandal, Bhoopalpalli-
506169, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
14. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Budhwarpet Branch, Govt. Jr. College, Nirmal,
Budhwarpet 504106 Adilabad District, Andhra
Pradesh.
15. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Burgampahad Branch 6-59/1 Opp. Police Station,
Burgampahad-507114 Khammam District, Andhra
Pradesh.
16. State Bank of Hyderabad,
CCI Township Branch, Adilabad, Adilabad-504003,
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
17. State Bank of Hyderabad
Cheriyal Branch, Jangaon Cheriyal-506223,
Warangal District Andhra Pradesh.
18. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chinnor Branch, Adilabad District, Chinnor-
504201, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
19. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chityal (Adilabad) Branch, Gram Panchayat Samiti,
Building Chityal-504306 Adilabad District, Andhra
Pradesh.
20. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chowrastha-Hanamkonda Branch, Jeevanlal
Complex Hanamkonda-506011, Warangal District,
Andhra Pradesh.
21. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Church Road-Khammam Branch, D.No.7-2-286,
Vijaya Complex, Khammam-507003, Khammam
District, Andhra Pradesh.
22. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Collectorate Complex-Adilabad Branch, Adilabad,
Adilabad-504002, Adilabad District, Andhra
Pradesh.
23. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Collectorate Complex-Karimnagar Branch,
Karimnagar, Karimnagar-505001, Karimnagar
District, Andhra Pradesh.
24. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Court Complex-Karimnagar Branch Court Complex,
Jagtial Road, Court Complex-Karimnagar-505001,
Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
25. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Dhammapet Branch, 3-14/1, Opp: MRO Office
Sathupally-507306, Khammam District, Andhra
Pradesh.
26. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Dornakal Branch, Dist. Warangal Dornakal-506381
Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
27. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Dubbapally (Chelpur) Branch, KTPP Campus,
Bhoopalpally Road, Dubbapally (Chelpur)-506169
Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
28. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Etunagaram Branch, Etunagaram-506165
Warangal District Andhra Pradesh.
29. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Fertiliser City (GDK) Branch, Peddapalli,
Godavarikhani-505210, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
30. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gambhirraopet Branch, Karimnagar District,
Gambhirraopet-505304, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
31. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gandhi Chowk Branch, Khammam, Khammam-
507003, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
32. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gangadhara Branch, Karimnagar District,
Gangadhara-505445, Karimnagar District, Andhra
Pradesh.
33. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Garimella Branch, Mancherial Mandal, Garimella-
504208, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.

34. State Bank of Hyderabad
Area Hospital (SCCL) Branch, Ram Mandir Road,
Godavarikhani-505209, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
35. State Bank of Hyderabad
Centenary Colony-GDK Branch, SCCL Sector-IV,
Pannur Village-505212, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
36. State Bank of Hyderabad
GDK-Vittal Nagar Branch, SCCL Sector-II, Indira
Colony Godavarikhani-505214, Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
37. State Bank of Hyderabad
Ghanpur Branch, Warangal District, Ghanpur-
506143 Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh
38. State Bank of Hyderabad
Godavarikhani (SCCL) Branch Bunglow Area, Rajiv
Rahadari Godavarikhani (SCCL)-505209 Karimnagar
District Andhra Pradesh
39. State Bank of Hyderabad
Golietti Branch, Rebanna Mandal, Golietti-504292,
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
40. State Bank of Hyderabad
Gunjapaduga Branch, Via Manthani/
Godavarikhani, Gunjapadugu-505184, Karimnagar
District, Andhra Pradesh.
41. State Bank of Hyderabad
Hanamakonda-Main Branch, Nakkalagutta,
Hanamakonda-506002, Warangal District, Andhra
Pradesh.
42. State Bank of Hyderabad
Huzurabad Branch, Karimnagar District,
Huzurabad-505468, Karimnagar District, Andhra
Pradesh.
43. State Bank of Hyderabad
Ichoda Branch, Boath TQ., Ichoda-504307,
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
44. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jagtial Branch, Karimnagar District, Jagtial-505327,
Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
45. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jainoor Branch, Uttoor TQ. Jainoor-504313,
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
46. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jallaram Branch, 8, Incline Colony Shopping Copl,
Jallaram-505211, Karimnagar District Andhra
Pradesh.
47. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jammikuntha Branch, Hazurabad TQ Jammikunta-
505122, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
48. State Bank of Hyderabad
Janakpur Branch, Asifabad Mandal, Janakpur-
504293, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
49. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jangoan Branch, Bank Road, Jangoan-506167,
Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
50. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jannaram Branch, Jannaram Post, Jannaram
Mandal, Jannaram-504205, Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh.
51. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jillella Branch, 8-3-86, Near Old Bus Stand, Sircilla-
505301 Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
52. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jyothinagar Branch, Karimnagar Dist. Jyothinagar-
505215, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh
53. State Bank of Hyderabad
Jyothinagar (Chinmaya Vid Branch), FCI X Road,
Jyothinagar, Jyothinagar (Chinmaya VID-505215)
Karimnagar District Andhra Pradesh.
54. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kalavasirampur Branch, Karimnagar District,
Kalavasirampur-505153 Karimnagar District,
Andhra Pradesh.
55. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kallur Branch, H.No.3-44-2, Main Road, Kallur,
Khammam. 507209, Kallur-507209, Khammam
District, Andhra Pradesh.
56. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kalyani Khani Branch, 64-219 Ashok Complex,
Kalyani Khani-504231, Adilabad District, Andhra
Pradesh.
57. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kamanpur Branch, Peddapalli TQ., Kamanpur-
505188, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
58. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kamepally (Vutukuru) Branch, Tallagudem,
Mandal Kamepally, Kamepally (Vutukuru)-507122
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
59. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kanukula Branch, Mandal Sultanabad, Kanukula-
505185 Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
60. State Bank of Hyderabad
Karepally Branch, TQ. Yellandu, Karepally-507122,
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
61. State Bank of Hyderabad
Karimnagar-Main Branch, H.No.4-1-289, State Bank
Road, Karimnagar-505001, Karimnagar District
Andhra Pradesh.
62. State Bank of Hyderabad
Karimnagar-Rampur Branch, Kothi 8-6-48 Ram Pur
Karimnagar-505001, Karimnagar District, Andhra
Pradesh
63. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kasi Bugga Branch, 11-23-284, 1st Floor, R.M.
Complex, Kasi Bugga-506002, Warangal District,
Andhra Pradesh.
64. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kazipet Branch 1-3-111/115, 1st, Floor, Main Road,
Kazipet-506003, Warangal District, Andhra
Pradesh.
65. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kesamudram Branch, Warangal District,
Kesamudram-506112 Warangal,
District, Andhra Pradesh.

66. State Bank of Hyderabad
Khammam-Main Branch, Jubileepura, Khammam-507008, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
67. State Bank of Hyderabad
Khammam-Pers. & Commercial Branch, Sankshema Bhavan (DRDA), Bhanupuram, Khammam-507001, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
68. State Bank of Hyderabad
Khanapur Branch, Khanapur Mandal, Khanapur-504203, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
69. State Bank of Hyderabad
Koratla Branch, Karimnagar District, Koratla-505326, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
70. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kothagudem Branch, M.G. Road, Kothagudem-507101, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
71. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kusumanchi (Jeellacheruvu) Branch, 2-88, Kusumanchi Mandal, Kusumanchi-507170, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
72. State Bank of Hyderabad
Lakshmi Nagar-Jangaon Branch, H.No.33-59 Swathantra Chowk, Lakshmi Nagar-Jangaon-505209, Karimnagar District Andhra Pradesh.
73. State Bank of Hyderabad
Lakshminagar Branch, Dummagudem Mandal, Lakshminagar-507137, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
74. State Bank of Hyderabad
Lingapoor Branch, Kaddam Mandal, Khanapur TQ, Lingapoor-504202, Adilabad District Andhra Pradesh.
75. State Bank of Hyderabad
Luxettipet Branch, Luxettipet Taluka, Luxettipet-504215, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
76. State Bank of Hyderabad
Madhira Branch, Khammam District, Madhira-507203, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
77. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mancherla Branch, Gangareddy Road, Mancherla 504208, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
78. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mandamarri Branch, Mandamarri Branch (Yapal) Mandamarri-504231, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
79. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mankamthota Branch, No.7-1-256, Mankamthota-505002, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
80. State Bank of Hyderabad
Manthani-ADB Branch, Manthani, Manthani-505184, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
81. State Bank of Hyderabad
Manuguru Branch, Khammam District, Manuguru-507117, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
82. State Bank of Hyderabad
Metpally Branch, Karimnagar District, Metpally-505325, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
83. State Bank of Hyderabad
Metpally-ADB Branch, Karimnagar District, Metpally-505325, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
84. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mudhol Branch, Mudhole TQ, Mudhol-504102, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
85. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mulkanoor Branch, Bheemadevarapalli Mandal, Mulkanoor-505471, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
86. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mutharam Branch, Mutharam P.O./Mandal, Mutharam-505153, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
87. State Bank of Hyderabad
Narnoor Branch, Narnoor Mandal, Narnoor-504329, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
88. State Bank of Hyderabad
Narsampet Branch, Warangal District, Narsampet-506132, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
89. State Bank of Hyderabad
Narsapur (G) (Adilabad Dt) Branch, Nirmal TQ., Narsapur (G)-504104, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
90. State Bank of Hyderabad
Nelakondapalli Branch, Trunk Road, Nelakondapalli-507160, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.
91. State Bank of Hyderabad
Nirmal Branch, Hotel Tirumala Premises, Nirmal-504106, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
92. State Bank of Hyderabad
Nit, Warangal Branch, Warangal, Warangal-506004, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
93. State Bank of Hyderabad
P&SB Naspur Branch, Q/5, C 79 & 80, SCCHC, Naspur-504303, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.
94. State Bank of Hyderabad
Parkal Branch, Bank Street, Parkal, Parkal-506164, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.
95. State Bank of Hyderabad
Pedda Vangara Branch, Mandal Kodadandla, Pedda Vangara-506317, Warangal, District Andhra Pradesh.
96. State Bank of Hyderabad
Peddapalli-ADB Branch, Bhoomnagar, Peddapalli-505172, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
97. State Bank of Hyderabad
Pegadapalli Branch, Via Gollapalli P.O., Mallial TQ, Pegadapalli-505532, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.
98. State Bank of Hyderabad
Pembri Branch, Khanapur TQ., Pembri-504203, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh.

99. State Bank of Hyderabad
Poitda-Bhadrachalam Branch, ITDA Complex,
Bhadrachalam Po ITDA-Bhadrachalam-507111
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
100. State Bank of Hyderabad
Post Office Area Branch, 9-4-142, Opp:Prakasham
Stadium Kothagudem-507101, Khammam District
Andhra Pradesh
101. State Bank of Hyderabad
Raiparthi Branch, P.O. Raiparthi/Mandal, Raiparthi-
506314, Warangal District Andhra Pradesh
102. State Bank of Hyderabad
Ramagundam Branch, Karimnagar District,
Ramagundam-505208, Karim Nagar, District Andhra
Pradesh
103. State Bank of Hyderabad
Ramakrishanapuram Branch, B. Zone Centre., Rajiv
Chowk, Ramakrishanapuram-504301, Adilabad
District, Andhra Pradesh
104. State Bank of Hyderabad
Rekapalli Branch, Mandal V.R. Puram, Rekapalli-
507135, Khammam District Andhra Pradesh
105. State Bank of Hyderabad
Rotary Nagar-Khammam Branch, Ward No. 7, Dr.
No. 5-1-19/1, Khammam-507002, Khammam District,
Andhra Pradesh
106. State Bank of Hyderabad
Rudrampur Branch, Qutr No. B. Chummari No: 1,
Rudrampur-507118, Khammam District Andhra
Pradesh
107. State Bank of Hyderabad
S M E-Mancherial Branch, H. No. 8-401, Main
Road, Mancherial-504208, Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh
108. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sarangapur (Adilabad Dt) Branch, Adilabad
District, Sarangapur-504113, Adilabad District,
Andhra Pradesh
109. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sathupalli Branch, Main Road, Sathupalli
Sathupalli-507303, Khammam District Andhra
Pradesh
110. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sathupalli-ADB Branch, Khammam District,
Sathupalli-507303, Khammam District Andhra
Pradesh
111. State Bank Of Hyderabad
Sathyanarayanapuram Branch, Taluq Wugur,
Sathyanarayanapuram-507140, Khammam District,
Andhra Pradesh
112. State Bank Of Hyderabad
Service Br.-Karimnagar Branch, H. No. 3-5-20,
Doctor's Street, Service Br.-Karimnagar-505001
Karim Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh
113. State Bank of Hyderabad
Service Br.—Khammam Branch, Jublipura Trunk
Road, Khammam-507001, Khammam District,
Andhra Pradesh
114. State Bank of Hyderabad
Service Br. Warangal Branch, J P N Road,
Warangal-506001, Warangal District, Andhra
Pradesh
115. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sill-Palancha Branch, Sill Campus, Palancha. -
507154, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
116. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sircilla Branch, Karimnagar District Sircilla-505301,
Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh
117. State Bank of Hyderabad
Siripuram (Khammam Dt), Branch 1-854, Over Over
Bridge, Wyra Road Madhira-507203, Khammam
District, Andhra Pradesh
118. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sirpur-Kagaznagar Branch
Sirpur Tq, Sirpur - Kagaznagar - 504296, Adilabad
District Andhra Pradesh
119. State Bank of Hyderabad
SME Branch-Khammam Branch
No.11-2-16 To 19, Wyra Road, Khammam- 507001
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
120. State Bank of Hyderabad
SME Branch-Warangal Branch, No. 16-10-518/1,
Under Bridge Road, Warangal - 506002, Warangal
District, Andhra Pradesh
121. State Bank of Hyderabad
Srirampur Branch, Main Road, Srirampur,
Srirampur-504208, Adilabad District, Andhra
Pradesh
122. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sudimella Branch, Yellandu, Sudimella-507123,
Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh
123. State Bank of Hyderabad
Sultanabad Branch, Main Road, Peddapally Tq,
Sultanabad-505185, Karim Nagar District, Andhra
Pradesh
124. State Bank of Hyderabad
Thallada Branch, No.7-295, Thallada-507167,
Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
125. State Bank of Hyderabad
Thorrur Branch, Warangal District, Thorrur-
506163, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh
126. State Bank of Hyderabad
Timmapur Branch, L.M.D. Colony, Timmapur-
505527, Karim Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh
127. State Bank of Hyderabad
Treasury Br.-Khammam Branch, Collectrate
Complex, Khammam-507002, Khammam District,
Andhra Pradesh
128. State Bank of Hyderabad
Utnoor Branch, Via Luxettipet, Utnoor Tq, Utnoor-
504311, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh
129. State Bank of Hyderabad
Utoor Branch, Mona Kondur Mandal, Utoor-
505505, Karimnagar Dist., Andhra Pradesh

130. State Bank of Hyderabad
V M Banjar Branch, Penubally Post, V M Banjar-507302, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 131. State Bank Of Hyderabad
Vavilalapally Branch, 3-7-324, Near Apseb Rest House, Vavilalapally-505001, Karim Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh
 132. State Bank of Hyderabad
Velgatoor Branch, Mandal Velgatoor, Velgatoor-505526, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh
 133. State Bank of Hyderabad
Vemulawada Branch, Karimnagar District, Vemulawada- 505302, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh
 134. State Bank of Hyderabad
Venkatapuram Branch, Khammam District, Venkatapuram-507136, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 135. State Bank of Hyderabad
Vilas Sagar Branch, Vilasagar (Post), Bionpalli Tq, Vilas Sagar-505524, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh
 136. State Bank of Hyderabad
Wankidi Branch, Adilabad District, Wankidi-504295, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh
 137. State Bank of Hyderabad
Warangal-Main Branch, J.P.N.Road, Warangal-506002, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh
 138. State Bank of Hyderabad
Wardhannapet Branch, Warangal District, Wardhannapet - 506313, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh
 139. State Bank of Hyderabad
Wyra Branch, Main Road, Wyra-507165, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 140. State Bank of Hyderabad
Yellandu Branch, Khammam District, Yellandu-507123, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 141. State Bank of Hyderabad
Yerrampet Branch, Taluq Chintoor Mandal, Yerrampet-507126, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 142. State Bank of Hyderabad
Zilla Parishad-Khammam Branch, Wyra Road, Khammam-507002, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 143. State Bank of Hyderabad
Karim Nagar Regional Office, Branch H.No.4-1-289, State Bank Road, Karimnagar-505001 Karim Nagar District, Andhra Pradesh
 144. State Bank of Hyderabad
Mancheria Regional Office Branch, Gangareddy Road, Mancheria-504208, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh
 145. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kachinapalli Branch, Gundala Mandal, Kachinapalli-0, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh
 146. State Bank of Hyderabad
Adinath Commercial Complex, Shop Nos. 1, 2 Bibvewadi, Pune - 411037
 147. State Bank of Hyderabad
A-64, Gokuldhara, Goregaon East, Mumbai-400063
 148. State Bank of Hyderabad
Pranam Co-Operative Hsg. Society, Cheekuwadi, Borivali (W), Mumbai - 400092
 149. State Bank of Hyderabad
Power Grid Campus, Ring Road, Nagpur-440026
 150. State Bank of Hyderabad
Kharghar Branch, Ekta Avenue, Ground Floor, Plot No.C-94, Sector-12, Opp. Gokhale High School, Kharghar, New Mumbai-410210
 151. State Bank of Hyderabad
882, Ground Floor, East Park Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, Pin Code-110005
 152. State Bank of Hyderabad
J-13/4 Patel Market, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi, Pin Code-110027
 153. State Bank of Hyderabad
GA-11 Raheja Square IMT Manesar, Dist. Gurgaon Haryana, Pin Code - 122050
 154. State Bank of Hyderabad
Krishna Tower, Sector-12, Dwarka, New Delhi Pin Code - 110075
 155. State Bank of Hyderabad
P & SB Branch, K.G. Marg, New Delhi, Pin Code-110011
 156. State Bank of Hyderabad
Lucknow Branch, Spru Marg, 6-B SAS House, Hajrat Ganj, Lucknow, Pin Code-226001
- Aurangabad Branches**
157. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Service Branch, Aurangabad Pin- 431001
 158. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ausa Road Branch, Latur, Pin-413351
 159. State Bank of Hyderabad,
S. R. T. Medical College Branch, Ambajogai, Pin-413517
 160. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Yetala Branch, Nanded District, Maharashtra
 161. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Walsavangi Branch, Jalna District, Pin-431112, Maharashtra
 162. State Bank of Hyderabad,
ADB Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502110

163. State Bank of Hyderabad, APHB Kukatapally, Rangareddy Andhra Pradesh-500872
164. State Bank of Hyderabad, Budvel, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500030
165. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chengannur, Alleppey, Kerala-689121
166. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chetput, Chennai, Tamilnadu-600031
167. State Bank of Hyderabad, Dharur, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501121
168. State Bank of Hyderabad, Air Cargo, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500016
169. State Bank of Hyderabad, Arutla, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501508
170. State Bank of Hyderabad, CAC-Chennai, Chennai, Tamilnadu-600001
171. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chengumal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501501
172. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chevilla, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501503
173. State Bank of Hyderabad, Doma, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501502
174. State Bank of Hyderabad, Alakapuri, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500035
175. State Bank of Hyderabad, Basheerabad, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501143
176. State Bank of Hyderabad, CAC-(Secbad) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500003
177. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chennai-Main, Chennai, Tamilnadu-600001
178. State Bank of Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-640018
179. State Bank of Hyderabad, Dubbak, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502208
180. State Bank of Hyderabad, Aloor, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501503
181. State Bank of Hyderabad, Begumpet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500016
182. State Bank of Hyderabad, Calicut, Kerala-673004
183. State Bank of Hyderabad, Chennai, Thousand Lights, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600014
184. State Bank of Hyderabad, commercial Branch Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh-500003
185. State Bank of Hyderabad, Eddumailaram, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502205
186. State Bank of Hyderabad, Gajwel, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502278
187. State Bank of Hyderabad, Hatnoora, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502296
188. State Bank of Hyderabad, ICOSA-Egmore, Chennai, Tamilnadu-600008
189. State Bank of Hyderabad, JNTU, Campus Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500072
190. State Bank of Hyderabad, Karankote-CCI, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501158
191. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kovaipudur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641042
192. State Bank of Hyderabad, Ganded, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509341
193. State Bank of Hyderabad, Himmatnagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500264
194. State Bank of Hyderabad, IDPL Colony, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500037
195. State Bank of Hyderabad, Jogipet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502270
196. State Bank of Hyderabad, Keesara, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501301
197. State Bank of Hyderabad, Koyambedu, Chennai, Tamilnadu-600107
198. State Bank of Hyderabad, General Bazar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500003
199. State Bank of Hyderabad, I.E. Medchal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501401
200. State Bank of Hyderabad, Indira Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600020
201. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kakatiya Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500008
202. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kodakandla, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502312
203. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kulakcherla, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509335
204. State Bank of Hyderabad, Ghatkesar, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501301
205. State Bank of Hyderabad, Ibrahimpatnam, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501506
206. State Bank of Hyderabad, Ismailkhanpet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502296
207. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kandukur, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509351
208. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kohir, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502210
209. State Bank of Hyderabad, Kushaiguda, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500062
210. State Bank of Hyderabad, M.C. Koyambedu, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600092
211. State Bank of Hyderabad, Marpallykalan, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501202
212. State Bank of Hyderabad, Moinabad, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501518
213. State Bank of Hyderabad, Mylargadda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500025

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| 214. State Bank of Hyderabad,
New Bhogiguda, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh-500003 | 238. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Shankarampet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502271 |
| 215. State Bank of Hyderabad,
PIN. Pudur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641041 | 239. State Bank of Hyderabad,
SMECCC, Secunderabad, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh-500003 |
| 216. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Madurai, Tamil Nadu-625001 | 240. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Prashanth Nagar, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500040 |
| 217. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Medak Main, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502110 | 241. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rajendranagar, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500030 |
| 218. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Moula-Ali, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500040 | 242. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Sadasiupet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502291 |
| 219. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Nagasamunder, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-501107 | 243. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Saroor Nagar, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500060 |
| 220. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Nird, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500030 | 244. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Shankarapally, Rangareddy, Tamil Nadu |
| 221. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Pargi ADB, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501501 | 245. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Solur, Vellore, Tamil Nadu-635814 |
| 222. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Maheswaram, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-509359 | 246. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Pudur, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501101 |
| 223. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Medchal Main, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-501401 | 247. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ramanthapur, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500013 |
| 224. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mount Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600035 | 248. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Salem, Tamil Nadu-636001 |
| 225. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Narayankhed, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502286 | 249. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Service Branch, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600014 |
| 226. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Nizampet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500072 | 250. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Shivarampally, Rangareddy, Tamil Nadu-500252 |
| 227. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Pargi Main, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501501 | 251. State Bank of Hyderabad,
SSI- Cherlapally, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500051 |
| 228. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Malkapur, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501157 | 252. State Bank of Hyderabad,
R.C. Puram, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-500032 |
| 229. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mirakhampet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501509 | 253. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ramayampet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502101 |
| 230. State Bank of Hyderabad,
MPSF ZOS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500003 | 254. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Sangareddy, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502001 |
| 231. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Narsapur, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502313 | 255. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Shabad, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509217 |
| 232. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Old Bowenpally, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500011 | 256. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Siddipet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502103 |
| 233. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Patloor, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501202 | 257. State Bank of Hyderabad,
T. Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600017 |
| 234. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Porur, Thiruvalla, Kerala-600116 | 258. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Tandur Main, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-501141 |
| 235. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Raidurg, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500008 | 259. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Uppal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500039 |
| 236. State Bank of Hyderabad,
RASECC, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600035 | 260. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Vennela, Ernakulam, Kerala-682025 |
| 237. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Sardar Nagar, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-509222 | 261. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Yacharam, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501509 |

262. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Amirpet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509325
263. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Bowrampet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500043
264. State Bank of Hyderabad,
TFCPC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500001
265. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Valmiki Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600041
266. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Vikarabad, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501101
267. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Yalal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501144
268. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Cheriyal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501301
269. State Bank of Hyderabad,
CPPC ZO, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500003
270. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Thumkunta, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500014
271. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Vanasthalipuram, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500661
272. State Bank of Hyderabad,
West Marredpally, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh-500026
273. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Zaheerabad, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502220
274. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Habsiguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500078
275. State Bank of Hyderabad,
ICRISAT, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502319
276. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Tiruvalla, Patanamthitta, Kerala-689107
277. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Velacherry, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600042
278. State Bank of Hyderabad,
West Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600045
279. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kankal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501509
280. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kongarakalan, Rangareddy, Tamil Nadu-501510
281. State Bank of Hyderabad,
L. B. Nagar, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500963
282. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chaitanyapuri, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500060
283. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Nawabpet, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-501111
284. State Bank of Hyderabad,
OSF-Chennai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600001
285. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Pondicherry, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu-605011
286. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Trivananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram,
Kerala-695023

287. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ernakulam, Ernakulam, Kerala-682035
288. State Bank of Hyderabad,
R.P. Road, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500003
289. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rangampet, Medak, Andhra Pradesh-502381
290. State Bank of Hyderabad,
SARC ZO, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500001
291. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Shamshabad-SSI, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500218
292. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Jillelaguda, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-500079
293. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Vennicheri, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509339
294. State Bank of Hyderabad,
West-Malkajigiri, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-500047
295. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Tandur ADB, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-501141
296. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Marikal, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh-509340
297. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mohammadabad, Rangareddy,
Andhra Pradesh-501225
298. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mylapore, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600004
299. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Sirgapur, Medak,
Andhra Pradesh-502207

VISAKHAPATNAM ZONE REGION-I

300. State Bank of Hyderabad,
M. V. Palem Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530017,
Andhra Pradesh-500001
301. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chuchukonda Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-531055, Andhra Pradesh
302. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Alamanda Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-531030, Andhra Pradesh
303. State Bank of Hyderabad,
M. C. Complex Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530020,
Andhra Pradesh
304. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Lawsonsbay Colony, Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530017, Andhra Pradesh
305. State Bank of Hyderabad,
P & SB Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530013, Andhra Pradesh
306. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Deepanjalinar Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-531020, Andhra Pradesh
307. State Bank of Hyderabad,
P. M. Palem Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530041, Andhra Pradesh

308. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Dist. Court Complex Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530002, Andhra Pradesh.
309. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Akkayapalem Branch, Dist. Visakhapatnam,
Pin code-530016, Andhra Pradesh
310. State Bank of Hyderabad,
SBT Market Branch, Dist. Vizianagaram,
Pin code-535003, Andhra Pradesh
311. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Parvathipuram Branch, Dist. Vizianagaram,
Pin code-5355001, Andhra Pradesh
312. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Narasamnapet Branch, Dist. Srikakulam,
Pin code-532421, Andhra Pradesh
313. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Berhampur Branch, Dist. Ganjam,
Pincode-760005, Orissa

Region-II

314. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Regional Office, Vijayawada,
Pincode-520003, Andhra Pradesh
315. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gandhinagar Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520003, Andhra Pradesh
316. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Civil Courts Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520002, Andhra Pradesh
317. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Patamatalanka Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520010, Andhra Pradesh
318. State Bank of Hyderabad,
SC Railway Branch, Vijayawada, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520001, Andhra Pradesh
319. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chittinagar Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520009, Andhra Pradesh
320. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Service Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520002, Andhra Pradesh
321. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mogalrajpuram Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-520010, Andhra Pradesh
322. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Jaggayyapet Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-521175, Andhra Pradesh
323. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gudivada Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-521301, Andhra Pradesh
324. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Machilipatnam Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pincode-521001, Andhra Pradesh
325. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mudunuru Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pin code-521261, Andhra Pradesh
326. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Nuzvid Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pin code-521201, Andhra Pradesh

327. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Krishnalanka Branch, Dist. Krishna,
Pin code-520013, Andhra Pradesh
328. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chandramouli Nagar Branch, Dist. Guntur,
Pin code-522007, Andhra Pradesh
329. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rompicherla Branch, Dist. Guntur,
Pin code-522615, Andhra Pradesh
330. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Gummanampadu Branch, Dist. Guntur,
Pin code-522614, Andhra Pradesh
331. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ongole Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523001, Andhra Pradesh
332. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kurnool Road Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523002, Andhra Pradesh
333. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Chirala Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523155, Andhra Pradesh
334. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Inkollu Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523167, Andhra Pradesh
335. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Dhupadu Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523330, Andhra Pradesh
336. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kandukuru Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523105, Andhra Pradesh
337. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Tanguturu Branch, Dist. Prakasam,
Pin code-523274, Andhra Pradesh

REGION-III

338. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kakinada Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533001, Andhra Pradesh
339. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kakinada-3rd Battallion Branch,
Dist. East Godavari, Pin code-533005,
Andhra Pradesh
340. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kakinada-Sarpavaram Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533005, Andhra Pradesh
341. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kakinada-Zilla Parishad Branch, Dist. East
Godavari, Pin code-533004, Andhra Pradesh
342. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Kesanakurru Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533220,
Andhra Pradesh
343. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Machavaram Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533214, Andhra Pradesh
344. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rajahmundry Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533001, Andhra Pradesh

345. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rajahmundry-Kotagummam Branch,
Dist. East Godavari, Pin code-533001,
Andhra Pradesh
346. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rajahmundry-MGWCM Branch,
Dist. East Godavari, Pin code-533103,
Andhra Pradesh
347. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Ravulapalem Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533238, Andhra Pradesh
348. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Rayavaram Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533346, Andhra Pradesh
349. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Razole Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533242, Andhra Pradesh
350. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Mandapeta Branch, Dist. East Godavari,
Pin code-533308, Andhra Pradesh
351. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Eluru Branch, Dist. West Godavari,
Pin code-534001, Andhra Pradesh
352. State Bank of Hyderabad,
Jangareddygudem Branch, Dist. West Godavari,
Pin code-534447, Andhra Pradesh
- State Bank of Travancore**
353. State Bank of Travancore, Regional Office,
S.B.T. House 18/4, Arya Samaj Road,
3rd Floor, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-05
Phone : 28751648-52, Fax : 28751651
E-mail dgmdelhi@sbt.co.in
354. State Bank of Travancore,
Maruti Udyog Ltd. (Gurgaon), P.B. No. 9, Palam
Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon-P.O.
Gurgaon, Haryana-122015
355. State Bank of Travancore,
DLF Phase IV Gurgaon, SG No. 106, Galleria Mall,
DLF Phase IV, Gurgaon, Haryana, Gurgaon
Haryana-122009
356. State Bank of Travancore,
Sector-18-Gurgaon, Ground Floor, Udyog Minar
Income Tax Building, Udyog Vihar, Phase V,
Gurgaon, Haryana, Gurgaon Haryana-122016
357. State Bank of Travancore,
Sector, 8, Rohini Branch-New Delhi P.B. No. 10005,
Balaji Plaza, Sector-8, Pocket C-9, Rohini,
New Delhi-110085
358. State Bank of Travancore,
Noida P.B. No. 53, Sector 18, J 1 & 2 Block, Noida
P.O. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201301
359. State Bank of Travancore,
Karol Bagh- New Delhi, P.B. No. 2651, SCT House,
18/4, Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh P.O. New Delhi
Delhi-110005
360. State Bank of Travancore,
Swaroop Nagar-Kanpur, I Floor,
Nadri Complex, Swaroop Nagar P.O., Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh-208002
361. State Bank of Travancore,
Jaipur-MI road, 1st Floor, P.B. No. 354, Shyam
Anukampa, Ashok Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur,
Rajasthan-302001
362. State Bank of Travancore,
Chandigarh, SCO No. 206-207, Sub City
Centre, Sector 34-A, Chandigarh, Chandigarh-
160022
363. State Bank of Travancore,
ARM Branch-New Delhi, P.B. No. 2658, 18/4 Arya
Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, Delhi-110005
364. State Bank of Travancore,
Lucknow-Aliganj, Sector-F Kapoorthala Complex,
Aliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226020
365. State Bank of Travancore,
Parliament Street-New Delhi, Gate No. 4A, 'Jeevan
Tara' Building 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi,
Delhi-110070
366. State Bank of Travancore,
R.K. Puram-New Delhi, P.B. No. 4, 1st Floor, Ansal
Chambers, Bhikaji Cama Place, Ramakrishnapuram
main P.O. New Delhi, Delhi-110066
367. State Bank of Travancore,
Sarojini Nagar (New Delhi), P.B. No. 4832, Vinay
Nagar, Bengali Senior Sec. School, Sarojini Nagar
P.O. New Delhi, Delhi-110023
368. State Bank of Travancore,
Service Branch- New Delhi, M-127, 2nd Floor,
Outer Circle, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, Delhi-
110001
369. State Bank of Travancore,
Tilak Nagar-New Delhi, WZ 112C, Meenakshi
Garden, Main Najafgarh Road, Tilak Nagar, New
Delhi-110018
370. State Bank of Travancore,
Commercial Branch-New Delhi, Travancore House,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi, Delhi-110001
371. State Bank of Travancore,
Mayur Vihar, 1st Floor, Sachdeva Plaza II, Mayur
Vihar Phase II, Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi-110091
- State Bank of Patiala**
372. State Bank of Patiala,
Sector-7, Panchkula, Distt. Panchkula,
(Haryana)-134109
373. State Bank of Patiala,
Panipat SSI, GT Road, Panipat (Haryana)
374. State Bank of Patiala,
Cloth Market, Ambala City CM, Ambala (Haryana)-
134002
375. State Bank of Patiala,
Ambala City GT Road, H No. 2128-29, Block No. 2
Sapatu Road (Haryana)-134002
376. State Bank of Patiala,
Ambala Cantt (Sadar Bazar) (Haryana)-133001
377. State Bank of Patiala,
Housing Board Colony, 238, Rambag Road,
Ambala Cantt (Haryana)-133001
378. State Bank of Patiala,
SA Jain College, Amabala (Haryana)

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| 379. State Bank of Patiala,
Arya Girls College, Ambala Cantt (Haryana) | 401. State Bank of Patiala,
ADB Jagadhri, Distt. Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)
135003 |
| 380. State Bank of Patiala,
Dhulkot, Ambala City, Chandigarh Road, Ambala
(Haryana) | 402. State Bank of Patiala,
ADB Kaithal, Distt. Kaithal, (Haryana)-132027 |
| 381. State Bank of Patiala,
Hudda, Sector,-9, Ambala City (Haryana) 134003 | 403. State Bank of Patiala,
Ramgarh Teh. Kalka, Distt. Yamuna Nagar
(Haryana)-140202 |
| 382. State Bank of Patiala,
Grain Market Kalyat, Tehsil Narwana, Distt Kaithal
(Haryana) 126117 | 404. State Bank of Patiala,
Jagadhri, North Railway Workshop, Distt. Yamuan
(Haryana)-135002 |
| 383. State Bank of Patiala,
Distt Kaithal (Haryana) 132027 | 405. State Bank of Patiala,
Saint Guru Nanak Khalsa High School, Jagadhri,
Distt. Yamuna Nagar, (Haryana)-135002 |
| 384. State Bank of Patiala,
Ramthali Distt., Kaithal (Haryana) | 406. State Bank of Patiala,
Yamuna Nagar (SSI), Distt. Yamuna Nagar,
(Haryana)-135001 |
| 385. State Bank of Patiala,
Kurur Teb Narwana, Distt., Kaithal (Haryana) | 407. State Bank of Patiala,
GNGC, Sant pura, Yamuna Nagar, (Haryana) |
| 386. State Bank of Patiala,
Guhla Chika PO Chika, Distt Kurkshetra (Haryana)
132034 | 408. State Bank of Patiala,
Bilaspur, Distt. Yamuna Nagar, (Haryana) |
| 387. State Bank of Patiala,
Pehowa Tehsil PO Pehowa, Teh. Pehowa Distt.
Kurkshetra, (Haryana) 132128 | 409. State Bank of Patiala,
Mini Secretariat, Jagadhri, Distt. Yamuna Nagar,
(Haryana)-135001 |
| 388. State Bank of Patiala,
Kurkshetra, Distt Kurkshetra (Haryana) 132118 | 410. State Bank of Patiala,
Jind, Teh. & Distt. Jind (Haryana)-126102 |
| 389. State Bank of Patiala,
Shahbad Markanda, Distt. Kurkshetra (Haryana)
132135 | 411. State Bank of Patiala,
Jind (Patiala Chowk) (Haryana)-126102 |
| 390. State Bank of Patiala,
Thanesar (Arya High School). Distt. Kurkshetra
(Haryana) 132118 | 412. State Bank of Patiala,
Mini Secretariat Area, 10 Housing Board Colony,
Jind (Haryana)-126102 |
| 391. State Bank of Patiala,
Ladwa (Near Civil Hospital Road), Distt.
Kurkshetra (Haryana) 136132 | 413. State Bank of Patiala,
Dumer Khan Kalan, the Narwana, Distt. Jind
(Haryana)-126116 |
| 392. State Bank of Patiala,
Kalka, Distt. Panchkula, (Haryana) | 414. State Bank of Patiala,
Karsindhu, Teh. & Distt. Jind (Haryana)-126015 |
| 393. State Bank of Patiala,
Chandi Mandir, Teh. Kalka, Distt. Panchkula,
(Haryana) | 415. State Bank of Patiala,
DRDA, Jind (Haryana)-126102 |
| 394. State Bank of Patiala,
Kalka NRW, Distt. Panchkula, (Haryana) | 416. State Bank of Patiala,
Rly Road Karnal (Main), (Haryana) 132001 |
| 395. State Bank of Patiala,
Sec-6 Panchkula, Personal Banking Branch,
Distt. Panchkula (Haryana) 134109 | 417. State Bank of Patiala,
Gharonda (GT Road), Teh. & Distt. Karnal
(Haryana)-132114 |
| 396. State Bank of Patiala,
Sec-12, SCO-80, Panchkula, Distt. Panchkula,
(Haryana) | 418. State Bank of Patiala,
NDRI Karnal, Distt. Karnal (Haryana)-132001 |
| 397. State Bank of Patiala,
Sugar Mill Area, PB No. 40, Yamuna Nagar
(Haryana) 135001 | 419. State Bank of Patiala,
Asandh, Distt. Karnal (Haryana)-132009 |
| 398. State Bank of Patiala,
Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) 135001 | 420. State Bank of Patiala,
Bawana, VPO Buana Lakhu, Distt. Karnal,
(Haryana)-132141 |
| 399. State Bank of Patiala,
Industrial Area, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) 135001 | 421. State Bank of Patiala,
Urban Estate, Sec-13 Karnal (Haryana)-132001 |
| 400. State Bank of Patiala,
VPO Mustafabad, Distt. Yamuna Nagar,
(Haryana) 133102 | 422. State Bank of Patiala,
Mahaudin Pur, Teh. & Distt., Karnal (Haryana) |

423. State Bank of Patiala,
Daval Singh College, Karnal, Distt., Karnal
(Haryana)-132001
424. State Bank of Patiala,
Urban Estate Sec-6, Karnal (Haryana)
425. State Bank of Patiala,
G-40, School-cum-Karnal Area, Nilokheri Distt.
Karnal (Haryana)-132117
426. State Bank of Patiala,
GT Road, Panipat (Haryana)-132103
427. State Bank of Patiala,
Samallakha, Distt. Panipat (Haryana)-132105
428. State Bank of Patiala,
Thermal Plant, Panipat (Haryana)-132015
429. State Bank of Patiala,
Fertilizer Complex, PO Khadi Ashram GT Raod,
Panipat (Haryana)-132104
430. State Bank of Patiala,
Near Old Courts, Rohtak Road, Sonipat
(Haryana)-131001
431. State Bank of Patiala,
Garhwal, VPO Garhwal, Distt. Sonipat
(Haryana) 131030
432. State Bank of Patiala,
Mini Secretariat, Sonipat (Haryana)-131001
433. State Bank of Patiala,
Chhoti Mandi, Rly Road, Ganaur Distt. Sonipat
(Haryana)-125021
434. State Bank of Patiala,
Bhiwani (Rly Road), Ganaur Distt. Sonipat
(Haryana)
435. State Bank of Patiala,
Bhiwani (New Grain Market), Teh. & Distt.
Bhiwani, (Haryana)-125021
436. State Bank of Patiala,
Kunger, Teh. & Distt. Bhiwani, (Haryana) 125041
437. State Bank of Patiala,
Teh. & Distt. Bhiwani, Vikas Nagar,
(Haryana) 125021
438. State Bank of Patiala,
Neki Pur-Digwa VPO Nekipur, Via Digwa Teh.
Luharu, Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)
439. State Bank of Patiala,
Mini Secretariat, Bhiwani, Teh. & Distt. Bhiwani
(Haryana)-125021
440. State Bank of Patiala,
Adarsh College, Bhiwani, Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)
441. State Bank of Patiala,
Rly Road Hissar, Teh & Distt. Hissar
(Haryana) 125001
442. State Bank of Patiala,
Mayar VPO Mayar, Teh. Tohana Distt. Hissar,
(Haryana)-125001
443. State Bank of Patiala,
Kharak Punia Teh. Hansi, Distt. Hissar,
(Haryana) 126011
444. State Bank of Patiala,
Auto Mobile Market, Barnala Road, Hissar
(Haryana)
445. State Bank of Patiala,
(Daulat Pur Chowk) Vard No. 3, Baarwala Distt,
Hissar (Haryana)-126010
446. State Bank of Patiala,
Bhuna Jakhal, Bhuna Road, Distt. Fatehabad
(Haryana)
447. State Bank of Patiala,
Tohan, IG Govt. College Building (Civil Court)
Distt. Tohan, (Near SMO Office)(Haryana)
448. State Bank of Patiala,
Narnaul (Distt. Courts), Teh. Narnaul, Distt.
Mohindergarh (Haryana)-123001
449. State Bank of Patiala,
Bawana VPO Bawana, Distt. Mohindergarh
(Haryana)-123029
450. State Bank of Patiala,
Ateli Mandi, Distt. Mohindergarh (Haryana)
451. State Bank of Patiala,
Kanina Mandi PO Kanina, Distt. Mohindergarh,
(Haryana)-1232027
452. State Bank of Patiala,
Ratia, Distt. Fatehabad (Haryana)
453. State Bank of Patiala,
Kheri Sampla (Near Rly Station), Distt. Rohtak
(Haryana)-124501
454. State Bank of Patiala,
Rohtak Distt. Rohtak, (Haryana)-124001
455. State Bank of Patiala,
Circular Road DLF Colony, Rohtak Distt Rohtak,
(Haryana)-124001
456. State Bank of Patiala,
Kath Mandi, Rohtak, Distt. Rohtak (Haryana)
124001
457. State Bank of Patiala,
Sirsa Main, 203, New Additional, Teh. & Distt.
Sirsa (Haryana)-125055
458. State Bank of Patiala,
Nathu Shri Chopta, Teh. & Distt. Sirsa (Haryana)
125055
459. State Bank of Patiala,
Rania (Near Bus Stand) Distt. Sirsa (Haryana)
125055
460. State Bank of Patiala,
Elnabad, (Main Bazar, Mamera Chowk)
Distt. Sirsa (Haryana)
461. State Bank of Patiala,
Sec 15, SCO-11, Panchkula Distt. Panchkula,
(Haryana)
462. State Bank of Patiala,
Sec-20-SCO-236, Panchkula Distt., Panchkula
(Haryana)
463. State Bank of Patiala,
Sec-5, SCO 87-88, (Mansa Devi Complex),
Panchkula Distt., Panchkula
(Haryana)

Central Bank of India

464. Central Bank of India
PMT Loni Branch, Utility Complex, Loni Budtuk,
Tal : Rahata Dist. : Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
465. Central Bank of India
Seoni Malwa Branch in front of State Bank of
India Banapura- Seoni Malwa Road, Hoshangabad
M.P. 461221.
466. Central Bank of India
Mohta Nagar Branch Bhagirathpura, Indore, M.P.
467. Central Bank of India
Gwalior Development Authority Branch, 1, Ravi
Nagar, Gwalior Development Authority, Gwalior,
M.P. 474002.
468. Central Bank of India
Ashok Nagar Branch, Mandi Road, Ashok Nagar,
Ashok Nagar, M.P.
469. Central Bank of India
Shujalpur Branch 11/259, Mahatmagandhi Marg,
Shujalpur, Distt. Shajapur M.P. 456333.
470. Central Bank of India
Central Bank of India, Gopalganj Branch,
Gopalganj Sagar, M.P. 470001.
471. Central Bank of India
Hasangaj, P.O. Hasanganj, Dist. : Katihar (Bihar)
472. Central Bank of India
Angel Public School Branch, Sehdev Street,
Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-110032
473. Central Bank of India
DDA Manglapuri Branch, DDA Project Office,
Manglapuri, Delhi-110045
474. Central Bank of India
Sector 18, Rohini Branch, H-3/27, Sector-18,
Rohini, Delhi-110089
475. Central Bank of India
Shalimar Bagh Branch, B.P. 56, Shalimar Bagh,
Delhi-110088
476. Central Bank of India
Airforce Station Branch, 412, Airforce Station,
Club Road, New Delhi-110003
477. Central Bank of India
Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital
Branch, Lady Harding Medical College and
Hospital, Opp. Puchkuia Road, New Delhi-110001
478. Central Bank of India
New Green Feild Public School Branch, New Green
Feild Public School Saket, Road No. 22, Post
Office-Saket, New Delhi-110017
479. Central Bank of India
Kherakhurd Branch, 154, Pradhan Market, Holambi
Road, Kherakhurd, Khera kalan, Delhi-110082
480. Central Bank of India
Barwala Branch, Khasra No. 87/72, Bawana Road,
Barwala-110039
481. Central Bank of India
SD School, Shahdara, Bara Bazar, Sanatan Dharam
Senior Secondary School, Sahadara, Delhi-110032
482. Central Bank of India
Barhmer Branch, Near kamdar Company Rai
Colony Road, Barhmer-344001 (Rajasthan)
483. Central Bank of India
Nathdwara Branch, Gokul Plaza, Bhandari ji ka
Complex, Nai Sadak, Post Office- Nathdwara, Distt.
Rajsamand-313301 (Rajasthan)
484. Central Bank of India
Bundi Branch, Near Bahadur Singh Circle, Kailash
Kunj Nainwa Road, Bundi-323001 (Rajasthan)
485. Central Bank of India
Gangapur City Branch, Hindone Karoli Road, Udai
Mod Gangapur City Sawai Madhopur, Distt. Sawai
Madhopur-322202 (Rajasthan)
486. Central Bank of India
Dhobighat Branch, Dhobighat, Near Dainik
Bhaskar Indira Gandhi Marg, Ring Road, South
Civil Lines, Jabalpur
487. Central Bank of India
Rajajipuram Branch, E-2203, First Floor, Rajaji
Puram, Lucknow (UP)
488. Central Bank of India
Raghav Nagar Branch, House No. 291/10,
Mohalla- Raghav Nagar, Deoria-274001 (UP)
489. Central Bank of India
APMC Amrawati Branch, New Cotton Market,
Sehkar Nagar, Amrawati-444604
490. Central Bank of India
Pratap Nagar Ring Road Branch, Plot No. 23, Near
Padole Hospital, Pratap Nagar, Ring Road,
Nagpur-440022
491. Central Bank of India
Bandra Kurla Office, Plot No. 368, Sai Ashish
Apartment, Swami Vivekanand Road, Bandra
(West) Mumbai-400050
492. Central Bank of India
Vikhroli Branch, Building C-1, Ferozsah Nagar, Hill
Side, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikroli (West)
Mumbai-400079
493. Central Bank of India
Worli Branch, Shri Chander Baba Mandir Trust
Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli Naka,
Mumbai-400018
494. Central Bank of India
Garaha Chowk Branch, Distt. Muzafarpur, Bihar
495. Central Bank of India
Harpur Hardas Branch, Khoksa Bujurg Desari,
Distt. Vaishali, Bihar
496. Central Bank of India
Amnaur Branch, Block Garha Chowk, Bhuchoh
Block, Distt. Muzaffarpur
497. Central Bank of India
Patedhi Belsar Branch, Anirudh Belsar, Distt.
Vaishali, Bihar-844111

498. Central Bank of India
Rustampur Branch, Kachhi Dargah, Patna City,
Patna, Bihar
499. Central Bank of India
Tersia Branch, Hazipur, Distt. Vaishali,
Bihar-844101
500. Central Bank of India
Bhagwanpur Branch, Meena Complex, Reva Road,
Muzaffarpur, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar
501. Central Bank of India
Raheza Branch, Bhagwanpur, Distt. Vaishali,
Bihar-844144
502. Central Bank of India
Paharpur Branch, Gajraul, Bhagwanpur, Vaishali,
Bihar-844114
503. Central Bank of India
Mehsaul Branch, Runni Sedpur, Distt. Sitamarhi,
Bihar-843328
504. Central Bank of India
Madhopur Chaturi Branch, Saurah, Nagpur,
Distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar-843333
505. Central Bank of India
Pohyar Branch, Pohyar, Shipali Bhawan,
Distt. Vaishali, Bihar-844507
506. Central Bank of India
DDA Rohini Branch, DDA Office Complex,
Deepali Chowk, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi-110085
507. Central Bank of India
Dig Branch, Opp. Hindi Library, Old Anajmandi
Dig., Distt. Bhartpur-321203 (Rajasthan)
508. Central Bank of India
Dausa Branch, Bohara Motors Building,
Agra Road, Dausa Post Office, Distt. Dausa-
303303 (Rajasthan)
509. Central Bank of India
Sumerpur Branch, Near Income Tax Office,
Ganesh Marg, Sumerpur, Distt. Pali-306902
(Rajasthan)
510. Central Bank of India
Jalora Branch, Rajendera Complex,
Hardev Joshi Circle, Jalora-343001 (Rajasthan)
511. Central Bank of India
Bandra Kurla Branch, Plot No. C-6, B Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai-400051
512. Central Bank of India
Boriwali Branch, Ganesh Bhawan, Pai Nagar,
Bandra (West), Mumbai-400092
513. Central Bank of India
Dahisar East Branch, Shivshakti Complex,
SV Road, Dahisar East, Mumbai-400068
514. Central Bank of India
Kalina Branch, 168, Diamond Estate,
Near Mahaaauto, CST Road, Vidya Nagari, Kalina,
Mumbai-400068

515. Central Bank of India
Lower Parel Branch, Sri Niwas Cotton Mills
Compound, Tulsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel,
Mumbai-400013

SYNDICATE BANK

516. Syndicate Bank
Sojati Gate Jodhpur Branch, Hotel Gopalakrishna
Building, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur-342001 (Rajasthan)
517. Syndicate Bank
Jhalana Dhoongri Jaipur Branch, Agra By Pass,
RSBCC Sethu Bhawan, Jhalana Dhoongri, Distt.
Jaipur-302004 (Rajasthan)
518. Syndicate Bank
Manesar Branch, Village & P.O. Manesar,
Kasan Road, Manesar, Dist. Gurgaon-122050
(Haryana)
519. Syndicate Bank
Gurgaon Lead District Office, 472/11, Old Railway
Road, Gurgaon, Dist. Gurgaon-122001 Haryana
520. Syndicate Bank
Chhindwara Branch, Opposite Saint Joseph High
School, Khajri Road, Chhindwara-480001
Madhyapradesh
521. Syndicate Bank
Betul Branch, Near Brahmaakumari Ashram, Sadar
Itarsi Road, Betul-460001, Madhyapradesh
522. Syndicate Bank
Mandla Branch, Plot No. 10/8, Rani Awanti Bai
Ward, Mandla Raipur Main Road, Mandla-481661
Madhyapradesh
523. Syndicate Bank
Indore Annapoorna Road Branch, No. 21,
Chanderi Kothi, Annapoorna Main Road, Sudama
Nagar, P.O. Indore-452009 Madhyapradesh
524. Syndicate Bank
Shikohabad Branch, Near Bus Stand, Shikohabad,
Distt. Firozabad-205135 Uttar Pradesh
525. Syndicate Bank
Koramangala J. Block Branch No. 703, III Block,
Behind BDA Shopping Complex, Koramangala III
Block, Distt. Bangalore Urban-560034 Karnataka
526. Syndicate Bank
Marsur Branch, Jai Jyothi Laminates Compound
Chandapur, Anekal Road, Anekal Taluk,
Dist. Bangalore Rural-562106, Karnataka
527. Syndicate Bank
Shankarnagar APMC Yard Branch, 151,
Shankarnagar Main Road, Bangalore-560096
Karnataka
528. Syndicate Bank
K.H. Road, KSRTC Depot Branch, KSRTC Depot,
Transport House, Kengal Hanumanthaiah Road,
Bangalore Urban-560027 Karnataka
529. Syndicate Bank
Nagasandra Branch, Dist. Tumkur-572134
Karnataka

UNITED BANK OF INDIA**Jharkhand zone**

530. United Bank of India
Amlabad Branch, P.O. Amlabad Colliery,
Dist. Dhanbad-828311
531. United Bank of India
Bank More Branch, Post Box No. 2, Bank More,
Dhanbad-826001
532. United Bank of India
Basia Branch, P.O. Basia, Dist. Gumla-835229
533. United Bank of India
Bhowra Branch, Dhanbad-828302
534. United Bank of India
Birni Branch, P.O. Birni, P. S. Palanji,
Giridih-825318
535. United Bank of India
Bistupur Branch, "R" Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur,
Dist. Jamshedpur-831001
536. United Bank of India
Bokaro Steel City Branch, Plot No. E6, City Centre
Bokaro Steel City-827004 Jharkhand
537. United Bank of India
Bokaro Steel City Industrial Area Branch,
Bokaro Ind. Area, P.O. Balidih, Bokaro-827010
538. United Bank of India
Chanhra Branch, Vill & P.O. Chanhra,
Ranchi-835214
539. United Bank of India
Charhi Branch, P.O. Charhi, Distt. Hazaribagh,
Bihar-825336
540. United Bank of India
Chas Bazar Branch, Chas, Dhanbad-827013
541. United Bank of India
Dalton Ganj Branch, Dharamshala Road,
Daltonganj, Palamau-822101
542. United Bank of India
Deoghar Branch, S.B. Roy Road, Deoghar,
Distt. Deoghar-814112
543. United Bank of India
Dhanbad Branch, P.B. No. 66, Naya Bazar,
Dhanbad-8260101
544. United Bank of India
Dhumri Branch, Vill. Dhumri, P.O. Hirang,
Via Chatra, Dist. Hazaribagh-825403
545. United Bank of India
Ghatshila Branch, Main Road, Ghat Shila,
Singbhum-832303
546. United Bank of India
Giridih Branch, B.P. No. 08, Giridih-815301
547. United Bank of India
Hatia Branch, E-115, H.E.C. Township,
Jagannathnagar, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
548. United Bank of India
Hazaribagh Branch, P.B. No. 17, Hazaribagh Town,
Hazaribagh-825301
549. United Bank of India
Jamshur Branch, Sakchi, Jamshedpur-931001
550. United Bank of India
Jaridih Bazar Branch, AT & PO Jaridih Bazar
(Bermo), Giridih-825214
551. United Bank of India
Jhumritelaiya Branch, Jhumritelaiya,
Dist. Kodarma-815409
552. United Bank of India
Kalubathan Branch, P.O. Nirsachati,
Dist. Dhanbad, Jharkhand
553. United Bank of India
Kamdara Branch, Kamdara, Dist. Gumla, Jharkand
554. United Bank of India
Kanke Branch, Kanke, Ranchi-834006
555. United Bank of India
Kedla Branch, P.O. Parej, Ghatotand, Hazaribagh
556. United Bank of India
Kolebira Branch, Kolebira, Dist. Simdega-835211
557. United Bank of India
Kuru Branch, Dist. Lohardaga-835213
558. United Bank of India
Larikalan Branch, P.O. Larikalan, Dist. Hazaribagh
559. United Bank of India
Lohardanga Branch, Lohardanga Main Road,
Dist. Lohardanga-835302
560. United Bank of India
Mandar Branch, Mandar, Ranchi-835214
561. United Bank of India
Morabadi Branch, Yasada Tower, Tagore Hill
Road, Morabadi, Ranchi
562. United Bank of India
Namkum Branch, Namkum, Ranchi
563. United Bank of India
Nawatoli Branch, P.O. Konbir Nawatoli Basia,
Distt. Gumla-835303
564. United Bank of India
Ojhadih Branch, P.O. Ojhadih Katania, Dist.
Dhanbad, Jharkhand-828109
565. United Bank of India
Parsabad Branch, Parsabad, Dist. Kodarma-925320
566. United Bank of India
Ramgarh Branch, P.O. Ramgarh, Dist. Hazaribagh
567. United Bank of India
Ranchi Branch, P.B. No. 94, Main Road,
Dist. Ranchi
568. United Bank of India
Rania Branch, P.O. Rania, Via Torpa, Dist. Ranchi
569. United Bank of India
Soso Branch, Block Ramgarh, P.O. Soso,
Dist. Hazaribagh

570. United Bank of India
St. Columbas College Branch, P.O. College More,
Hazaribagh
571. United Bank of India
Tapkara Branch, Tapakara, Ranchi-835227
572. United Bank of India
Torpa Branch, Torpa, Ranchi-835227
573. United Bank of India
Tundi Branch, Vill. & P.O. Tundi, Dhanbad-828142
574. United Bank of India
R. K. Mission Vidyapith (Deoghar) Branch,
William Town, Deoghar
575. United Bank of India
Jarkhand Regional Office, Pee Pee Compound,
Main Road, Ranchi-834001

UNION BANK OF INDIA

Regional Office, Jaipur

576. Union Bank of India
Jagatpura, Jaipur Branch, E-8, Anand Vihar,
Railway Colony, Jaipur-302075

Regional Office, Raipur

577. Union Bank of India
Kanker Branch, Janakpur Ward, Near Bus Stand,
Main Road, Kanker, Distt. Kanker
578. Union Bank of India
Pandri Raipur Branch, Bhatia Bhavan, Main Road,
Pandri, Raipur, Distt. Raipur
579. Union Bank of India
Mahasamund Branch, Near LIC Office, Main
Road, Mahasamund, Distt. Mahasamund
580. Union Bank of India
Gevra Branch, Pragati Nagar, C Type Complex,
Dipka Gevra, Distt. Korba (Chhattisgarh)-495452
581. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, Ajit Tower, Ramsagarpara,
Raipur, Distt. Raipur (C.G.)-492001

Regional Office, Indore

582. Union Bank of India
Khajarana Branch, 12/12-A, Jeevan Pradeep Bldg,
LIC Bldg., Anoop Nagar, A.B. Road, Indore,
(M.P.)-452011
583. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, IKDC Campur, 2/2, Old
Palasia, Indore, M.P.-452001

Regional Office, Meerut

584. Union Bank of India
Indirapuram Branch, Plot No. 6, Express Market,
Vikas Khand, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, Distt.
Ghaziabad, U.P.

585. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, Ghaziabad, 54, Model Town,
G.T. Road, Ghaziabad-201001, Distt. Ghaziabad,
U.P.
586. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, Meerut, First Floor, Opp.
Govt. Inter College, Belgum Bridge Road,
Meerut-251001, Distt. Meerut, U.P.

Regional Office, Dehradun

587. Union Bank of India
Patel Nagar Branch, Patel Nagar Industrial Area
Road, Patel Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-248001

Regional Office, Chandigarh

588. Union Bank of India
Ratia Branch, Main Tohana Road, Ratia, Haryana
589. Union Bank of India
Umri Branch, Village & Post Umri, Distt.
Kurushetra, Haryana
590. Union Bank of India
Bhuntar Branch, National High Way, 21, Near Sun
Beem Hotel, Main Bazar, Bhuntar, Distt. Kullu
591. Union Bank of India
Sector-7, Branch Chandigarh, S.C.O. 33, Sector-7,
Chandigarh

Regional Office, Lucknow

592. Union Bank of India
Asset Reconstruction Branch, 29, M.G. Road,
Hazartganj, P.B. No. 101, Lucknow, 226001
Uttar Pradesh
593. Union Bank of India
Unity College Branch, Moulana Kulbey Abid
Road, Husainabad Chowk, Lucknow-226 003
594. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, 2/9 A, Vinay Khand, Gomti
Nagar, Lucknow-226 010

Regional Office, Patna

595. Union Bank of India
Gopalganj Branch, Janta Cinema Campus, Late
Phooldeo Babu Marg, Gopalganj, Distt. Gopalganj,
Bihar, Pin-841428

Nodal Regional Office, Mumbai (South)

596. Union Bank of India
Lower Parel Branch, Yashwant Bhavan, Ground
Floor, Pandurang Bhudhakar Marg, Lower parel,
Mumbai-400 013
597. Union Bank of India
Lalbaug Branch, Shop No. 1, 2 and 3, Anant
Apartment, Meghwadi, Dr. S.S. Rao, Lalbaug,
Mumbai-400 012

Regional Office, Ahmedabad

598. Union Bank of India
Zundal Branch, A-9, Kalptaru Park Society, Village
Zundal, Taluka-Distt. Gandhinagar-382 412

Regional Office, Nasik

599. Union Bank of India
Collector Office, Nandurbar Branch,
Nandurbar-425 412
600. Union Bank of India
Garkheda Road, Aurangabad Branch, Plot No. 67,
Sector A, Garkheda Road, Aurangabad-431 005

Regional Office (N) Thane

601. Union Bank of India
Koparkhairne Branch, Cassabela, Ground Floor, B
Wing, Plot No. B-219, Sector-19, Koparkhairne,
Navi Mumbai-410 709
602. Union Bank of India
Kamote Branch, Sahyadri, C-011, Plot No. 13,
Sector-10, Kamote, Navi Mumbai-410 209
603. Union Bank of India
Dharavi Branch, 82/H, Goldfield Enclave, Sion
Bandra Link Road, Mumbai-400 017
604. Union Bank of India
Mhape Branch, Puneet Bldg., Unit No. 37 and 38,
Hasti Industrial Premises, CHSL, Opp. Millenium
Business Park, Mhape, Navi Mumbai-400 710

Nodal Regional Office, Hyderabad

605. Union Bank of India
Himayat Nagar Branch, Door No. 3-5-919 to 925,
Balaji Arcade, Main Road, Himayat Nagar,
Hyderabad-500029

Regional Office, Vijaywada

606. Union Bank of India
Retail Asset Branch, Ground Floor, 39-9 2/2, Sri
Venkateswara Swamy Temple Street Labbipet,
Vijay Wada-520 010
Dist. Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)

Regional Office, Ernakulam

607. Union Bank of India
Malappuram Branch, K.P.M. Building, Middle Hill,
NH-23, Malappuram-676 505
Distt. Malappuram (Kerala)
608. Union Bank of India
Pavaratti Branch, Fatima Building, Opp. Bus
Stand, Pavaratti-680507
Dist. Thrissur (Kerala)

Regional Office, Siligudi

609. Union Bank of India
Baharampur Branch, 24, Radhika Mohan Sen
Road, P.O. Baharampur, Dist. Murshidabad,
Pin-742101
610. Union Bank of India
Cooch Behar, Nirupama Bhawan, Suniti Road,
Harish Pal Chowpathy, Cooch Behar-736101
611. Union Bank of India
Malda Branch, 69/2, B.G. Road, P.S. English Bazar,
Post Mokdumpur, Distt. Malda (W. Bengal)
732103

612. Union Bank of India
Raiganj Branch, Cooli Towers, Parbati School
Road, Rai Ganj, West Dinajpur, Pin Code-733134
613. Union Bank of India
Salu Gara Military Station Branch, Military Station,
Shopping Complex, Salugaraha, Distt.
Jalpaiguri, Pin Code-734008
614. Union Bank of India
Sevoke Road Branch, Rainbow House, Sevoke
Road, Siliguri, Distt. Darjeeling, Pin Code-734001

Regional Office, Kolkata

615. Union Bank of India
Tollygange Branch, 1st Floor, Merlin Grove, Raja
Ram Mohan Roy Road, Kolkata, Pin Code-700008
616. Union Bank of India
Santoshpur Survey Park Branch, B-178, Survey
Park, Santoshpur, Kolkata, Pin Code-700075
617. Union Bank of India
Sonarpur Branch, Sonar Kela, 1st Floor, Sonapur
Station Road, Dist. 24, Parganas (South),
Kolkata, Pin Code-700150
618. Union Bank of India
Ranihati Branch, At & Post Navghar, Dist.
Howrah West Bengal, Pin Code-711322

Regional Office Delhi (North)

619. Union Bank of India
Regional Office, Delhi (North), 14-17, First Floor,
local Shopping Complex, BQ-Block, Shalimar
Bagh, Delhi-110088

Regional Office, Agra

620. Union Bank of India
Regional Office, Agra, Friends Wasan Plaza,
Sanjay Place, Agra, Distt. Agra-282003 (U.P.)

Regional Office, Karnal

621. Union Bank of India
Regional Office, Karnal Model Town, Karnal
Kunjupura Chowk, Karnal (Haryana)

Regional Office, Goa

622. Union Bank of India
Regional Office, Goa, Nizmar Center, 1st Floor,
Aatamaram Borkar Marg, Panji, Goa-403001

ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE

623. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Regional Office, The Landmark, First Floor, No. 21/15,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-560001
624. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Regional Office, Alok Bharti Tower, Shahid Nagar,
Bhubneshwar-751007
625. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Regional Office, Galeria Market, 11nd Floor,
Nachan Road, Benachity, Durgapur-713213
626. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Regional Office, OBC Tower, 3rd Floor, 917-20-
20A, Fergusson College Road, Pune-411004

627. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Regional Office, Aman Chambers, 1st Floor, Veer
Savarkar Marg, Opp. New Passport Office, Prabha
Devi, Mumbai-400025

628. Oriental Bank of Commerce
Branch Office, Paljor Stadium, Gangtok (Sikkim)-
737101

Reserve Bank of India

629. Reserve Bank of India
Bakery Junction, P.B. No. 6507

630. Reserve Bank of India
Rail Head Complex, P.B. No. 01, Jammu-180012

INDIAN BANK

State/Union Territory-Tamil Nadu

631. Indian Bank
Head Office, 66, Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600001

State/Union Territory-New Delhi

632. Indian Bank
Jasola Branch, Asia Pacific Institute of
Management, 3 & 4, Institutional Area, Jasola
(Opposite to Saritha Vihar), New Delhi-110025

633. Indian Bank
Punjabi Bagh Branch, 53, West Avenue Road,
Punjabi Bagh (East), New Delhi-110026

634. Indian Bank
Microset Branch, 2/7, First Floor, Desh Bandu
Gupta Road, Pahad Ganj, New Delhi-110055

635. Indian Bank
Shalimar Bagh Branch, 103-104, U and V Market,
Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110088

636. Indian Bank
Rajmohalla Branch, 177, Dakshin Rajmohalla,
Vaishnav Bal Mandir Prangan, Indore-452009
(M.P.)

637. Indian Bank
Sector 17, Gurgaon Branch, 621, Sector-17,
Housing Board Colony, Gurgaon-122001
(Haryana)

Central Bank of India

638. Central Bank of India
Bhayander Branch, 1st Floor, Oswal Ornate, Opp.
Jain Mandir, Jeswal Park Road, Bhayander (East)
Dist. Thane

639. Central Bank of India
New Panvel Branch, Indra Aangan CHS, 1st Floor,
Plot No. 2, Sector 2, Khanda Colony Chowk, New
Panvel-410206, Dist.-Raigad

640. Central Bank of India
Vasant Vihar Branch, Agrawal Arcade, Opp.
Edeewood Complex, Chitalsar Manpada, Thane
(West)-400610

641. Central Bank of India
Sawarde Branch, Post Sawarde, Taluka Chiplun,
Dist. Ratnagiri-415606

642. Central Bank of India
Khed Branch, Aniket Shopping Plaza, Near S.T.
Stand, Dist. Ratnagiri-415709

643. Central Bank of India
Cash Management Services Branch, 2nd Floor,
Mumbai Main Office, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai-
400023

Punjab National Bank

Branches under Kozhikode Region :

644. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Chelari, PV Building, Chelari, P.O.
Velimukku, Distt. Malappuram, Kerala-676317

645. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Parappanangadi, 11/1178, 1st
Floor, AC Commercial Complex, Parappanangadi,
Distt. Malappuram, Kerala-676303

646. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Ponnani 30/86 D, P.B. No. 17, City
Centre Chanthappadi, Ponnani, Distt. Malappuram,
Kerala-679577

647. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Bank Road, Kannur 1st Floor,
Sushil Tower Bank Road, Kannur, Distt. Kannur,
Kerala-670001

648. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Kuttiadi Karapara Building, Near
Govt. Hospital, Kuttiadi, Distt. Kozhikode, Kerala-
673508

649. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Kalikavu Wandoor Road, Kalikavu,
Distt. Malappuram, Kerala-676525

650. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Vengara, Maliyakkal Building, 1st
Floor, Vengara, Distt. Malappuram, Kerala-676304

651. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Meladi Main Road Meladi, Distt.
Kozhikode, Kerala-673522

652. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Nadapuram, N.K. Complex Opp.
Bus Stand, Nadapuram, Distt. Kozhikode, Kerala-
673504

653. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Tellichery TMC 44/4416, Parris
Building Logans Road, Tellicherry, Distt. Kannur,
Kerala-670101

654. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Badgara, P.B. No. 5, Main Road,
Badgara, Distt. Kozhikode, Kerala-673101
655. Punjab National Bank
Regional Collection Centre (R.C.C.) P.B. No. 11,
K.P. Kesava Menon Road, Kozhikode, Distt.
Kozhikode, Kerala-673001
656. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Eramangalam, P.O. Eramangalam,
Dist. Malappuram, Kerala-679587
657. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Kunnamangalam, Main Road,
Kunnamangalam, Dist. Kozhikode, Kerala-673571
658. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Malappuram, P.B. No. 203, 17/485/
J, Bus Stand Road, P.M. Arcade, Malappuram,
Dist. Malappuram, Kerala-676519
659. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Nanminda, Dist. Kozhikode,
Kerala-676613
660. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Payyannur P.B. No. 22, Central
Bazar, Payyannur, Dist. Kannur, Kerala-670307
661. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Perinthalmanna, 18/1129-21 & 30,
C.J. Towers Ooty Road, Perinthalmanna, Dist.
Malappuram, Kerala-679322
662. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Tirur, P.B. No. 13, Central Junction,
Tirur, Dist. Malappuram,
Kerala-676101
663. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office : Quilandy Pisharikavu Temple
Premises Kollam, Quilandy, Dist. Kozhikode,
Kerala-673035
664. Punjab National Bank
P.O. Armbalapara, Palakkad-679512 Kerala
665. Punjab National Bank
28/29, Mukkath Towers Bypass Jn., Aluva-683101
Kerala
666. Punjab National Bank
Door No. 9/378, C. Bazar, Chittur, Palakkad-678101
Kerala
667. Punjab National Bank
Panchavadi Complex P.O. Parali, Edathara,
Palakkad-678612 Kerala
668. Punjab National Bank
Ras Complex, P.O. Kakkayur, Koduvayoor (Via)
Palakkad-678512 Kerala
669. Punjab National Bank
Door No. 1/706, Dwaraka, 12th Street, Kalpathy,
Palakkad-678003 Kerala
670. Punjab National Bank
SSI Branch, Opp. Tata Keltron Ltd. NH Road,
Kanjikode-678623, Kerala
671. Punjab National Bank
8/702, Biju Building, Kazhani Chungam,
Kavassery-678543 Kerala
672. Punjab National Bank
P.O. Kinassery, Palakkad-679707 Kerala
673. Punjab National Bank
"Roshni" Kottekad P.O. Palakkad-678732 Kerala
674. Punjab National Bank
PB No. 11, Palakkad Road, Kulappully, Shoranur-
679122 Kerala
675. Punjab National Bank
3/605, Venkatesa Nivas, Kuthnur-678721 Palghat
Kerala
676. Punjab National Bank
PB No. 4, S.R.T. Complex, Pollachi Road,
Kollengode-678506 Kerala
677. Punjab National Bank
Padoor Road, Mannapra, Palakkad-678685 Kerala
678. Punjab National Bank
6/133-B, Silver Plaza, Keecheripadi,
Muvattupuzha-686673
679. Punjab National Bank
4/33, Main Road, Nemmara, Palakkad-678508
Kerala
680. Punjab National Bank
V/488, Puliappatta Bldgs. Pallipuram, Palakkad-
679305
681. Punjab National Bank
Balamandiram, Panangattiri, Palakkad-678506
Kerala
682. Punjab National Bank
PB No. 9, Palakkad Road, Ottapalam-679101,
Kerala
683. Punjab National Bank
PB No. 4, Hyatt Complex, Pattambi-679303, Kerala
684. Punjab National Bank
1V/605, "Meera" Peringottukurissi, Palakkad-
678574, Kerala
685. Punjab National Bank
8/497, Kailas, Puthiyankam, Palakkad-678545,
Kerala
686. Punjab National Bank
Karukaputhur Chazhiyattiri P.O. Thirumittacode,
Palakkad-679535, Kerala
687. Punjab National Bank
P.O. Thiruvegappura, Palakkad-679304, Kerala
688. Punjab National Bank
Menaka Arcade, S.A. Road, Vyttila P.O., Kochi-
682019, Kerala

Regional Office, Alwar

690. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office Sidhpur,
District : Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) Pin. 176057
691. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office Maranda,
District : Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) Pin. 176102
692. Punjab National Bank
B O Angul, Amalapada, 1st line,
Kanchan Talkies Road, Orissa-759122
693. Punjab National Bank
Barhij, Station Road, Matkambada,
Keonjhar, Orissa-758035
694. Punjab National Bank
Baripada, At-K.M.B.M. Sahi, Word No. 5,
P.O. Baripada, Distt. : Mayurbhanj, Orissa-757001
695. Punjab National Bank
Duburi, At + P.O. Baragodia, Distt. : Jajpur,
Orissa-755026
696. Punjab National Bank
Branch Office, S. D. Public School, Jagadhari,
Distt. Yamunanagar (Haryana)

United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

697. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office-III, Ambawadi, Jaipur
698. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Division Office, In front of SBBJ, Lohagad Road,
Ajmer
699. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Gauri Kunj, Raj Nagar Road,
Kankroli
700. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Badveli Haveli, Subhash Bazar,
Tonk (Rajasthan)
701. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Divisional Office, II, 24 DEF, Ashwini Bazar,
Udaipur
702. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, MK Mumhare Gate, I, Numaish
Road, Bharatpur
703. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Yalecha Mansion, In front of
Stadium, Sangner (Jaipur)
704. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, B-104A, Ganpati Plaza, Phoolbag,
Bhiwadi, Alwar
705. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Dhoolkot, Dhaulpur (Rajasthan)
706. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Fifth, Branch Office-5, Jodhpur

707. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Division Office, Panchshati Circle, Shardulganj,
Bikaner-334003
708. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
C-97, Kalyan Villa, Subhash Marg, C Scheme,
Jaipur
709. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office-I, Near Shastri Circle,
Udaipur (Rajasthan)
710. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Near Alok Cinema, Churu
711. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Kushal Bagh, Banswada-327001
712. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Fort Road, Nagaur
713. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Shastri Marg, Dungarpur
(Rajasthan)
714. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Jai Shiv Chowk, Station Road,
Makrana-341505
715. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Direct Agent Branch, In front of Coffee House,
Upside Khadighar, MI Road, Jaipur
716. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office-First, Jangid Bhawan, MI Road,
Jaipur

National Insurance Co. Ltd.

717. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Branch Office, Gajraula, Alipur Chaupla, Gajraula
718. National Insurance Co. Ltd.
Regional Office, Deharadun, 56, Rajpur Road,
Deharadun

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2145.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) और खंड 8 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री अलबर्ट टोरो (जन्म तिथि - 11-3-1951), वर्तमान में कार्यकारी निदेशक, सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से और 31-3-2011 तक, अर्थात् उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, विजया बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/1/2008-बी ओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2008

S.O. 2145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of Clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Albert Tauro, (DoB: 11-3-1951) presently Executive Director, Central Bank of India as Chairman and Managing Director, Vijaya Bank for a period from the date of his taking charge of the post and up to 31-3-2011 i.e. date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/1/2008-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2146.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) और खंड 8 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री आर. एस. रेड्डी (जन्म तिथि - 15-8-1950), वर्तमान में कार्यकारी निदेशक, यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से और 31-8-2010 तक, अर्थात् उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, आंध्रा बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/1/2008-बी ओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2008

S.O. 2146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of Clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri R. S. Reddy (DoB: 15-8-1950) presently Executive Director, Union Bank of India as Chairman and Managing Director, Andhra Bank for a period from the date of his taking charge of the post and up to 31-8-2010 i.e. date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/1/2008-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2147.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) और खंड 8 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री के. आर. कामत (जन्म तिथि - 19-11-1955), वर्तमान में कार्यकारी निदेशक, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से पांच वर्षों के लिए अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, इलाहाबाद बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/1/2008-बी ओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2008

S.O. 2147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of Clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri K. R. Kamath (DoB: 19-11-1955) presently Executive Director, Bank of India as Chairman and Managing Director, Allahabad Bank for a period of five years from the date of his taking charge of the post or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/1/2008-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2148.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) और खंड 8 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, श्री जॉर्ज जोसफ (जन्म तिथि - 26-4-1949), वर्तमान में कार्यकारी निदेशक, सिंडीकेट बैंक को पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30-4-2009 तक, अर्थात् उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, सिंडीकेट बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/1/2008-बी ओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd August, 2008

S.O. 2148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings)

Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 and sub-clause (1) of Clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri George Joseph (DoB: 26-4-1949) presently Executive Director, Syndicate Bank as Chairman and Managing Director, Syndicate Bank for a period from the date of his taking charge of the post and up to 30-4-2009 i.e. date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/1/2008-BO-I]
G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2149.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1)(ख) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में डा. प्रशांत कुमार मुखर्जी को दिनांक 12-10-2001 से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है जो बी. एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने सूचित किया है कि डा. प्रशांत कुमार मुखर्जी जो भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 (1)(ख) के अधीन बी. एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं, ने अपनी अनुपस्थिति के बारे में कोई मौखिक/लिखित सूचना दिये बगैर दिनांक 18-2-2006, 10-3-2007 और 16-11-2007 को आयोजित परिषद् की लगातार 3 सामान्य निकाय बैठकों में भाग नहीं लिया था। अतः बी. एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले डा. प्रशांत कुमार मुखर्जी को भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् की सदस्यता समाप्त हो गई है।

इसलिए, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (3) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में बी. एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले डा. प्रशांत कुमार मुखर्जी की भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् की सदस्यता को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से समाप्त हुआ समझा जाएगा।

[सं. ची. 11013/1/2007-एस ई (नीति-1)]

एस. के. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 28th July, 2008

S.O. 2149.—Whereas in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1)(b) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, (102 of 1956) Dr. Prasanta Kumar Mukherjee was elected as a member of the Medical Council of India representing B. N. Mandal University with effect from 12-10-2001.

Whereas the Medical Council of India has informed that Dr. Prasanta Kumar Mukherjee who is representing B. N. Mandal University under Section 3(1)(b) of IMC Act, 1956 had not participated in three consecutive General

Body Meetings of the Council held on 18-2-2006, 10-3-2007 and 16-11-2007 without any verbal/written communication regarding his absence. Therefore, Dr. Prasanta Kumar Mukherjee has ceased to be a member of Medical Council of India representing B. N. Mandal University.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the said Act, Dr. Prasanta Kumar Mukherjee shall be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Medical Council of India representing B. N. Mandal University with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

[No. V. 11013/1/2007-MB(Policy-I)]
S.K. GUPTA, Under Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी. पी. वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2150.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का राजदूतावास, ब्रुसेल्स में श्री बी. के. श्रीवास्तव, सहायक को 22-7-2008 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/01/2006]

प्रीतम लाल, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C. P. V. Division)

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 2008

S.O. 2150.—In pursuance of the clause (ii) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorize Shri B. K. Srivastava, Assistant to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer in the Embassy of India, Brussels with effect from 22nd July, 2008.

[No. T-4330/1/2006]

PRITAM LAL, Under Secy. (Consular)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2151.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का राजदूतावास, बगदाद में श्री शेर सिंह, निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक को 29-7-2008 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/01/2006]

प्रीतम लाल, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2008

S.O. 2151.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Sher Singh, LDC to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer in the Embassy of India, Baghdad with effect from 29th July, 2008.

[No. T-4330/1/2006]

PRITAM LAL, Under Secy. (Consular)

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

आदेश

मुम्बई, 24 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2152.—केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियमावली, 1965 के नियम 9 के उप-नियम (2), नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के खंड (ख) तथा नियम 24 के उप-नियम (1) के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रपति एतद्वारा निदेश देते हैं कि भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2005 के सं. सा.आ. 4017 द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के आदेश में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किये जाएंगे :—

(क) भाग II में क्र. सं. 6 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियाँ हेतु निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

"6. भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) एवं उसके अधीन परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों के पद	(क) भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) में पदों के संबंध में मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी	भारी पानी बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में पदों के संबंध में मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी.	सभी मुख्य कार्यकारी, भारी पानी बोर्ड
	(ख) भारी पानी परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों (कोटा, बडौदा, तलचर और मणुगुरु) के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में उनके अपने नियंत्रणाधीन पदों के संबंध में मुख्य महाप्रबंधक/महाप्रबंधक)	भारी पानी परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों (कोटा, बडौदा, तलचर और मणुगुरु) के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में उनके अपने नियंत्रणाधीन पदों के संबंध में मुख्य महाप्रबंधक/महाप्रबंधक)	सभी मुख्य कार्यकारी, भारी पानी बोर्ड
	(ग) भारी पानी संयंत्र (तूतीकोरिन) के पदों के संबंध में भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) के सहनिदेशक(ओं)	भारी पानी संयंत्र (तूतीकोरिन) के पदों के संबंध में भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) के सहनिदेशक(ओं)	सभी मुख्य कार्यकारी, भारी पानी बोर्ड"

(ख) भाग III में क्र. सं. 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों हेतु निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

"4. भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) एवं उसके अधीन परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों के पद	(क) भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) के पदों के संबंध में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	भारी पानी बोर्ड के (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) के पदों के संबंध में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	सभी मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी भारी पानी बोर्ड
	(ख) भारी पानी परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों (कोटा, बडौदा, तलचर और मणुगुरु) के कार्यालयों में उनके अपने नियंत्रणाधीन पदों के संबंध में उनके अपने प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	भारी पानी परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों (कोटा, बडौदा, तलचर और मणुगुरु) के कार्यालयों में उनके अपने नियंत्रणाधीन पदों के संबंध में उनके अपने प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	सभी भारी पानी परियोजनाओं अथवा संयंत्रों (कोटा, बडौदा, तलचर और मणुगुरु) के कार्यालयों में उनके अपने नियंत्रणाधीन पदों के संबंध में उनके अपने मुख्य महाप्रबंधक/महाप्रबंधक
	(ग) भारी पानी संयंत्र (तूतीकोरिन) के पदों के संबंध में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	भारी पानी संयंत्र (तूतीकोरिन) के पदों के संबंध में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी-III	सभी भारी पानी संयंत्र (तूतीकोरिन) के पदों के संबंध में भारी पानी बोर्ड (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय) के सहनिदेशक(ओं)"

[सं. 1/6(1)/2002-सतर्कत/136]

राधिका रस्तोगी, उप सचिव

टिप्पणी :—मूल आदेश दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर, 2005 के सं. का.आ. 4017 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

ORDER

Mumbai, the 24th July, 2008

S.O. 2152.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Order of the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide number S.O. 4017 dated the 13th October, 2005, namely :—

In the said Order, in the Schedule—

(a) in Part II, for serial No. 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“6. Posts in Heavy Water Board (Central Office) and Projects or Plants thereunder	(a) Chief Administrative Officer in respect of posts in the Central Office, Heavy Water Board.	Chief Administrative Officer in respect of posts in the Central Office, Heavy Water Board.	All	Chief Executive, Heavy Water Board
	(b) Chief General Managers/General Managers in respect of posts under their respective control in field offices of Heavy Water Projects or Plants (Kota, Baroda, Talcher and Manuguru).	Chief General Managers/General Managers in respect of posts under their respective control in field offices of Heavy Water Projects or Plants (Kota, Baroda, Talcher and Manuguru).	All	Chief Executive, Heavy Water Board
	(c) Associate Director (O), Heavy Water Board (CO) in respect of posts under Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin)	Associate Director (O), Heavy Water Board (CO) in respect of posts under Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin)	All	Chief Executive, Heavy Water Board

(b) in Part III, for serial No. 4 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“4. Posts in Heavy Water Board (Central Office) and Projects or Plants thereunder	(a) Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts in the Central Office, Heavy Water Board.	Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts in the Central Office, Heavy Water Board.	All	Chief Administrative Officer, Heavy Water Board
	(b) The respective Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts under their respective control in field offices of Heavy Water Projects or Plants (Kota, Baroda, Talcher and Manuguru).	The respective Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts under their respective control in field offices of Heavy Water Projects or Plants (Kota, Baroda, Talcher and Manuguru).	All	Chief General Managers/General Managers in respect of posts under their respective control in field offices of Heavy Water Projects or Plants (Kota, Baroda, Talcher and Manuguru).
	(c) Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts under Heavy Water Plants (Tuticorin).	Administrative Officer-III in respect of posts under Heavy Water Plants (Tuticorin).	All	Associate Director (O), Heavy Water Board (CO) in respect of posts under Heavy Water Plants (Tuticorin).

[E.No. 1/6(1)/2002-Vig/136]

RAJNIKA RASTOGI, Dy. Secy.

Note :— The Principal Order was published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide number S.O. 4017 dated the 13th October, 2005.

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2153.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पश्चिम क्षेत्र, केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण भवन, लिंक रोड नं. 3, ई-5, राविकर नगर, भोपाल-462016 (मध्य प्रदेश), जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई-11011/2/2003-रा.भा. (का.)]

जय नारायण, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

New Delhi, the 23rd July, 2008

S.O. 2153.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule, 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purpose of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the Regional Office, Western Region, Kendriya Paryavaran Bhavan, E-5, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal-462016 (M.P.), an office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, whereof 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 11011/2/2003-O.L.(I)]

JAI NARAIN, Director (O.L.)

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2154.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को जिसमें 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :

दि जूट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि.

प्रधान कार्यालय, कोलकाता

[सं. ई-11016/1/2005-हिन्दी]

भूपेन्द्र सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 30th July, 2008

S.O. 2154.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule, 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purpose of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Ministry of Textiles, whereof more than 90% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

Jute Corporation of India Ltd.

Head Office, Kolkata

[No.E-11016/1/2005-Hindi]

BHUPENDRA SINGH, Jt. Secy.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2155.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में इस मंत्रालय के संगठनों के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अधिकरण

1. अन्वेषण वृत्त, भुवनेश्वर

राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान

2. क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र जम्मू, राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान

नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि.

3. पटना जोन, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन

लि., 15, आई.ए.एस. कालोनी, द्वितीय तल, किदवाईपुरी,

पटना-800001 (बिहार)

4. एनसीआर जोन/यूनिट, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि., बी-7, सेक्टर-44, नोएडा-201303 (उत्तर प्रदेश)
5. पटेल वेस्ट यूनिट, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि., वल्लभभाई पटेल वेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, छात्रा मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110007
6. मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, प्लॉट सं. 9, नव दूरसंचार कालोनी, भोपाल-462016 (मध्य प्रदेश)

[सं. 1/1/2008-हिन्दी]

राजकुमारी देव, निदेशक (रा.भा.)

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

New Delhi, the 24th July, 2008

S.O. 2155.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of this ministry the 80% staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

National Water Development Agency

1. Investigation Circle, Bhubneshwar

National Institute of Hydrology

2. Regional Office, Jammu, N.I.H.

National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.

3. Patna Zone, NPCC Ltd., 15, I.A.S. Colony, IInd Floor, Kidwaiपुरी, Patna-800001 (Bihar)
4. N.C.R. Zone/Unit, NPCC Ltd., B7, Sector-44, Noida-201303 (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Patel Chest Unit, NPCC Ltd., Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, Chhatra Marg, New Delhi-110007
6. M.P. Zone, Plot No. 9, Nav Doorsanchar Colony, Bhopal-462016 (M.P.)

[No. 1/1/2008-Hindi]

RAJKUMARI DAVE, Director (O.L.)

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2156.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग, कृषि मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन दलहन विकास निदेशालय, भोपाल को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

दलहन विकास निदेशालय, छठी मंजिल,

विन्ध्याचल भवन, भोपाल-462004 (मध्य प्रदेश)

[सं. 3-6/2004-हिन्दी नीति]

पंकज कुमार, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 21st July, 2008

S.O. 2156.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the Directorate of Pulses Development, Bhopal under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, 80% staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Directorate of Pulses Development,

6th Floor, Vindhyachal Bhawan,

Bhopal-462004 (Madhya Pradesh)

[No. 3-6/2004-Hindi Neeti]

PANKAJ KUMAR, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

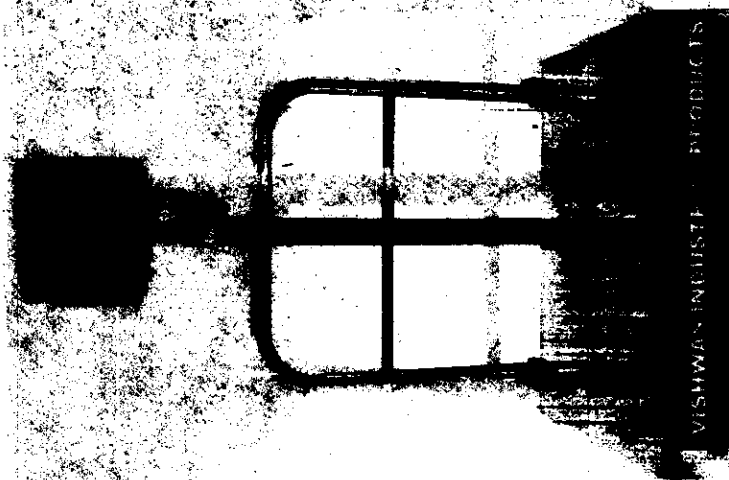
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

क्र.आ. 2157.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट तथा माप मापक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स विश्वास इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स, जेसर रोड, शिव तेजकिरण अपार्टमेंट, सावरकुण्डल-364515, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले 'वी आई पी.पी.एफ. 02' मूखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम 'वी आई पी' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/478 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक बिकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 किलो ग्राम है। इसका सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेकतुलन युक्ति है जिसका प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेकतुलन प्रभाव है। लाईट इमिटिंग डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल के इंडिकेटर को तल पर बने छिद्र जो इण्डिकेटर के ऊपरी भाग तक जाता है, में से सीलिंग तार डालकर और दूसरी ओर तल के प्लेट पर बने छिद्र से डाली जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक विशिष्ट सीमेण्टिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मूखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलो ग्राम और 5,000 किलो ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धन्यात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(266)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

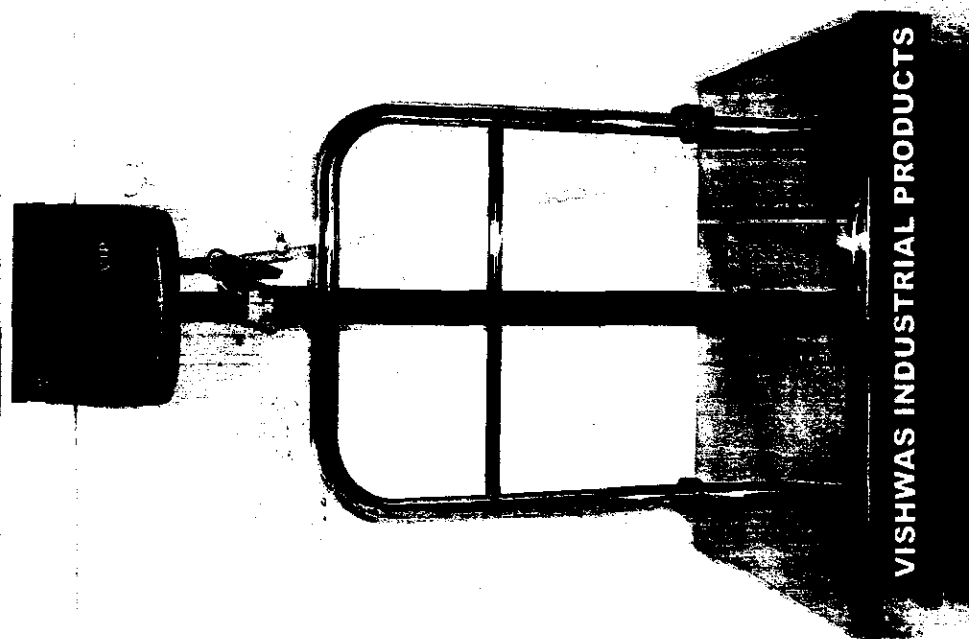
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 2157.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "VIP.PF.02" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "VIP" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Vishwas Industrial Products, Jesar Road, "Shiv" Near Tejkirari Apartment, Savarkundala-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approved mark IND/09/07/478;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The indicator of the model is sealed through the sealing wire passed from bottom hole run over the top part of the indicator and passed through the other side of the bottom plate. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity range above 50 kg and up to 5,000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (266)/2007]

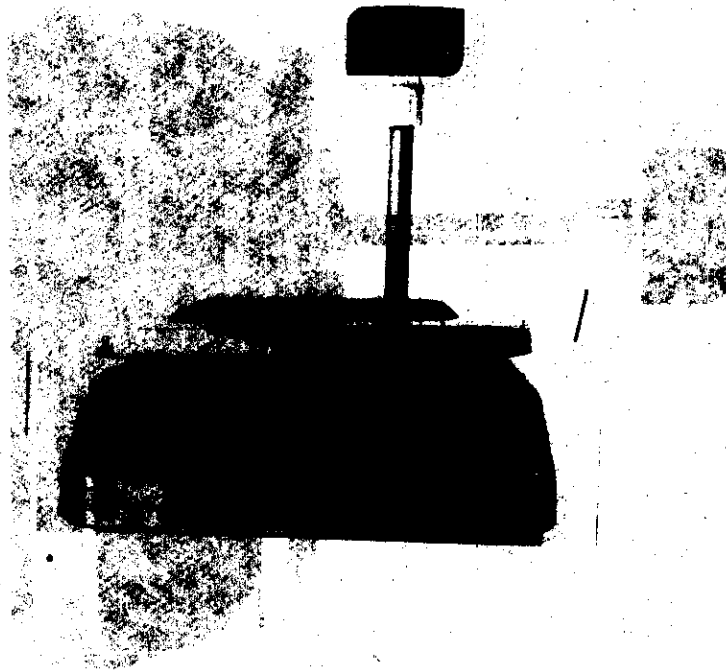
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 2158.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बोट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बोट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स विश्वास इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स, जेसर रोड, शिव तेजकिरण अपार्टमेंट, साधरकुण्डल-364515, मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले 'बी आई पी. टी. टी.-02' मूखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) की मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम 'बी. आई. पी.' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/477 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। इसका सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। स्टाईट इमिटिंग डाटाबेस तोलन प्रमाण उपदेशित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल की सीलिंग स्टांपिंग प्लेट के तल और ब्रॉडी के साईड भाग के सामने ली ओर खिंच करके की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक विशिष्ट सीमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मूखला की वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलो ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(266)/2007]

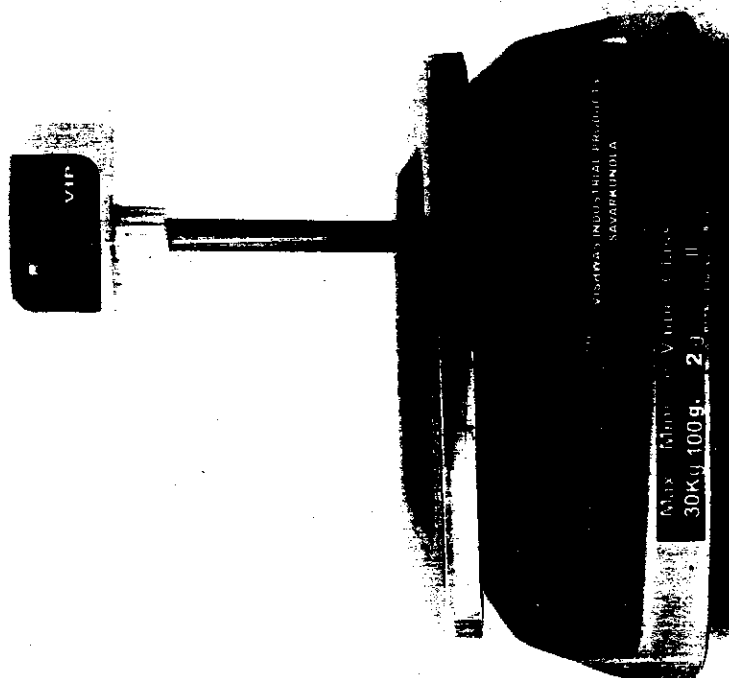
आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 2158.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "VIP.TT.02" series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "V I P" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Vishwas Industrial Products, Jesar Road, "Shiv" Near Tejkiran Apartment, Savarkundala-364 515, Gujarat and which is assigned the approved mark IND/09/07/477;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The model is sealed through the holes made in the opposite side of the stamping plate in the bottom and side part of the body. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (266)/2007]

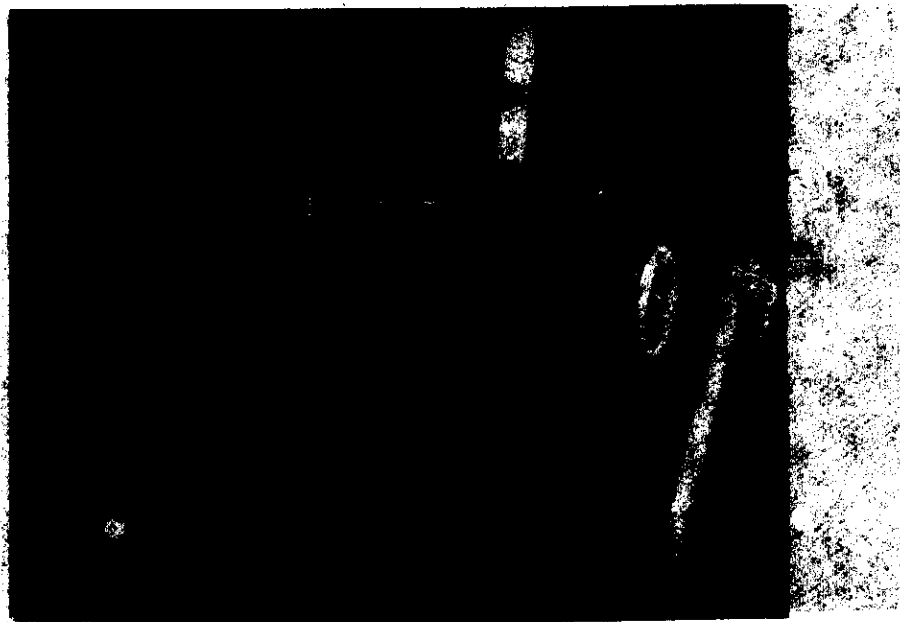
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 2159.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मीट्रिक स्केल्स, (ओल्ड 26) 53, लश्कर स्ट्रीट, रेलवे स्टेशन रोड, अलंदुर, चेन्नई-600 016 तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले 'एम एस-टी बी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम 'मीट्रिक' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/454 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिजली से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एम) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एम) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(190)/2007]

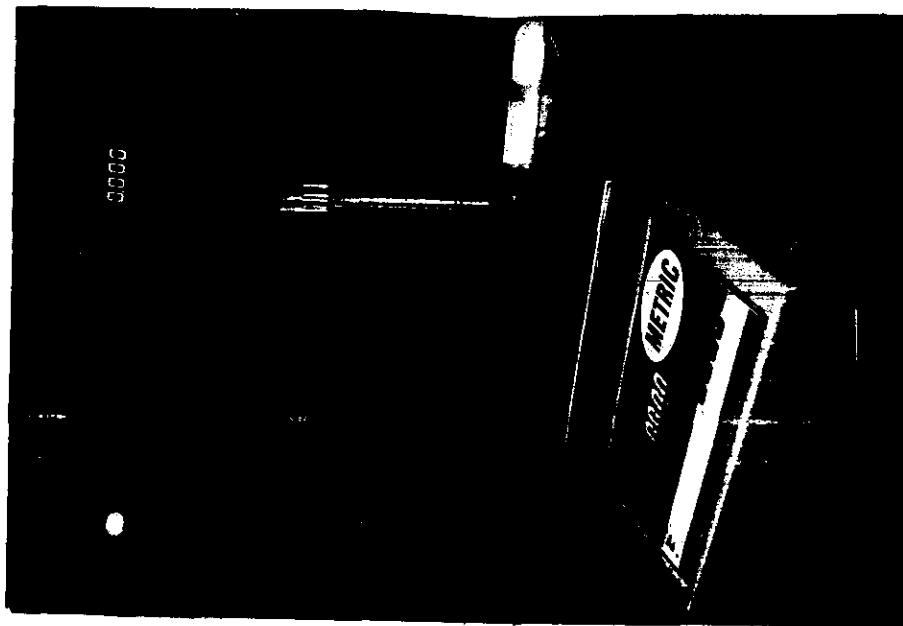
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2008

S.O. 2159.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "MS-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "Metric" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Metri Scales, (Old 26) 53, Luscar Street, Railway Station Road, Alandur, Chennai-600 016, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/454;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The sealing has been done at the bottom side of the machine to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21 (190)/2007]

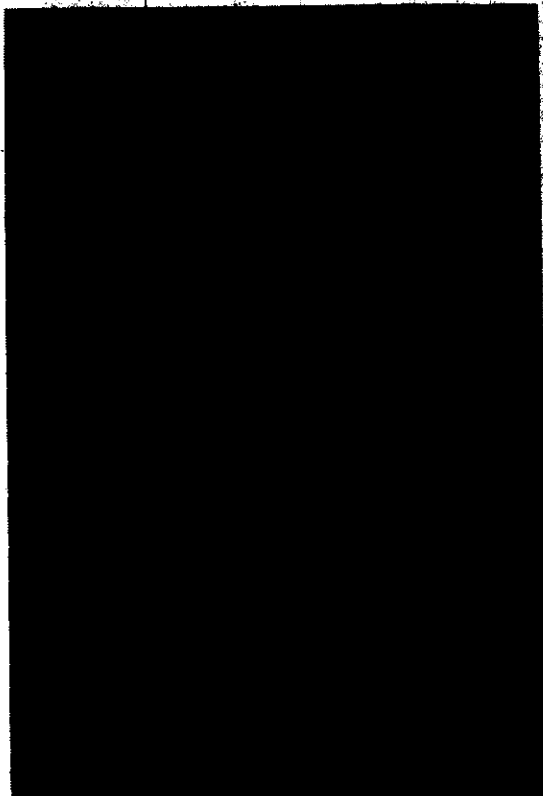
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 2160.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मीट्रिक स्केल्स, (ओल्ड 26) 53, लक्ष्मी स्ट्रीट, रेलवे स्टेशन रोड, अर्लदुर, चेन्नई-600 016 तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले 'एम एस-पी एफ' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम 'मीट्रिक' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/455 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक बिकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। इसका सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुस्तर और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक तथा 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(190)/2007]

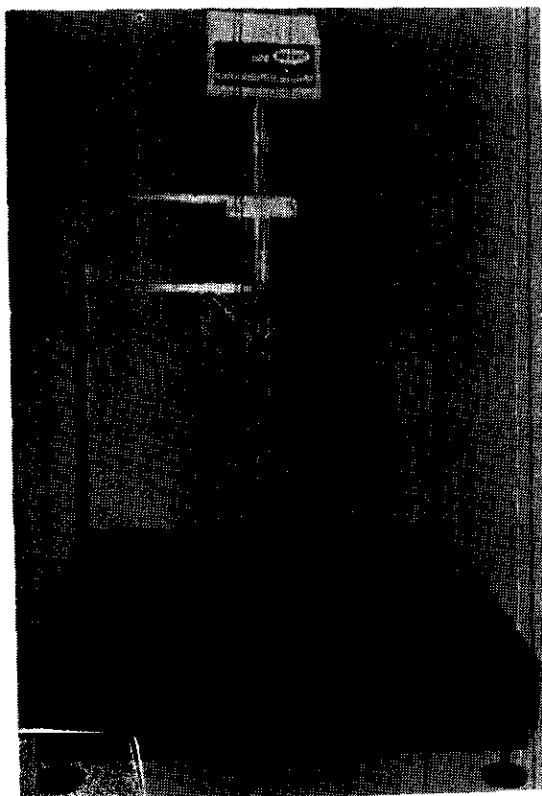
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th March, 2008

S.O. 2160.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "MS-PF" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "Metric" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Metri Scales, (Old 26) 53, Luscar Street, Railway Station Road, Alandur, Chennai-600 016, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/455;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The sealing has been done at the Back side of indicator using wire and lead the machine to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

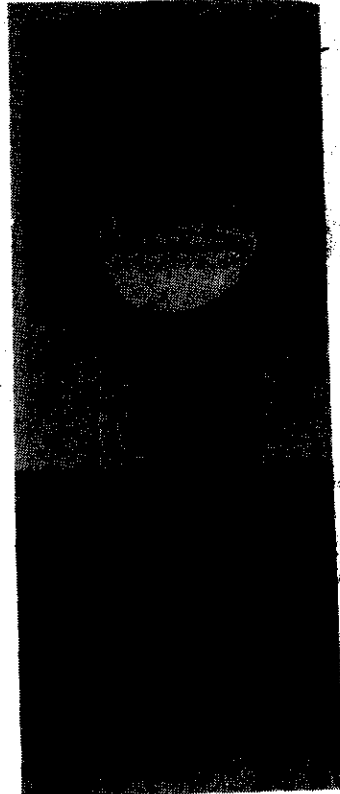
[F. No. WM-21 (190)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2008

का.आ. 2161.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तोशनीवाल हिवाक प्रा.लि., 4डी/6, इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, अम्बाला, चैन्नई-600 058, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित 'ओसीएम' शृंखला के 'पानी' के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु प्रयोग में आने वाला मीटर (मैकेनिकल फ्लो मीटर) के मॉडल का और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम 'तोशनीवाल' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/59 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



मीटर को सील करने के लिए, मीटर के पीछे की ओर चार पेंच होंगे जिनके तल के दो पेंच में छेद होगा जिसमें लीडतार डाली जाएगी जो स्ट्याम्प और सील के सत्यापन हेतु उपलब्ध किए गए अन्य दो पेंचों के साथ लगाई जाएगी। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

मॉडल 'पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु प्रयोग में आने वाला मीटर' जो सूचक के तुल्यदायक है। यह 1 कि.ग्रा./सें.मी.² से 25 कि.ग्रा./सें.मी.² तक की दाब रेंज में कार्य करता है। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 80 लीटर/घंटा है और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 1 लीटर/घंटा है। मापमान के सिद्धांत घनात्मक विस्थापन टाइप है। मीटर 7 अंकों तक आयतन को दर्शाता है तथा लघुतम स्केल अंतराल 10 मि.लीटर है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के मीटर भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 80 लीटर/घंटा से 600 लीटर/घंटा की रेंज में न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 1 लीटर/घंटा से 10 लीटर/घंटा की रेंज सहित तथा प्रवाह मीटर की अभिहित साइज 4 मि.मी., 8 मि.मी. और 15 मि.मी. वाले हैं।

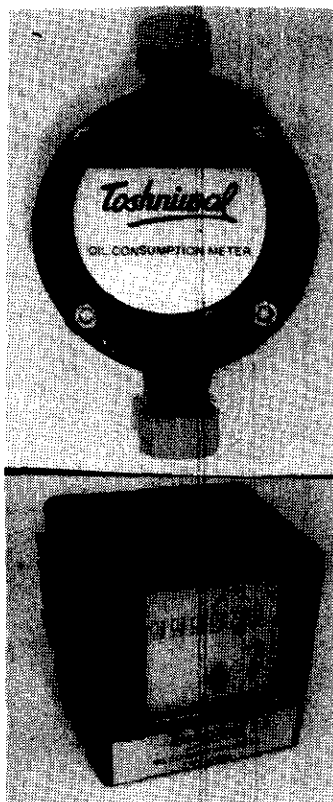
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(273)/2007]

आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2008

S.O. 2161.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of (Mechanical Flow Meter) 'Meter for Liquids other than water' of series "OCM" and with brand name "TOSHNIWAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Toshniwal Hyvac Pvt. Ltd., 4D/6, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Chennai-600 058, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/59;



For sealing there are four screws at the rear side of the meter, out of which two bottom screws have a hole and passes by the leaded wire with another two screws provided for the verification of stamp and seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The model is a 'Meter for liquids other than water' with a analogue indicator and working in the pressure range of 1kg/cm^2 to 25kg/cm^2 with a maximum flow rate of 80 litre/hour and minimum flow rate of 1 litre/hour. The principle of measurement is positive displacement type. The meter indicates the volume up to 7 digits and smallest scale interval is 10ml.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the other types of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with a maximum flow rate in the range of 80 litre/hour to 600 litre/hour and with a minimum flow rate in the range of 1 litre/hour to 10 litre/hour having the nominal size of the flow meter of 4mm, 8mm and 15mm manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials, with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (273)/2007]

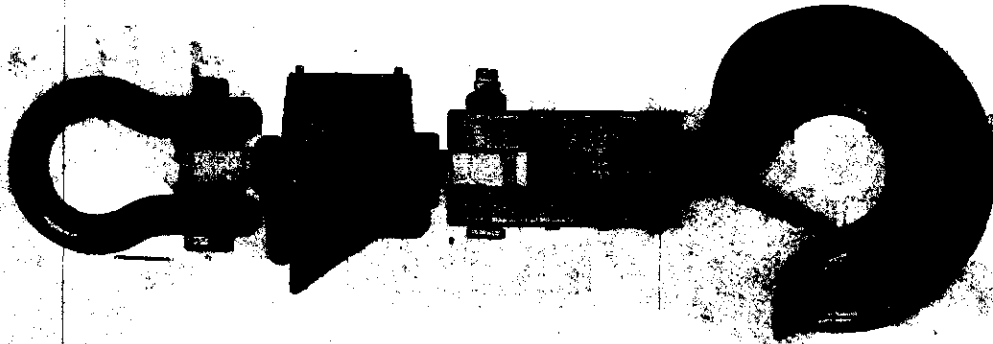
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2008

का.आ. 2162.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सनसुई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा.लि., 89/1, भवानी पेठ, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सी एस-01" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनसुई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एम डी/09/08/43 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



क्रेन स्केल को सीलिंग करने के लिए फ्रन्ट और बैक बाडी को सीलिंग बोल्ट्स छेद में से निकाल कर जोड़ दिया गया है। इन बोल्टों को टाइट करके इनमें से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर दोनों ओर लीड से सील किया गया है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से ऊपर और 25 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 अथवा 5×10^6 के हैं, जहां पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(263)/2007]

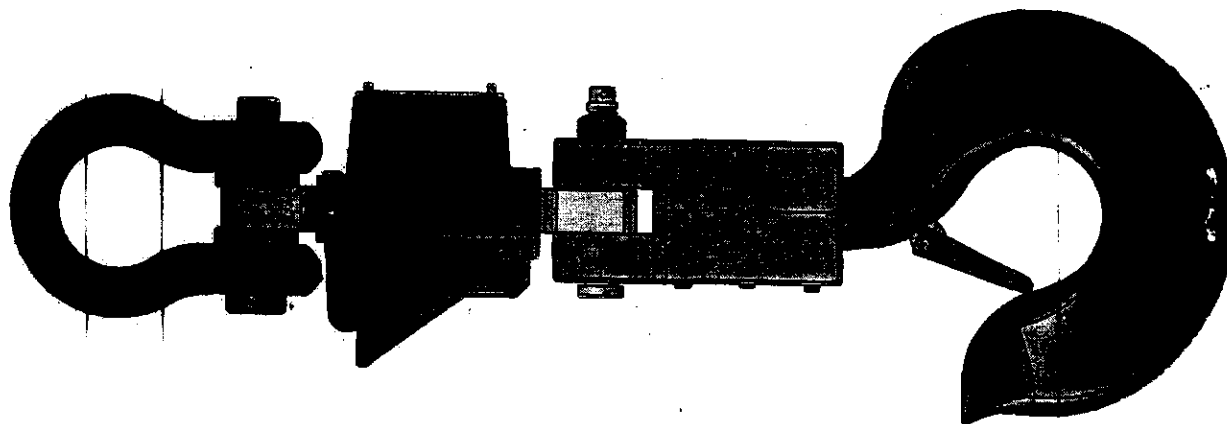
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2008

S.O. 2162.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (Crane type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CS-01" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANSUI" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sansui Electronics Pvt. Ltd., 89/1, Bhawani Peth, Pune, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/43;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 5000 kg. and minimum capacity of 20kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



For sealing the crane scale the front and back body is joined by the sealing bolts through the holes. After tightening these bolts a steel wire is passed through these bolts and is sealed by the lead on both the sides. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 5 tonne to 25 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (263)/2007]

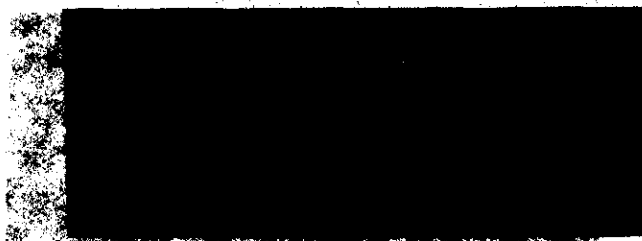
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 2008

का.अ. 2163.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने की पेशचात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) विनियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स केलकेम्स एंड वीयाज प्रा. लि., प्रथम तल, पुष्पगिरी, 10वां क्रॉस, 12वां ब्लॉक, कुमार पार्क रोड, बंगलौर-560 020 द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट "कोम्बस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी किराया मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसकी ब्रांड का नाम "केलकेम्स" है (जिसमें इसमें इसकी पेशचात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/60 समनुदर्शित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल "अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी/मीटर (लजरी)" है जो समय और दूरी मापने का उपकरण है। यह यात्रा के किसी भी क्षण यात्री द्वारा सदैव प्रचार को निरंतर जोड़ता रहता है और उपदर्शित करता रहता है। यात्रा के दौरान कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट जाल से ऊपर और विनिर्दिष्ट चाल के नीचे चली गई दूरी के किराए को देय करने का फंक्शन है। उपकरण में आवृत्ति मुद्रण सुविधा के साथ थ्रीकल टैकिंग और संचार प्रणाली जैसी विशेषताएं भी हैं। मूल्य संरचना को नियंत्रण कक्ष से साफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से रूप दिया जा सकता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) मीटर की रीडिंग उपदर्शित करता है और पावर सप्लाय 9 वोल्ट से 24 वोल्ट डीसी है। "के" मेट्रक 1274 मल्लिक, मी. है।



मीटर सीलिंग के लिए तल प्लेट और टैक्सी मीटर के अपर कवर में छिद्र करके लीड वायर से बाँध कर सील का सत्यापन किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(129)/2007]

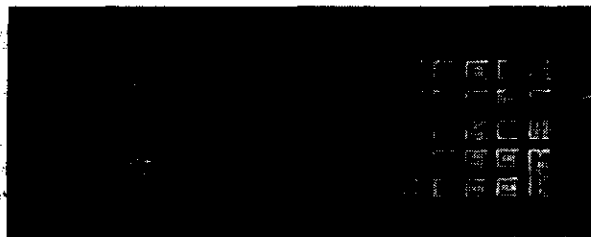
आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th April, 2008

S.O. 2163.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Taxi Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "COBBS" series with brand name "CELCABS" manufactured by M/s. Celcaps & Voyages Private Limited, # 30, 1st Floor, Pushpagiri, 10th Cross, 12th Block, Kumara Park West, Bangalore-560 020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/60;

The said model of "Digital Taxi Meter (Luxury)" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicate the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled, and below a certain speed on the length of the time taken; this being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The equipment also has features like vehicle tracking and communication systems with receipt printing facility. The pricing structure can be configured only through the software from the control room/over the air. The reading of the meter is indicated by Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LCD) and the power supply is 9V to 24 V DC. The 'K' factor of the Taxi meter is 1274 pulses per kilometer.



For sealing the meter body holes are being made at the bottom plate and the upper cover from the rear side of the taxi meter and a leaded wire is fastened for receiving the verification seal. The meter cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

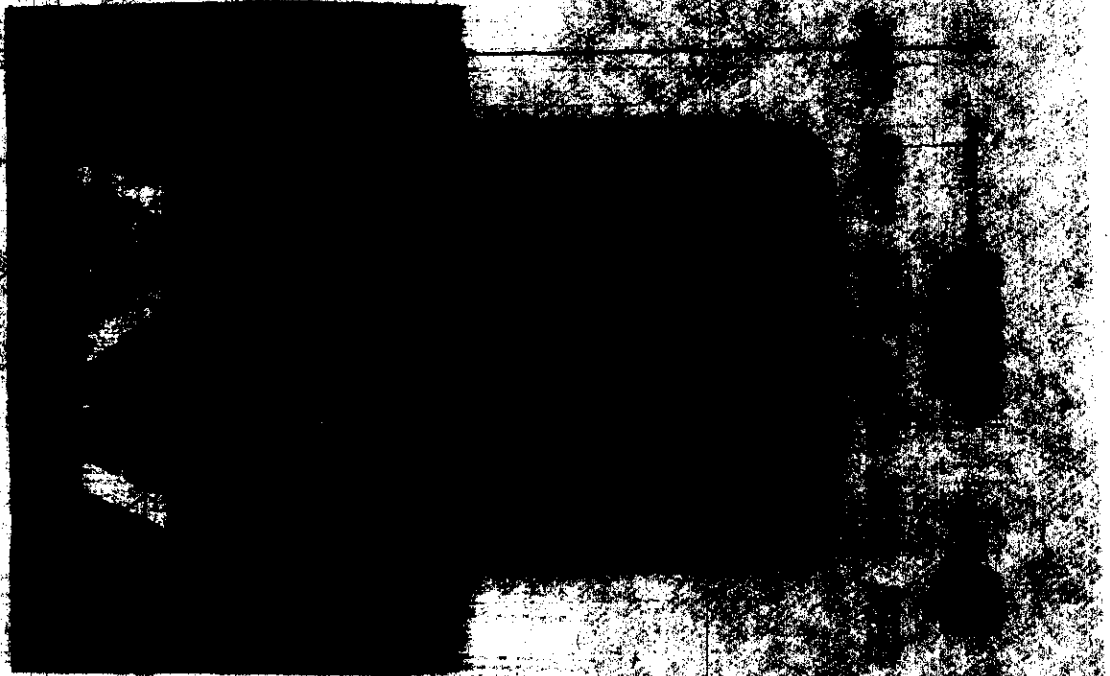
[F.No. WM-21 (129)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2164.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी एन डब्ल्यू एम. एल. मिडलसेक्स, यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एंड डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 3-23-14, हिगासी-इकेबुकुरो, तोशिमा-कु, टोक्यो-170 0013, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "FX-i" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए एंड डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और भारत में बिना किसी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के मैसर्स एनन वेइंग सिस्टम लि., 15-'बी' विंग, कमल कुंज, मेजा एच एस जी सोसायटी, एस वी रोड, अंधेरी (ब), मुंबई-400 058 द्वारा बिक्रित और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई.एन.डी./09/07/220 समनुदेशित किया गया है, को भारत में बिक्री के लिये अनुमोदित किया जाता है।



उक्त माडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कंप्रेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 1 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक अक्षेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (डी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन को अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 अथवा 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

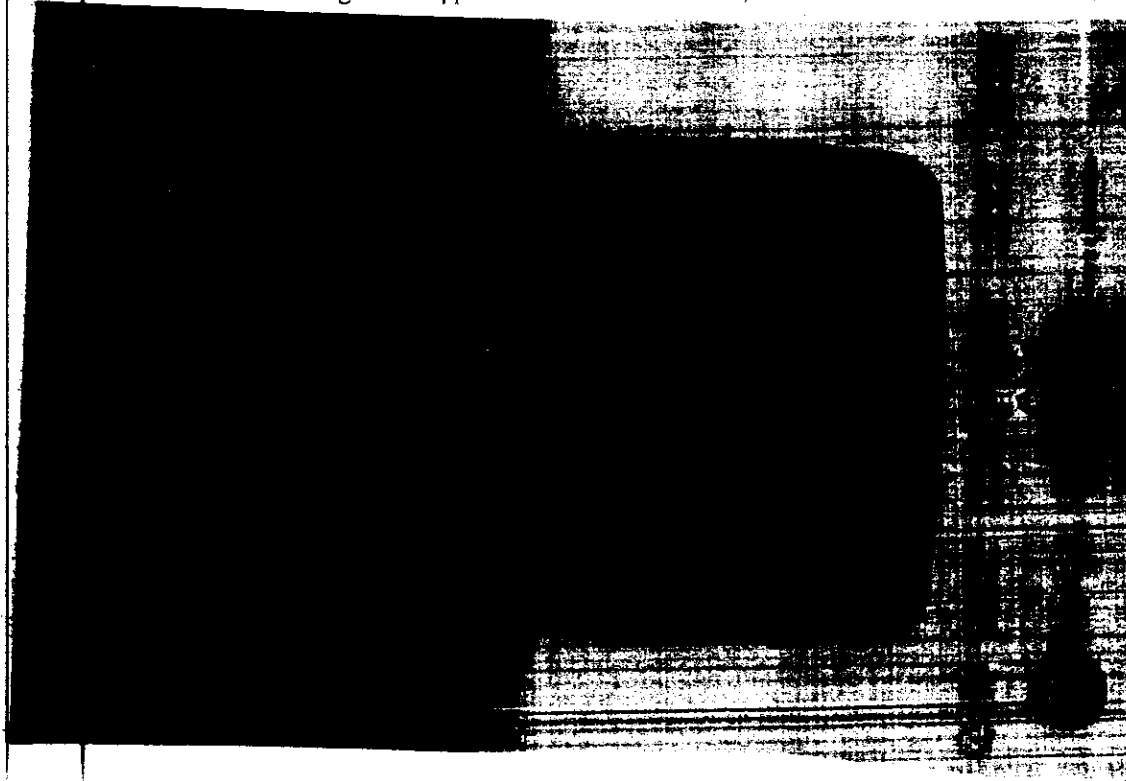
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(102)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2164.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FX-i" series of special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "A & D Company Limited" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s A & D Company Limited, 3-23-14, Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-170 0013, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s Avon Weighing Systems Ltd., 15, 'B' Wing, Kamal-Kunj, Megha HSG Soc., S.V. Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400 058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/220;



The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 220g. and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) equal to or more than 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

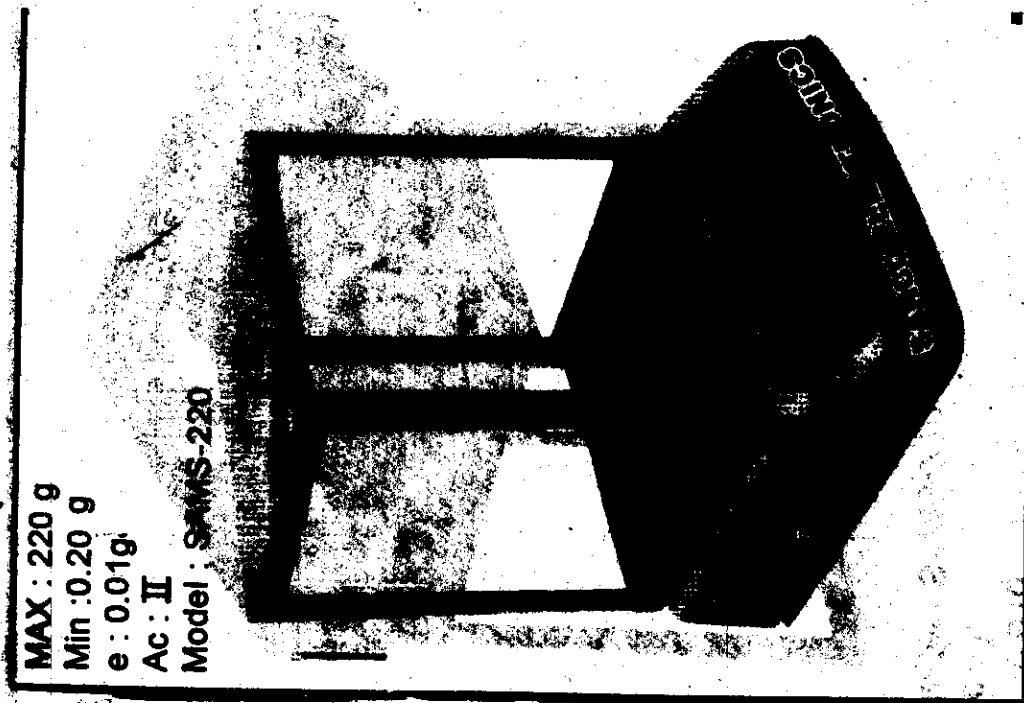
[F. No. WM-21 (102)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2165.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई अवृत्ति देखें) द्वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवान-173 220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-[I]) के 'एस ए एम एस-220' शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेंको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/299 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.01 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिप्लेड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} अथवा 5×10^{-5} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

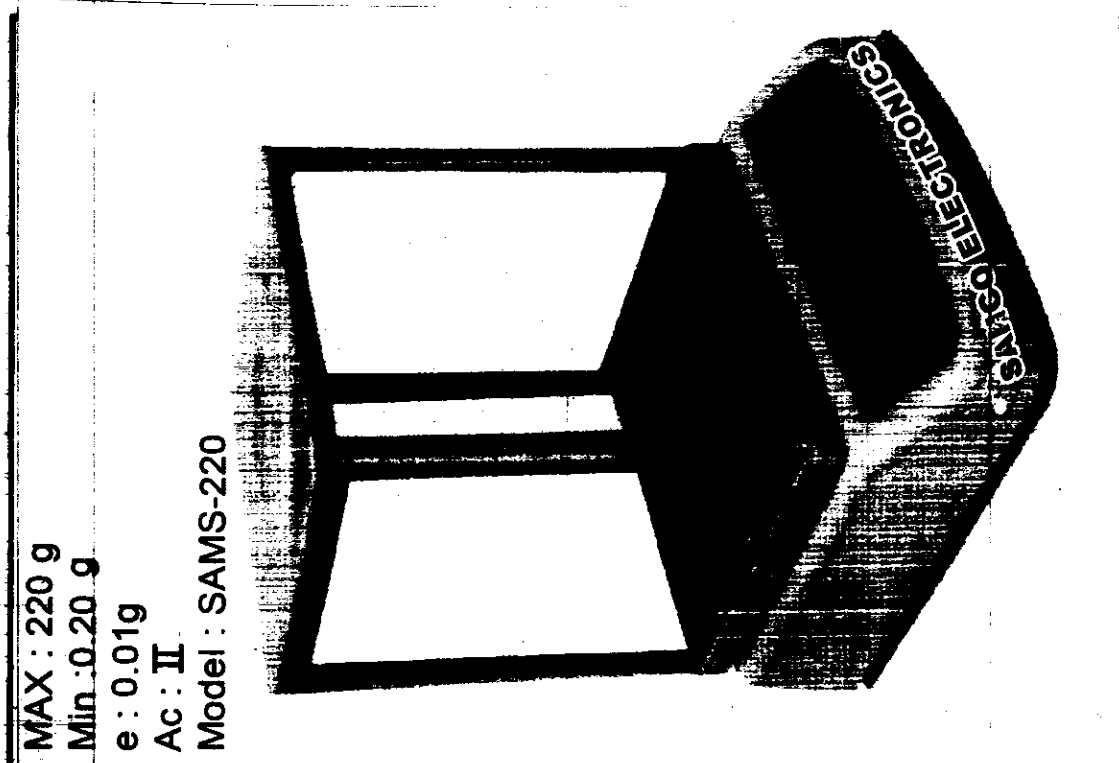
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2165.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of “non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type)” with digital indication of “SAMS-220” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “SANCO” (herein referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwano-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/299;



The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 220g and minimum capacity of 0.20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.01g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its materials, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.अ. 2166.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह सम्झना हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैंको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परबानू-173 220 हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (समर्थता वर्ग-III) के 'एस ए के एल-500' शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचक सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार कि.ग्रा./लीटर) जिसके ब्रान्ड का नाम "सैंको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/300 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार कि.ग्रा./लीटर) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" स्तर के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" माने 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

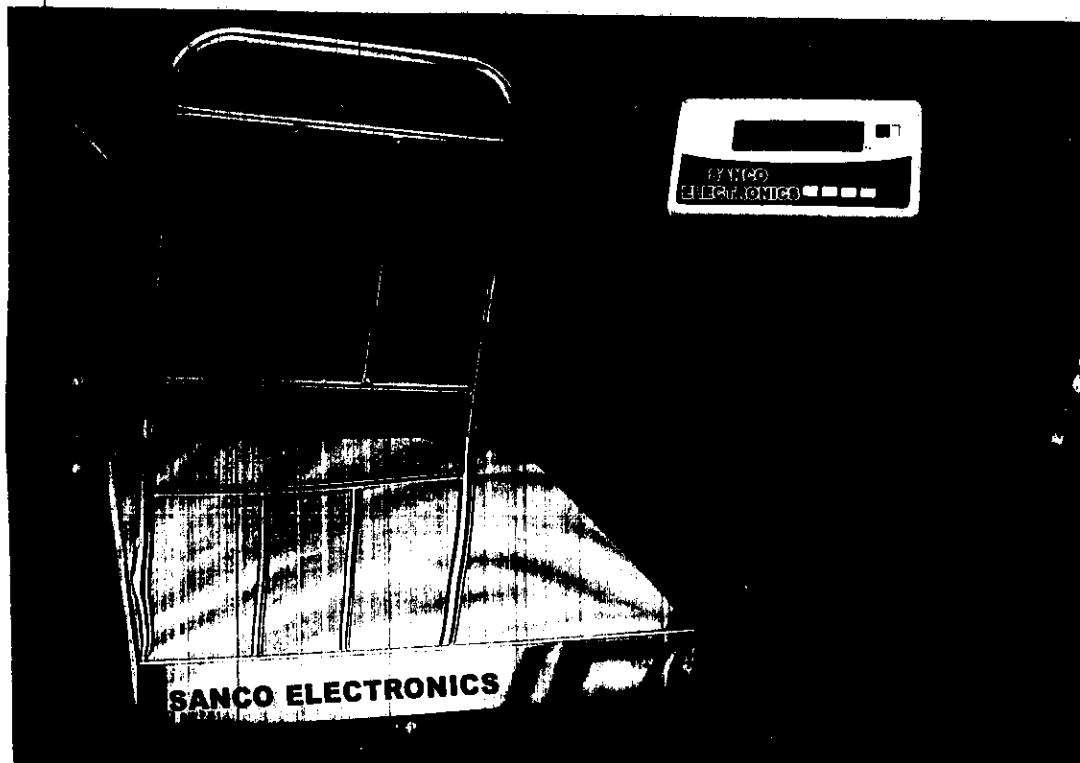
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आरं. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2166.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform Type-kg/litre) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SAKL-500" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/300;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type-kg/litre) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000, for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

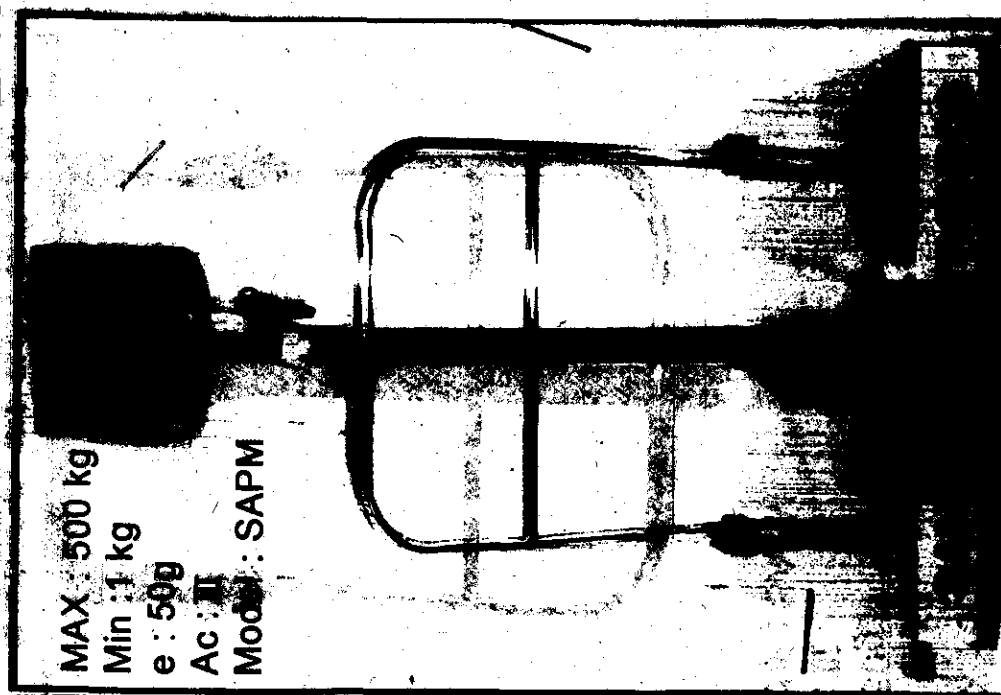
[F. No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2167.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगभग प्रयोग की अवधि में उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैंको इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवाना-173 220 हिमचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यन्त्रांकित (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'एस ए पी एम-500' भुंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म स्केल) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सैंको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/301 समनुदित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श लेखन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कंपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी भुंखला के वैसे ही 'मैक', यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

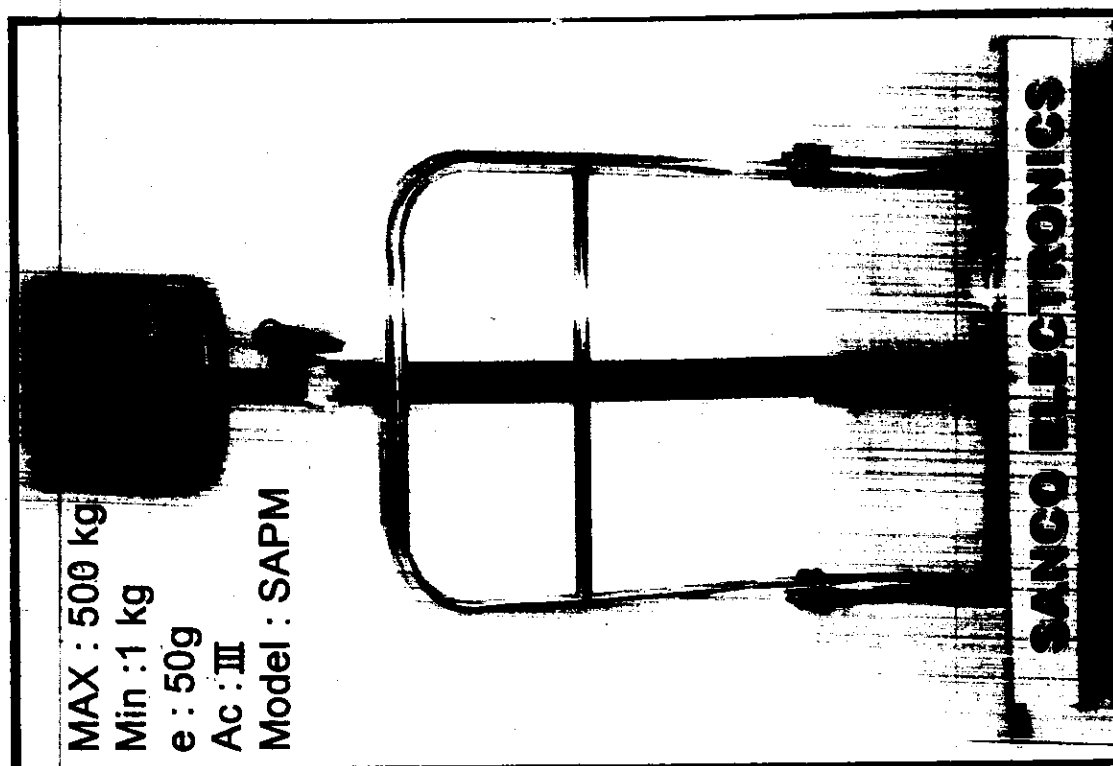
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2167.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SAPM-500" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/301;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

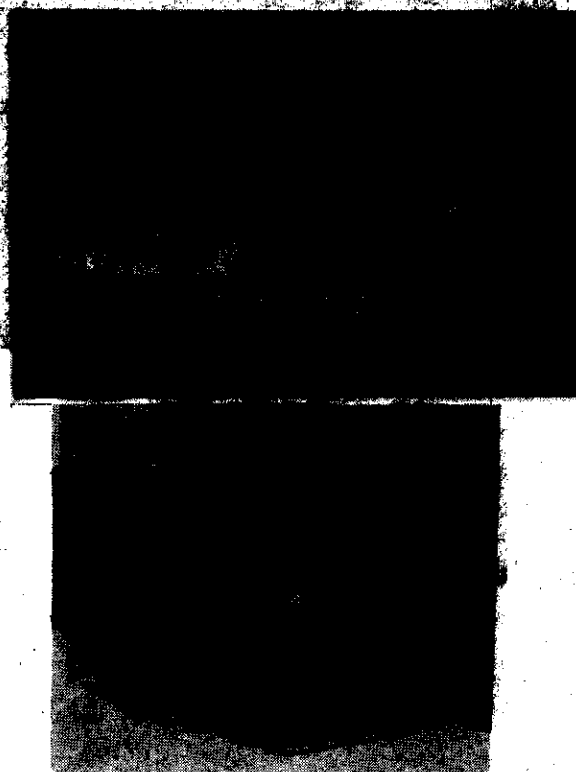
[F. No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2168.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाद तथा चाप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) द्वारा तैयार और चाप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसृत है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैंको इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवानू-173 220 हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'एस ए डब्ल्यू बी-30' शृंखला के, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/302 सम्पुर्णतः प्रदान किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और व्यापक क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयुक्तन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तनात्मक धारित आधेयुक्तन प्रभाव है। प्रकारा उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकाश तोलन यंत्रणाम् उपयुक्त है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा बिद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा की उपधारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मैन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

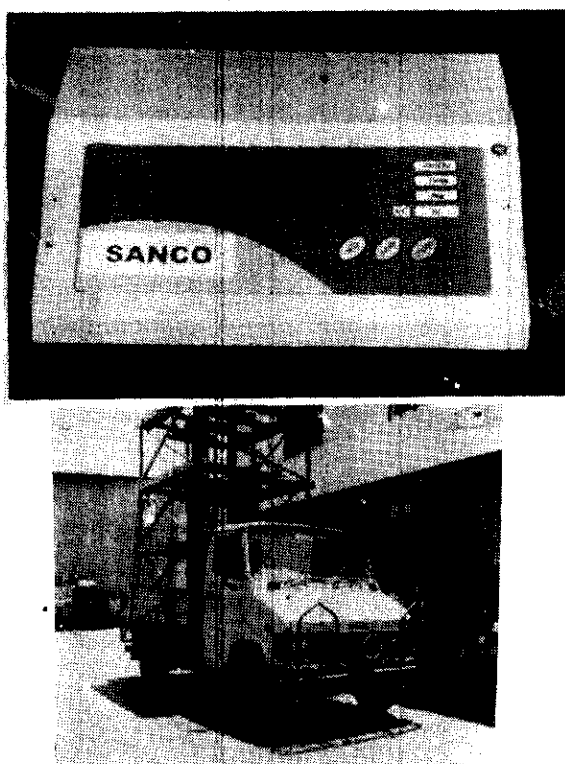
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2168.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication of "SAWB-301" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/302;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its materials, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

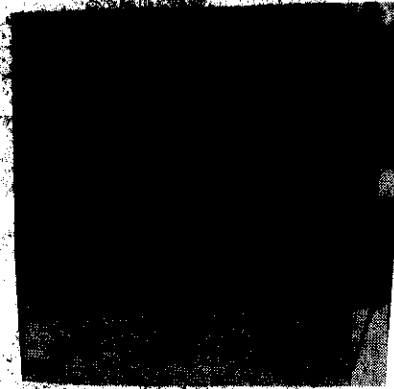
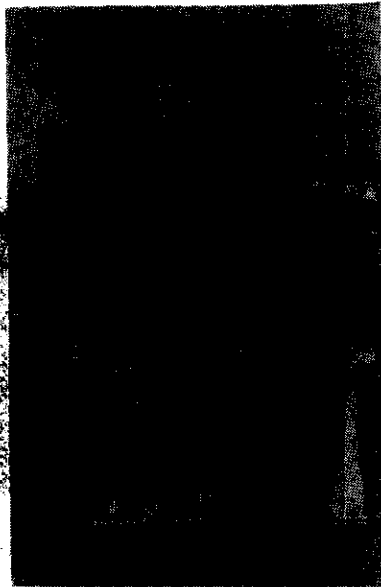
[F.No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

क्र.आ. 2169.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लघुप्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैंको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवाना-173 220 हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'एस ए डब्ल्यू सी-30 टी' शृंखला के हाईब्रिड प्रकार के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज के लिए कन्वर्सन किट) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सैंको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/30 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित हाईब्रिड टाइप अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज के लिए कन्वर्सन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन की कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माधुरभूषम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2169.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of hybrid type non-automatic, weighing instrument (conversion kit for weighbridge) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of "SAWC-30T" series with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/303;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based hybrid type non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its materials, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.आ. 2170.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विहित मॉडल/तीब्रे टी गार्ड आकृति देखें) काट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा काट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों को अनुसृत है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगभग प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परबानू-173 220 हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'एस ए एच एस-50' मॉडल के स्वतः, सूक्ष्म, असम्वलित, अंकक सूक्ष्म सहित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग टाइप) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा जावे) जिसे अनुमोदन विह. आई एन डी/09/07/304 सम्मनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन सम्प्रमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रणव है। प्रकटा उल्लेखक ब्रान्ड (एस ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिष्कृत उपकरण करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रवण भए कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को किसी से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निर्वादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मॉडल के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपासन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

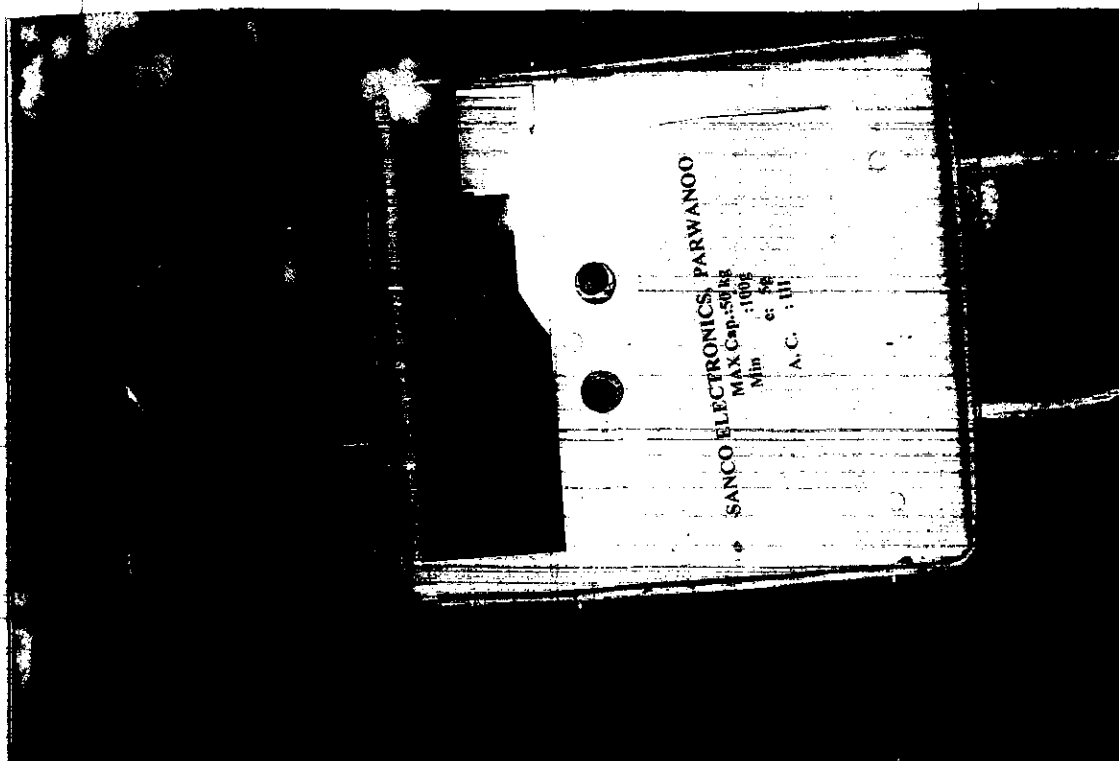
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2170.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (Hanging type) weighing instrument with digital indication of series 'SAHS-50' of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/304;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its materials, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 500kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

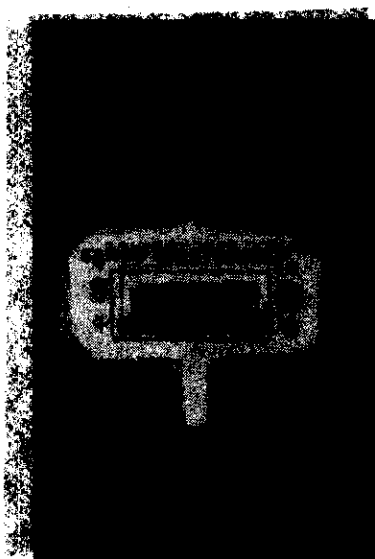
[F.No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 2008

का.अ. 2171.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् उक्त सम्प्रदान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंकों इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, नव्यापुरा-173 220 हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यन्त्रशक्ति (यन्त्रशक्ति वर्ग-5) के 'एस ए सी एस-10 टी' शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अकेले संचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रैन टाइप) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम 'सेको' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/305 समनुदर्शित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल प्रिंसिपल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रैन टाइप) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों को लिए खोलने से, शोकेट के लिए सीलबंद की जायेगी और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निर्माण सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विविधता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और इसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के सैके की मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यमालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(148)/2007]

आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th May, 2008

S.O. 2171.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Scale Type) with digital indication of 'SACS-10T' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/305;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 10 tonne and minimum capacity of 40kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity Above 50kg and up to 50 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (148)/2007]

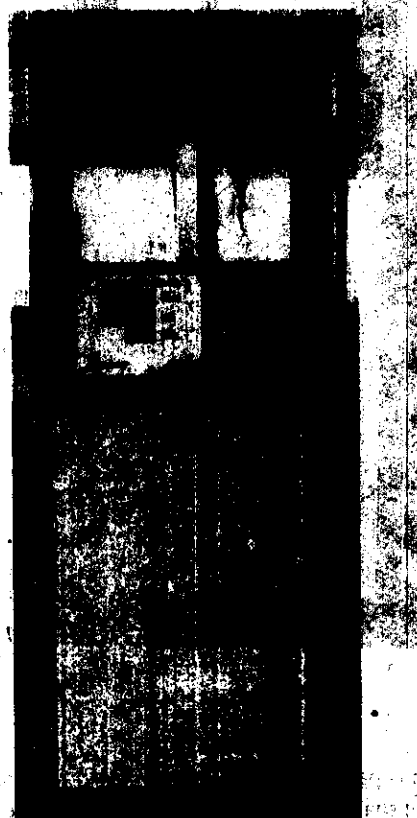
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2172.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के उपरान्त मन्त्रालय को गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट तथा माप मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मापक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 के तहत परन्तु की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लासैन एंड दुन्नो लि. डिपार्टमेंट ई बी जी-एस की यू 3/सी डी डी, पोस्ट बक्स, राष्ट्रीय निर्यात रोड, मुम्बई-400 072 द्वारा विनिर्मित "क्रिप्ट" मृदा के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्टेंसिंग पम्प अंकक सूचन सहिता के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एल एंड टी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/125 समुद्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

कथित माडल एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्टेंसिंग पम्प है जो घनतमक विस्फावन मीटर को डिस्टेंस पर कार्य करता है। पम्प में एक, दो अथवा बहु उत्पाद हैं जो दो से दस नोजल तक है और तेल मिश्रण विभिन्न संहित समुद्देशित करता है। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 90 लीटर प्रति मिनट से 130 लीटर प्रति मिनट एकल/डबल मिटरिंग इकाई के लिए है और लघुतम प्रवाह दर 0.4 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। लघुतम विभाग 1 मि. लीटर है। इसमें रूप में 7 अंकों की राशि, 7 अंकों में लीटर की मात्रा, 6 अंकों में लीटर की मात्रा और टोटलाइजर के लिए 12 अंकों का अंकन है। इन मापनों के अंकों को द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) डिस्प्ले पर पठनीय रूप में प्रदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज/प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसमें पम्प के बहिष्करण को डिस्टेंस करने में सक्षम है अर्थात् बिना सीसायुक्त पेट्रोल, डीजल, इथोनल, एच एस डी, बायो-डीजल, केरोसीन, तारपीन का तेल इत्यादि। इस मॉडल में कथित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डिलीवरी के लिए पूर्व सेट सुविधा भी है।



पंप को सील करने के लिए एक सील तार को 2 पेंच में डाली जाएगी जिसका उपयोग सेंसर बाक्स को क्लैम्प करने के लिए किया जाता है, 2 पेंच जिनका उपयोग टोटलाइजर कवर और टोटलाइजर लोचदार शाफ्ट नट को लगाने के लिए किया जाता है तथा दूसरी सील तार को 2 पेंचों के जरिए प्रत्येक 4 सिलिंडर कवर तथा पहिए, सिलिंग पिन और समायोज्य सिलिंडर कवर को समायोजित करते हुए किया जाएगा।

उक्त माडल में विद्युत यांत्रिक टोटलाइजर है। इसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंशंकन सुविधा, कार्ड रीडिंग और मुद्रण सुविधा भी हैं।

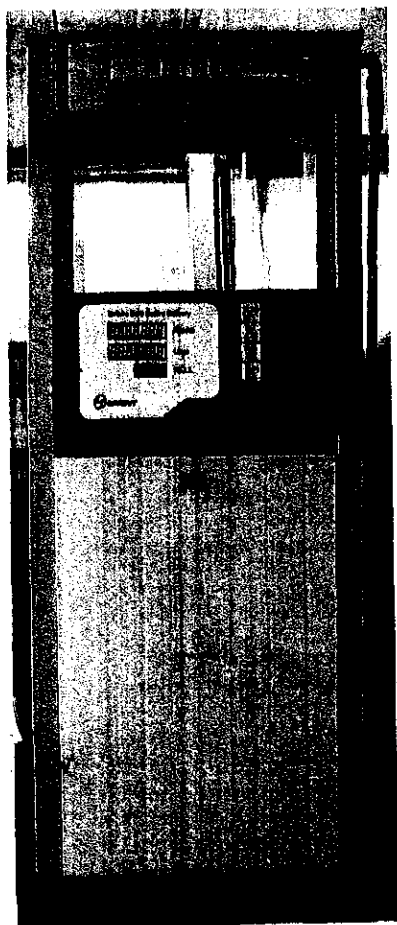
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(57)/2008]

आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th June, 2008

S.O. 2172.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Electronic Dispensing Pump with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series 'SPRINT' with brand name "L & T", manufactured by M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited, Dept. : EBG-SBU 3/PDD, Powai Works, Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai-400072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/125;



For sealing the pump one seal wire is passed through 2 screws used for clamping sensor box, 2 screws used for mounting totalizer cover and totalizer flexible shaft nut and another seal wire is passed through 2 screws each on 4 cylinder covers and also through adjusting wheel, sealing pin and adjustable cylinder cover. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The said model consists of electro-mechanical totalizer. It is also having electronic calibration facility, card reading and printing facility.

[F. No. WM-21 (57)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2173.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तिरुपति बालाजी स्कैल्स वर्क; 298, कैक वाली गली, आजादपुर विलेज, दिल्ली-110033 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी बी एस" मूखला के काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "महाराजा" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/08/127 समनुदीक्षित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक काउंटर मशीन है जो लिवर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्रियों से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मूखला के वैसे ही मक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(31)/2008]

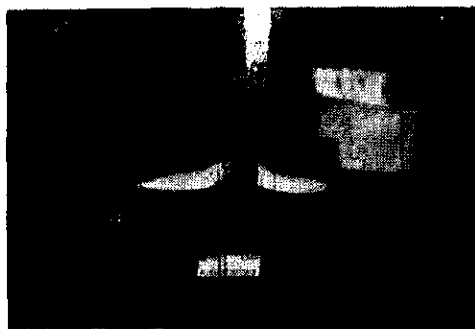
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th June, 2008

S.O. 2173.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine of series "TBS" and with brand name "MAHARAJA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s. Tirupati Balaji Scales Com., 298, Bank Wali Gali, Azadpur Village, Delhi-110033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/127;

The said model is a Counter Machine working on the principle of lever with a maximum capacity of 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 1 kg to 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

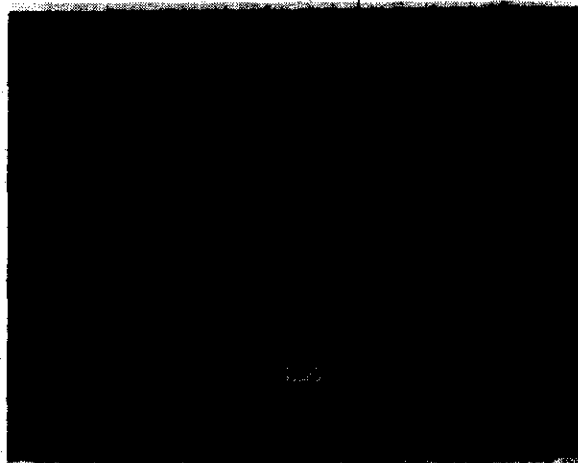
[F. No. WM-21 (31)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 2008

क्र.आ. 2174.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत-रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आवृत्ति देखें) बाट और भाग मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एन सी आर कारपोरेशन, 2651, सैटेलाइट कोलेजेड, दुलुप, कोयंबा 40096, यू एस ए द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'रीयलाइन् 7878' मृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके खण्ड का नाम "एन सी आर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स एन सी आर कारपोरेशन इंडिया (प्रा.) लि., 501 ए, सैंडमार्क सोरन रोड चकला, अंधेरी (ईस्ट) मुंबई-400 093 को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि.आई एन डी/13/08/114 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित स्केलर कम अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिप्लॉड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सील करने के लिए दो पिन छेद एक स्टील कवर होता है जो अंशिकतः पहिया कवर करता है और दूसरा स्थिर प्लेट पर होता है। इन दोनों छेदों में एक तार डाली जायेगी तथा सील की जाएगी ताकि सील कवर को नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सील करने के उपबंध का एक प्रारूपी प्रोक्लामाण्ड डायग्राम उपसेक्त दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी मृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

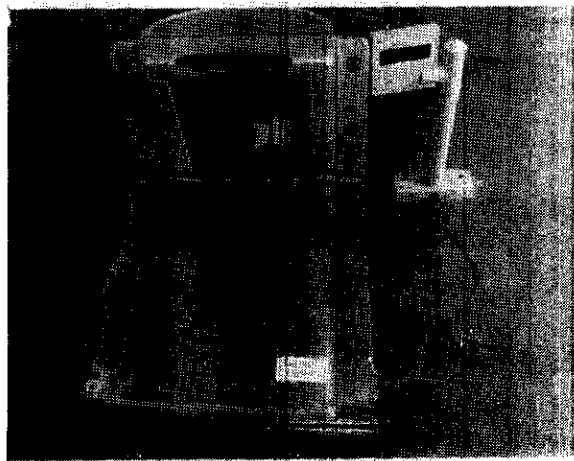
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(56)/2008]

आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th June, 2008

S.O. 2174.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "Realscan 7878" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NCR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. NCR Corporation, 2651, Stalellite Blvd, Duluth, Georgia 30096, USA and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. NCR Corporation, India (P) Limited, 501 A, Landmark Soarn Road Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400 093 Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/08/114;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based scanner cum non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. Apart from normal weighing, the weighing scale can be used for price computing through key board data entry facility. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

For sealing there are two pin holes one is at the steel cover, covering calibration wheel and the other is on the fixed plate. A wire is passed through both of these holes and a seal is applied to it, so that the steel cover can not be opened. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (56)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

क्र.अ. 2175.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मातृक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिटीजन वेगिंग सिस्टम, 4/8, बड़ौदा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गोरवा, बड़ौदा, गुजरात द्वारा उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-11) के 'सीडब्ल्यूएस' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्केल-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/118 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



बॉटम प्लेट में किए गए हॉल के माध्यम से और स्केल के सामने सीलिंग की जाती है, उसके बाद इन छिद्रों में से एक तार को पास किया जाता है और तार पर लीड सील फिक्स की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही श्रेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(19)/2008]

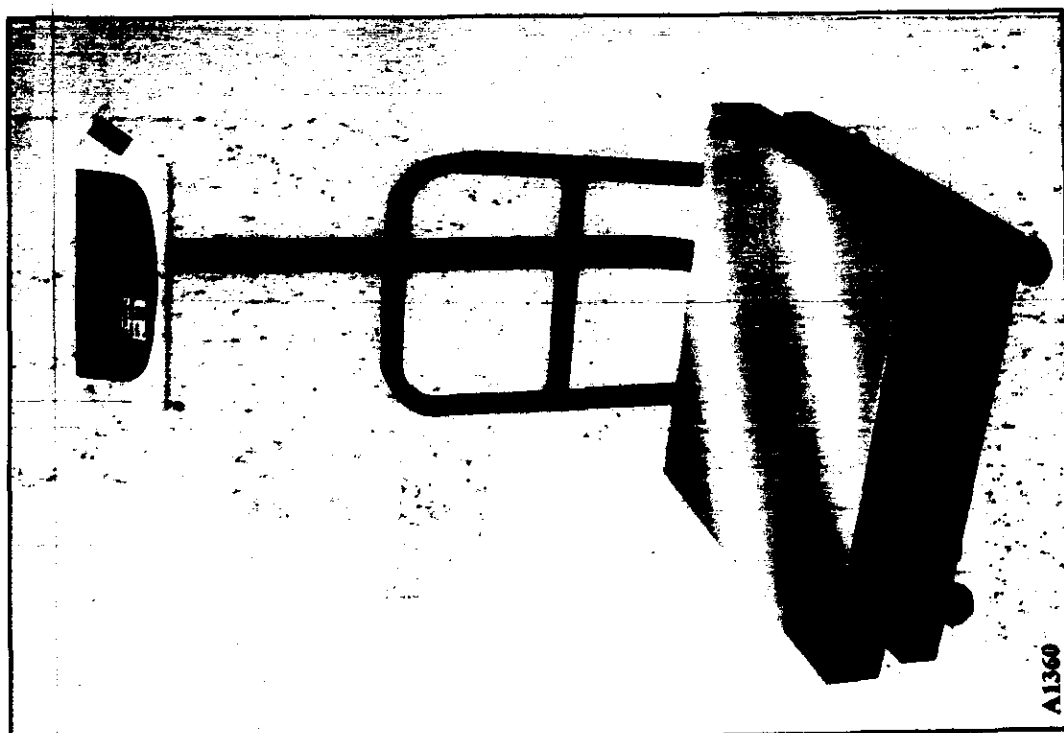
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2175.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "CWS" and with brand name "SCALE-TEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Weighing System, 4/8, Baroda Industrial Estate, Gorwa, Vadodara, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/118.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing is done through the hole made in the bottom plate and front of the indicator, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed in the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (19)/2008]

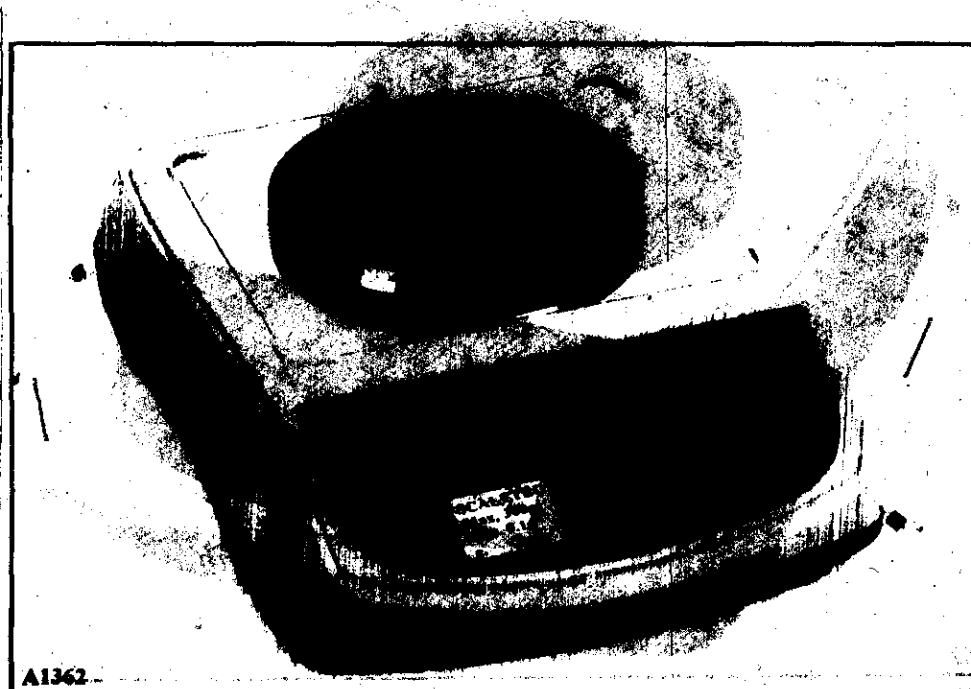
R MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

क्र.आ. 2176.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स चाइना नेशनल एरो-टेक्नोलॉजी, इंपोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट कॉर्पोरेशन, "कैटिक" जुहान, गोंगडिनी, चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन वेगिंग सिस्टम, 4/8, बरौडा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गौरवा, वडौदरा, गुजरात द्वारा भारत में बिक्री के पहले अथवा बाद में बिना किसी बदलाव के मार्केटिंग विशिष्ट यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) के 'एसएबी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचना सहित, अस्वच्छिद तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्कोल-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन बिहू आई एन डी/09/08/117 सम्बन्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वच्छिद तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। 1 मि.ग्रा. (डी) मान के साथ सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती भ्रम बिद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



बॉटम प्लेट में किए गए हॉल के माध्यम से और स्केल के सामने सीलिंग की जाती है, उसके बाद इन छिद्रों में से एक तार को पास किया जाता है और तार पर लीड सील फिक्स की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी संघर्ष से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 अथवा उससे अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(19)/2008]

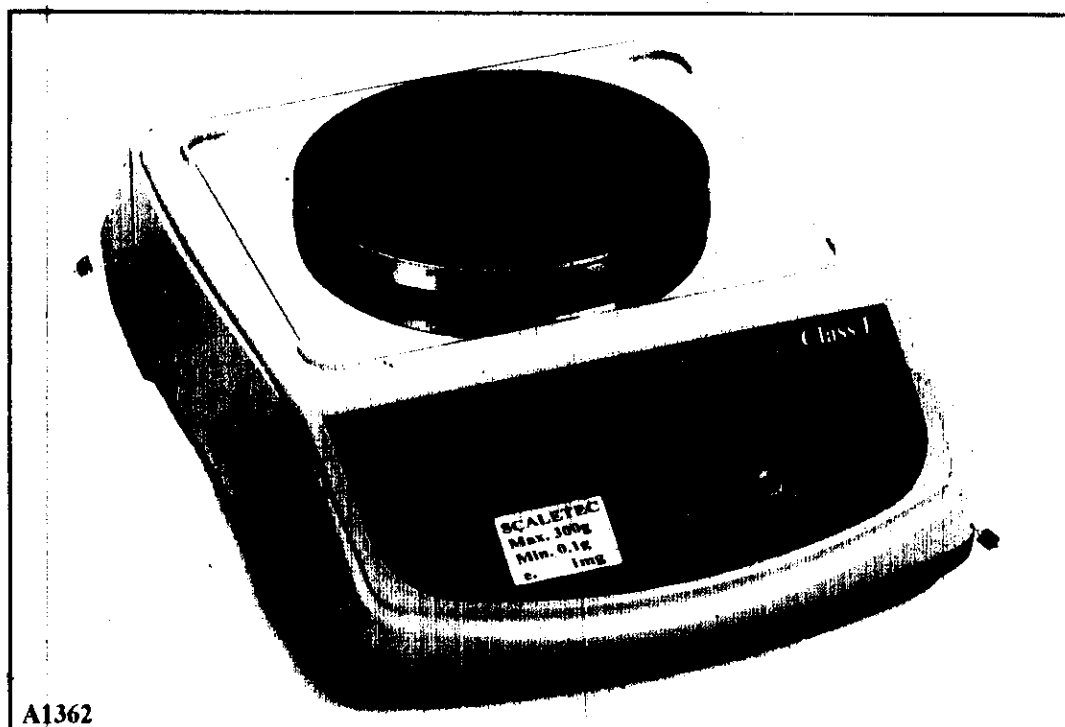
आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2176.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (tabletop type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "SAB" and with brand name "SCALE-TEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. China National Aero-Technology, Import and Export Corporation, "Catic" Zhuhai, Gaungdeny, China and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Citizen Weighing System, 4/8, Baroda Industrial Estate, Gorwa, Vadodara, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/117;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g. and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg with the value of 'd' 1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



A1362

Sealing is done through the hole made in the bottom plate and front of the scale, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50000 or above for 'e' value of 1 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (19)/2008]

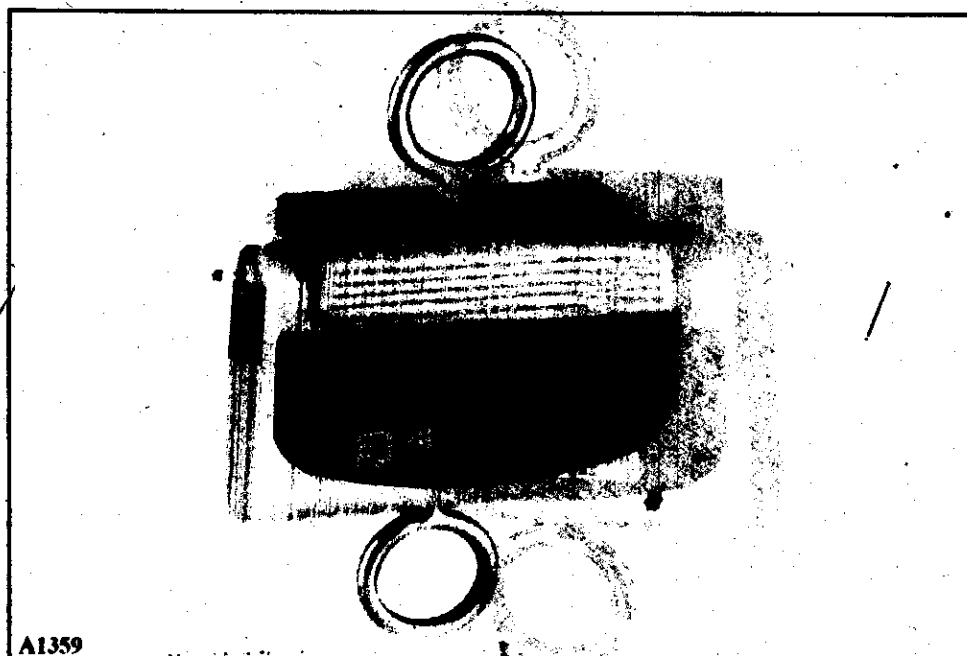
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2177.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सिटीजन वेगिंग सिस्टम, 4/8, बडौदा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, गोरवा, बडौदा, गुजरात द्वारा मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) के "एस टी सी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित तौलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्केल टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/119 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तौलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



बॉटम प्लेट में किए गए हॉल के माध्यम से और स्केल के सामने सीलिंग की जाती है, उसके बाद इन छिद्रों में से एक तार को पास किया जाता है और तार पर लीड सील फिक्स की जाती है। मॉडल की सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 500 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(19)/2008]

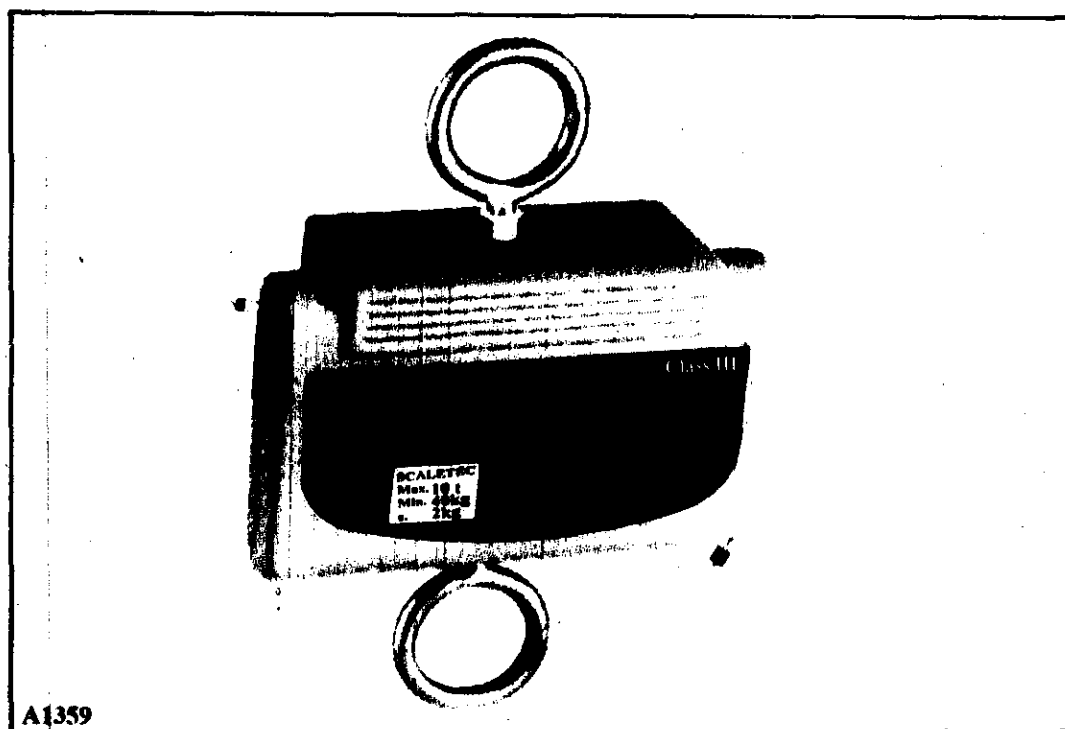
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2177.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "STC" and with brand name "SCALE-TEC" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Weighing System, 4/8, Barodda Industrial Estate, Gorwa, Vadodara, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/119;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 10 tonne and minimum capacity of 40 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



A1359

Sealing is done through the hole made in the bottom plate and front of the indicator, then a wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given below.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 500kg and upto 50 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (19/2008)]

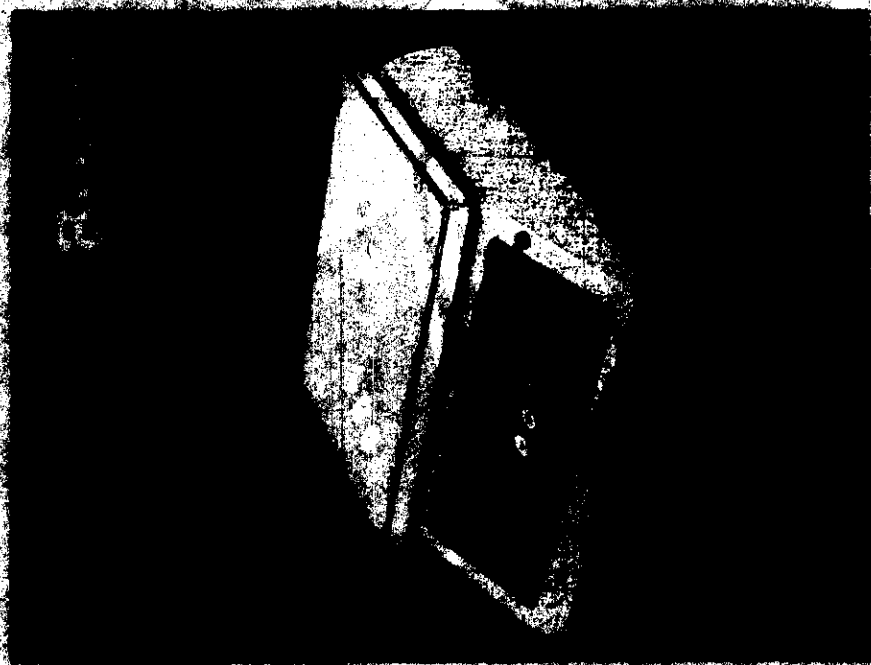
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2178.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि दृढ़तया प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स बेनीफिट इस्ट्रुमेंट, # 46-9-27, रामालयम स्ट्रीट, डोन्डाप्राथी, विशाखापत्तनम-16 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता (यथार्थता, वर्ग-II) के 'बी एफ-जे पी' श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बेनीफिट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि.आई.एन.डी.09/08/168 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेंज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला के सूचक की बायीं और सामने की तरफ सामने के टॉप कवर और बॉटम प्लेट को काटकर 2 छिद्र किए जाते हैं जिसे सत्यापन स्टम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए एक लीडेड वायर द्वारा क्रस दिया जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का टाइपिकल सिमेटिक डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्राम से 50 मि.ग्राम तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" के लिए 5000 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) के साथ 50 कि.ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2008]

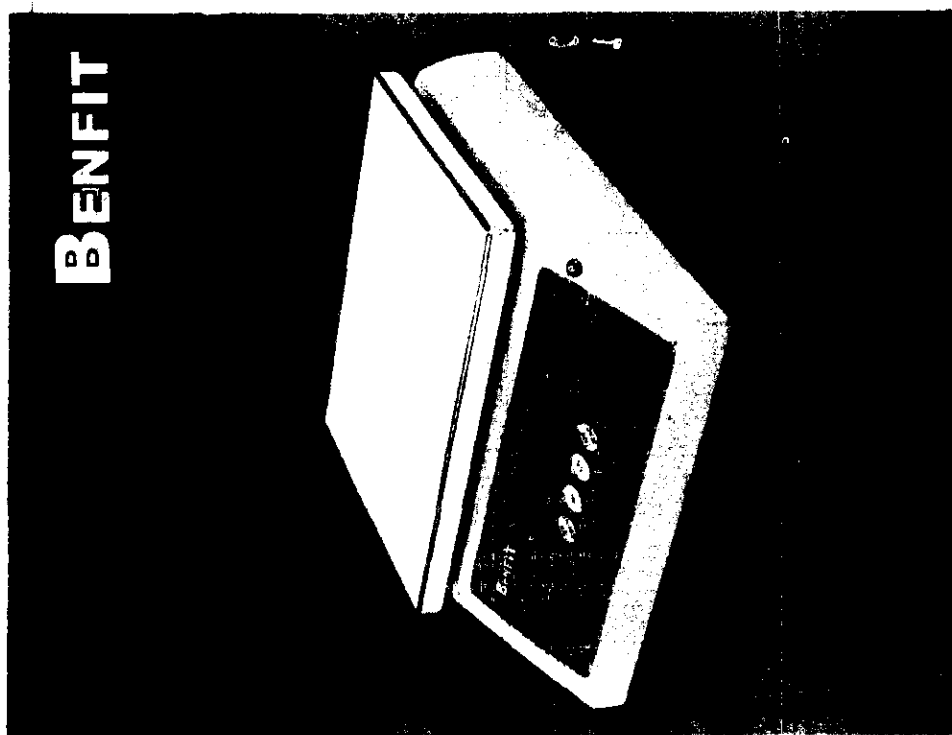
आर. माधुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2178.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "BF-JP" and with brand name "BENFIT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Benefit Instruments #46-9-27, Ramalayam Street, Dondaparthi, Vishakhapatnam-16, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/168;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



On the front left side of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front door cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 30kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 as a whole positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

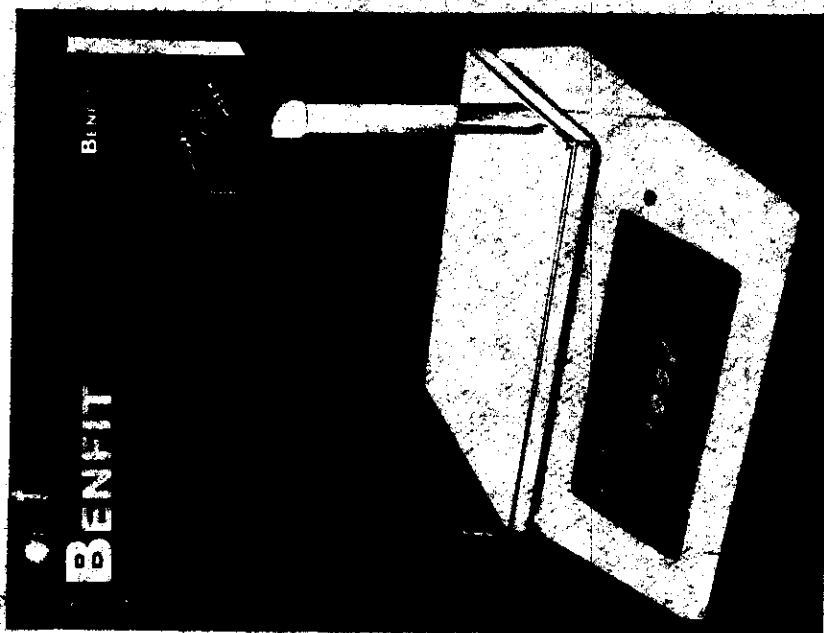
[F. No. WM-21 (73)/2008]

R. MAHAPATRA, Joint Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2179.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनफिट इंस्ट्रूमेंट, 46-9-27, रामालयम स्ट्रीट, डोन्डायाथी, विशाखापत्तनम-16 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'बीएफ-टीबी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बेनफिट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/169 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार है)। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

तुला के सूचक की बायीं और सामने की तरफ सामने के टॉप कवर और बॉटम प्लेट को काटकर 2 छिद्र किए जाते हैं जिसे सत्यापन स्टम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए एक लीडेड वायर द्वारा कस दिया जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का टाइपिकल सिमेटिक डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्राम से 2ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) के साथ 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

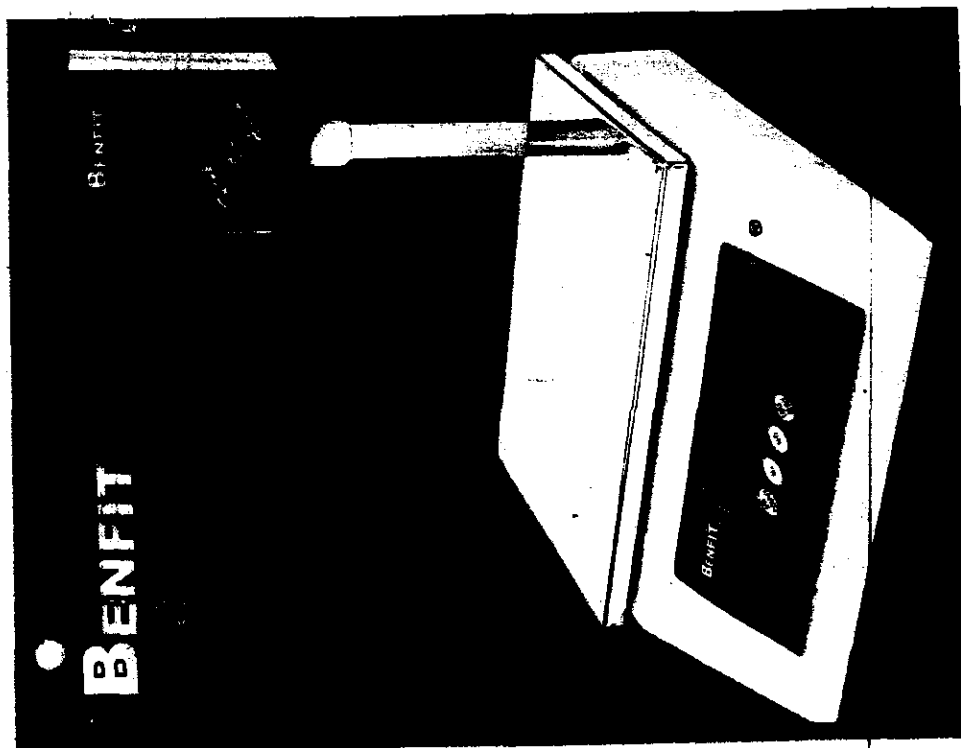
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2008]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2179.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "BF-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "BENIFIT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Benefit Instruments 46-9-27, Ramalayam Street, Dondaparthi, Vishakhapatnam-16, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/169;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

On the front left side of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front top cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

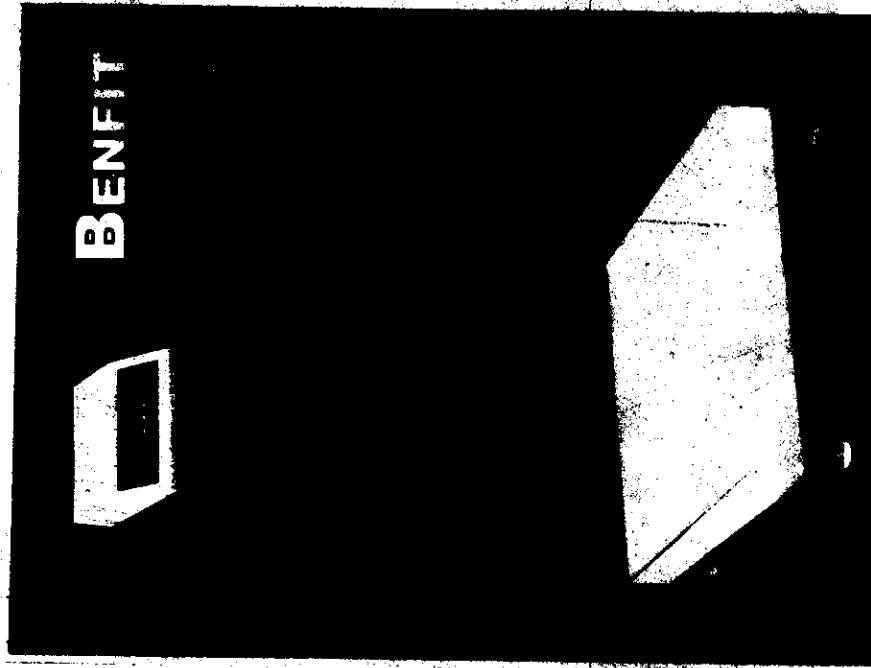
[F. No. WM-21 (73)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2180.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनफिट इंस्ट्रूमेंट, # 46-9-27, रामालयम स्ट्रीट, डोन्डाप्राथी, विशाखापत्तनम-16 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) के 'बीएफ-पीपी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बेनफिट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/170 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

तुला के सूचक की बायीं और सामने की तरफ सामने के टॉप कवर और बॉटम प्लेट को काटकर 2 छिद्र किए जाते हैं जिसे सत्यापन स्टम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए एक लीडेड वायर द्वारा कस दिया जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का टाइपिकल सिमेटिक डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) के साथ 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

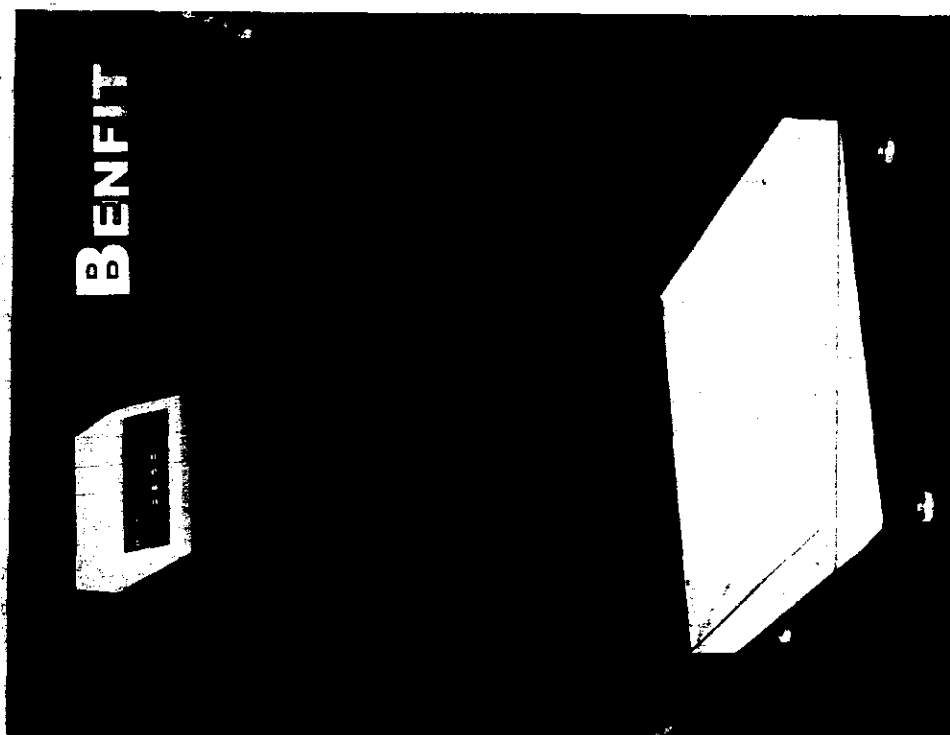
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2008]

आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2180.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "BF-PP" and with brand name "BENFIT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Benfit Instruments, #46-9-27, Ramalayam Street, Dondaparthi, Vishakhapatnam-16, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/170;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

On the front left side of the indicator of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front top cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

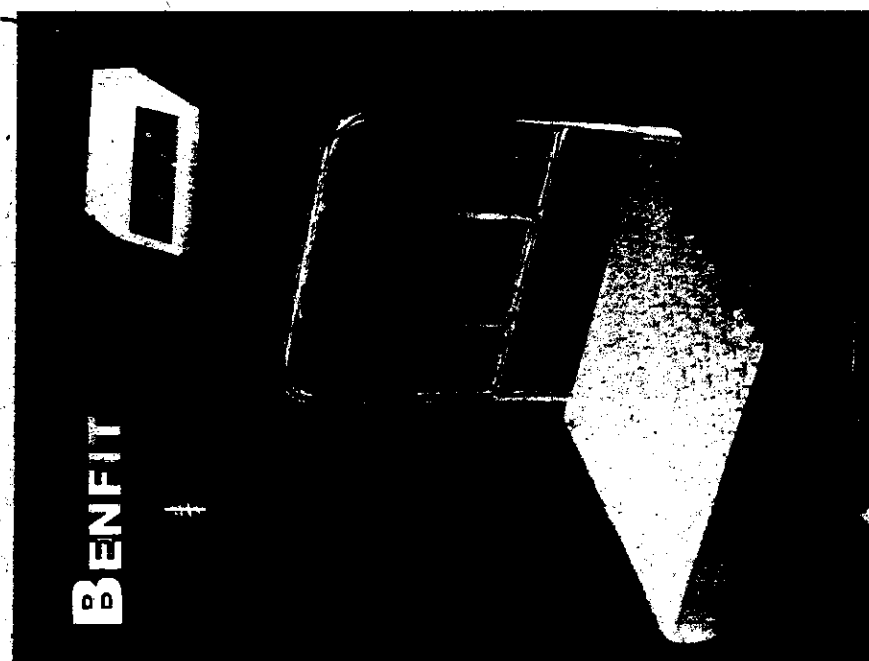
[F. No. WM-21 (73)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2181.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बेनफिट इंस्ट्रूमेंट, # 46-9-27, रामालयम स्ट्रीट, डोन्डाप्राथी, विशाखापत्तनम-16, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) के 'बीएफ-पीएफ' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) और जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बेनफिट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/171 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

तुला के सूचक की बायीं और सामने की तरफ सामने के टॉप कवर और बॉटम प्लेट को काटकर 2 छिद्र किए जाते हैं जिसे सत्यापन स्टम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए एक लीडेड वायर द्वारा कस दिया जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का टाइपिकल सिमेटिक डायग्राम नीचे दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) के साथ 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2008]

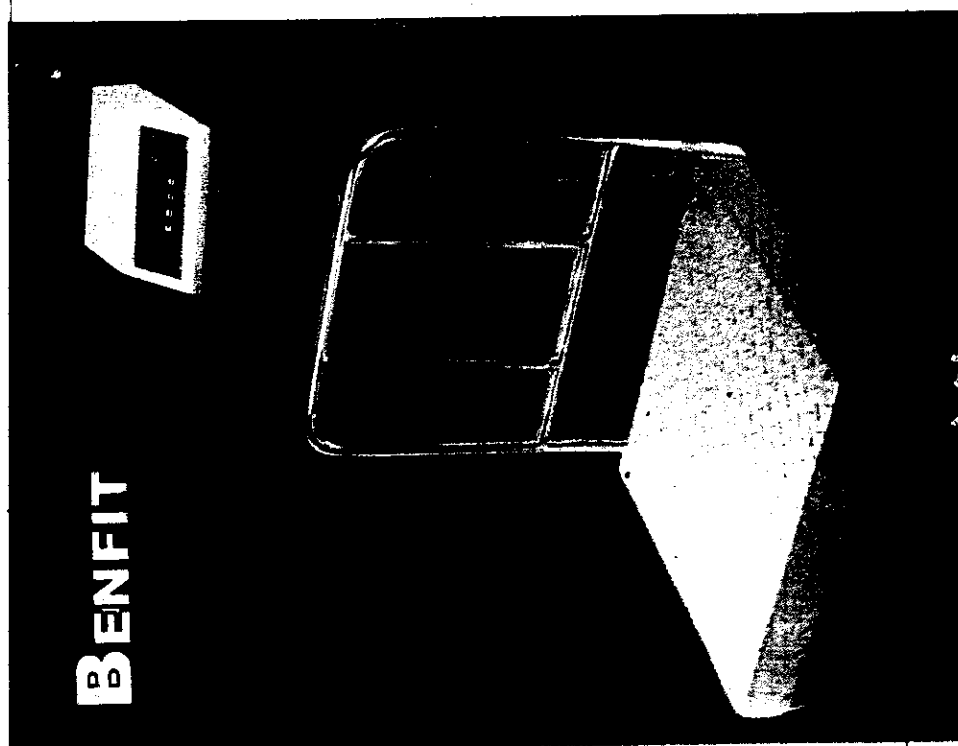
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 2181.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "BF-PF" and with brand name "BENFIT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Benefit Instruments, # 46-9-27, Ramalayam Street, Dondaparthi, Vishakhapatnam-16, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/171;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



On the front left side of the indicator of the balance 2 holes are made by cutting the front top cover and bottom plate which is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

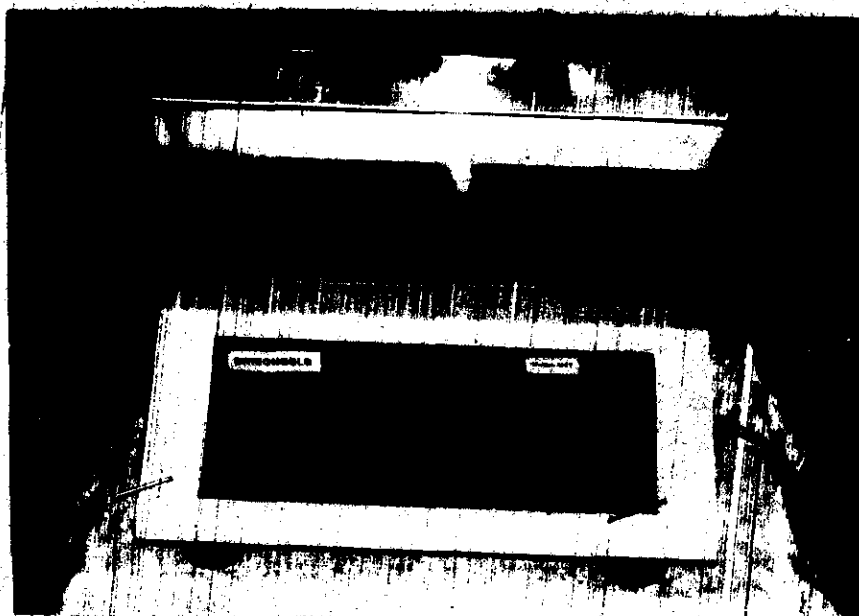
[F. No. WM-21 (73)/2008]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2182.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स चावला इंटरप्राइसेस, रामनगर गुरुद्वारे के पास, तोहाना, हरियाणा-125120 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले एम टी टी शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ओरिसन गोल्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/333 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (अस्वचालित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों के संबंध में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

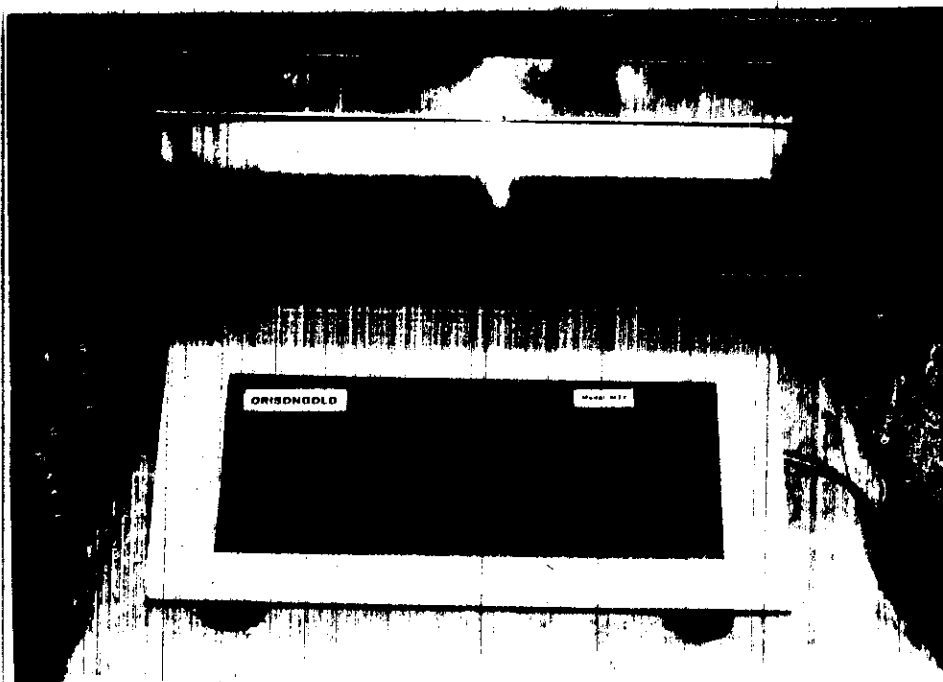
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(168)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 2182.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "MTT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ORISON GOLD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Chawla Enterprises, Ram Nagar, Near Gurudwara, Tohana, Haryana-125 120 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/333;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit, diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (h) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (168)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का.आ. 2183.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स चावला इंटरप्राइसेस, रामनगर गुरुद्वारे के पास, तोहाना, हरियाणा-125120 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले एम टी टी शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचक तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओरिसन गोल्ड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/334 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श-तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कंपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि को शर्तों के संबंध में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग के इंडिकेटर का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(168)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 2183.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MTP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ORISON GOLD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Chawla Enterprises, Ram Nagar, Near Gurudwara, Tohana, Haryana-125 120 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/334;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practice and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (168)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2184.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानकों की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 7492 : 1992 दंत एकस्प्लोरर	आई एस 4716:1993	जून, 2008

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002,, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं:

[संदर्भ: एमएचडी/जी-3.5]

राहुल कुमार, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एवं एच डी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 31st July, 2008

S.O. 2184.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 7492:1997 Dental Explorers	IS 4716:1993	June, 2008

Copy of these Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards; Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Officers: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Combatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MHD/G-3:5]

RAHUL KUMAR, Scientist 'F' and Head (MHD)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2185.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा.मा. संख्या	भाग	अनुभाग	वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	7823685	26-2-2008	दिलीप सोनीगारा ज्वैलर्स (एचयूएफ) गोल्ड क्राफ्ट, क्र.सं. 280 दुकान नं-1, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, श्रीधर नगर, चिचवड, पुणे-411033	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन		1417		1999
2.	7823887	28-2-2008	बोथरा एग्रो इक्यूपमेंट प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं, बी-16, एमआईडीसी नगर-मनमाड रोड, जिला अहमदनगर-414111	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए उच्च घनत्व पॉलिथिलीन पाइप्स		4984		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	7824485	3-3-2008	चितामणी ज्वैलर्स साई लीला अपार्टमेंट्स, दुकान नं. 3 चाफेकर चौक कामथ हास्पिटल के पास, चिचवडगांव, पुणे-411033	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन				2000
4.	7824788	4-3-2008	सोपान निवृत्ति मैद सोनार लेन एट एंड पोस्ट लोनी-बीके तालुका-राहाता, जिला, अहमदनगर-413736	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन				1999
5.	7825386	5-3-2008	जलधारा एग्रो प्लांट प्रा. लि. ए-19/1, एमआयडीसी चिचोली तालुका-मोहोल, जिला सोलापुर, 413736	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु अप्लास्टिक पीवीसी पाइप्स	4985			2000
6.	7825487	5-3-2008	भदिय एग्रो पाइप्स, गट सं. 81/1ए/1 गटचीवाडी, बारसी, तालुका, बारसी जिला सोलापुर-413401	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु अप्लास्टिक पीवीसी पाइप्स	4985			2000
7.	7819795	27-2-2008	स्कायटॉस इंडस्ट्रीज, गट सं. 1194/1195 वडकी, तालुका-हवेली, जिला पुणे	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
8.	7824687	12-3-2008	चैतन्य नीर जल प्रा. लि. गट सं. 77, एट फारोला तालुका पैठन, जिला औरंगाबाद-431005	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
9.	7827289	17-3-2008	श्रद्धा ज्वैलर्स, 85, सदाशिव पेठ, सातारा-415002	स्वर्ण और मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन				1999
10.	7828190	19-3-2008	यू. के. ज्वैलर्स, दुकान नं. 5, 6, 7 और 8 सीटीएस नं. 438, स. नं. 2/1, पोएमटी स्टैंड, कोथरूड, जिला पुणे-411038	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन				1999
11.	7828493	24-3-2008	रुतुजा इस्पात प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. डी-67, एडीशनल एम आयडीसी जिला जालना-431203	क्रंकीट रीइन्फोर्समेंट के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित स्टील की छड़ें व तारें	1786			185
12.	7829192	25-3-2008	रामदास इरीगेशन सिस्टम प्रो. लि. गट सं. 465/बी, मालेगांव थाडी तालुका कोपरगांव, जिला अहमदनगर	इमीटिंग पाइप्स सिस्टम	13488			1992
13.	7830177	26-3-2008	फीलफ्रेश एग्रो प्रा. लि. गट सं. 121/2बी, निर्मलानगर, पोस्ट तिलकनगर, तालुका राहाता जिला अहमदनगर-413720	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
14.	7831482	28-3-2008	किलोस्कर आइल इंजिन्स लि. तलेरा जक्शन, 151, पुणे सासवड रोड गांव फुरसुंगी तालुका हवेली जिला पुणे-412308	क्लाययर, कोल्ड वाटर भाग 1 कृषि एवं ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के उद्देश्यों के लिए होरीजेंटल सेंट्रीफ्यूगल पम्पस	6595	1		2002
15.	7822986	31-3-2008	विनायक फूड एवं एग्रो इंडस्ट्री क्र. सं. 74/4/बी, भादगांव रोड, गांधीगलाज, जिला कोल्हापुर-416502	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004

[सं. सीएमडी/13:11]

पी. के. गम्भीर, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 1st August, 2008

S.O. 2185.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Section	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	7823685	26-2-2008	Dilip Sonigara Jewellers (HUF) Gold Croft, S. No. 280 Shop No. 1, Ground Floor Shridhar Nagar, Chinchwad, Pune-411033	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417			1999
2.	7823887	28-2-2008	Bothara Agro Equipments Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. B-16, MIDC Nagar-Manmdad Road, District Ahmednagar-414111	High density poly-ethylene pipes for potable water supplies	4984			1995
3.	7824485	3-3-3008	Chintamani Jewellers, Sai Leela Apartments, Shop No. 3 Chapekar Chowk, Near Kamat Hospital Chinchwadgaon, Pune-411033	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417			1999
4.	7824788	4-3-3008	Sopan Nivrutti Maid Sonar Lane, At & Post Loni-BK, Taluka Rahata District Ahmednagar-413736	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417			1999
5.	7825386	5-3-2008	Jaldhara Agro Plast Pvt. Ltd. A-19/1, MIDC Chincholi Taluka Mohol District Solapur-413006	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985			2000
6.	7825487	5-3-2008	Bharadiya Agro Pipes Gat No. 81/1/A/1 Gatachiwadi, Barshi Taluka Barshi, District Solapur-413401	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985			2000
7.	7819795	27-2-2008	Skytas Industries Gat No. 1194/1195 Wadki Taluka Haveli District Pune	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
8.	7824687	12-3-2008	Chaitnya Neer Jal Pvt. Ltd. Gut No. 77, At Pharola, Taluka Paithan District Aurangabad-431005	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
9.	7827289	17-3-3008	Shradha Jewellers 85, Sadashiv Peth, Satara-415002	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417			1999
10.	7828190	19-3-3008	U.K. Jewellers Shop No. 5, 6, 7 and 8 CTS No. 438, S. No. 2/1, PMT Stand, Kothrud, District Pune-411038	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417			1999
11.	7828493	24-3-2008	Rutuja Ispat Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. D-67, Addl. Midc District Jalna-431202	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	1786			185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	7829192	25-3-2008	Ramdas Irrigation Systems Pvt. Ltd. Gat No. 465/B, Malegaon Thadi, Taluka Kopargaon, District Ahmednagar	Emitting pipes system	13488			1992
13	7830177	26-3-2008	Feelfresh Agro Pvt. Ltd. Gut No. 121/2B, Nirmalnagar, Post Tilaknagar, Taluka Rahata	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
14	7831482	28-3-2008	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. Talera Junction, 151 Pune Saswad Road, Village Phursungi, Taluka Haveli, District Pune-412308	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold water Part 1 Agri-cultural and rural water supply purposes	6595	1		2002
15	7822986	31-3-2008	Vinayak Food & Agro Industries S. No. 74/4/B, Bhadgaon Road, Gadhinglaj District Kolhapur-416502	Package drinking water (Other than Packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2186.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को इनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थापित कर दिया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत कस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द/स्थापित करने की तिथि
1.	7089279	मंगलम कोइल्स प्रा. लि. प्लांट, नं. 11, 16 किलोमीटर स्टोन गेट संख्या-100 गांव फरोला औरंगाबाद, पैठन रोड, जिला औरंगाबाद-431137	भामा. 6538:1971 प्रतिस्कंदी सामग्री से बने तीन प्लग	9-6-2008
2.	7697710	रेक्स पॉलीक्स्ट्रेशन लिमिटेड प्लॉट नं. एच-5/1 एवं 2 एल-7, 8 और 9 एमआयडीसी कुपवाड एरिया, जिला सांगली-416436	भामा 9271:2004 कृषि फार्म की मोरी के लिए प्लास्टिक पाइप	29-5-2008
3.	7836290	किलोस्कर ऑइल इंजिन्स लिमिटेड डी-1, स्टार एमआयडीसी कगल जिला कोल्हापुर-413202	भामा 10001:1981 सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए समगत संपीडन प्रज्ज्वलन (डीजल) इंजिन की कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं (20 किवा तक)	4-6-2008

[सं. सी एम डी/13:13]

पी. के. गम्भीर, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2008

S.O. 2186.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/with effect from the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name and address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled	Date of cancellation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	7089279	Mangalam Coils Pvt. Ltd., Plant No. 11, 16 km. Stone Gut No. 100 Village Farola, Aurangabad Paithan Road, District Aurangabad-431137	IS6538:1971 Three pin plugs made of resilient material	9-6-2008

1	2	3	4	5
2.	7697710	Rex Polyextrusion Ltd., Plot No. H-5/1 and 2 L-7, 8 and 9 MIDC Kupwad Area, District Sangli 416436	IS 9271:2004 Farm drainage plastic pipes	29-5-2008
3.	7836290	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., D-1, Star MIDC, Kagal, District Kolhapur-413202	IS 10001:1981 Performance requirements for constant speed compression ignition (diesel) engines for general purposes (up to 20 kW)	4-6-2008

[No. CMD/13:13]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2187.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के उपनियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 3025 (Part 61):2008 जल और अपशिष्ट — जल के नमूने लेने तथा परीक्षण (भौतिक एवं रसायन) की पद्धतियां भाग 61 सकल ओर मुक्त कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड (पहला पनुरीक्षण)		30 अप्रैल 2008

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी 32/आई एस 3025 (Part 61)]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञ. एफ, निदेशक (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2008

S.O. 2187.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3025 (Part 61): 2008 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for water and waste water Part 61 Total and Free Carbon Dioxide (First Revision)	—	30th April, 2008

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvanthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 32/IS 3025 (Part 61)]

E. DEVENDAR, Sc. F, Director (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2188.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आई एस 14164:2008-80° से अधिक और 750 से तक तापमानों के लिए तापरोधन सामग्रियों के औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग और फिनिशिंग-रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	30 मई 2008

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी 27/आई एस 14164]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञा. एफ, निदेशक (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2008

S.O. 2188.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1.	IS 14164: 2008 Industrial application and finishings of thermal insulation materials at temperatures above -80°C and upto 750°C- Code of practice. (First Revision)	—	30th May, 2008

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvanthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 27/IS 14164]

E. DEVENDAR, Sc. F., Director (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2008

का.आ. 2189.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा. संख्या	भाग	अनुभाग	वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	7845392	26-5-2008	निर्मल ज्वैलर्स 3 बी, एम. जी. रोड खडकी, जिला पुणे-411 003	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	13334	—	—	1999
2.	7845695	27-5-2008	स्वराज इंडिया इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड स. नं. 406/407, ए/पी निम्भोर, तालुका फलटन, जिला सातारा-415 523	मलाई निकाला हुआ दूध पावडर भाग I मानक श्रेणी	14543	—	—	1998
3.	7843893	30-5-2008	सिल्वे बॉटलिंग कंपनी, गट संख्या 402 एट पोस्ट कन्हे, तालुका मावल, जिला पुणे-412 106	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	—	—	—	2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	7847295	2-6-2008	आदिनाथ स्टील री-रोलिंग मिल प्लॉट नं. ए-28/5, एडीशनल एमआईडीसी, जिला जालना-431 203	कांक्रीट रि इन्फोर्सेमेंट के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित स्टील की छड़ें व तारें	1786			1985
5.	7849505	10-6-2008	जयहिंद पॉलीमर्स प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं बी-1 (33, 34, 37, 38), बी-5 एवं बी-6, जुन्नर को- आपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट ए/पी कांडाली, तालुका जुन्नर, जिला पुणे-412 412	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए अनप्लास्टिसाइज्ड पीवीसी पाइप्स	4985			2000
6.	7849606	9-6-2008	फिनोलेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (उरसे पाइप डिवाजन) गट संख्या 399, गांव उरसे तालुका मावल, जिला पुणे-410 506	बोर/ट्यूबवैल के लिए अनप्लास्टिसाइज्ड पीवीसी स्क्रीन एवं कोसिंग पाइप	12818			1992
7.	7849808	13-6-2008	बोरावके फूड्स एंड बेवरेजेज प्लॉट नं. ए-17, एमआईडीसी तलेगांव गांव नवलख उम्बरे, तालुका मावल, जिला, पुणे-410 507	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
8.	7849909	16-6-2008	वर्धमान पॉलीक्सट्रान, ए-24/1, एमआईडीसी, चिचोली, तालुका मोहोल, जिला सोलापुर-413 255	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए उच्च घनत्व के पॉलिथिलीन पाइप्स	4984			1995
9.	7845594	17-6-2008	डावरे फूड्स एंड बेवरेजेज प्रा. लि., गट संख्या 2134/2135, एट पोस्ट यालवी, तालुका तसगांव, जिला सांगली-416 312	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
10.	7841889	10-6-2008	के. के. एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज, 4/11/84पी, हत्तीसिंगपुरा, कंट कंट गेट रोड, बाबर कॉलोनी के सामने जिला औरंगाबाद-431 001	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543			2004
11.	7851791	20-6-2008	राजेन्द्र ज्वैलर्स (गोल्ड) 98, पैलेस स्ट्रीट, मोती चौक, जिला सातारा-415 002	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	1417			1999
12.	7851892	20-6-2008	नारायण दास लक्ष्मण दास एंड संस 6, सदाशिव पेठ, जिला सातारा	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	1417			1999
13.	7851993	20-6-2008	नरेन्द्र मल्लाप्पा मजाती, 3572/बी, सोनवार पेठ, मिरज-416 410 जिला सांगली	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	1417			1999
14.	7852490	24-6-2008	दिगम्बर काशीनाथ पालकर ब्रदर्स, "पालकर हाउस", 157, गुरुवार पेठ, कासड-415 110 जिला सातारा	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	1417	1	9 9 9	
15.	7853391	25-6-2008	सिल्वर पैलेस 172, "सी" वार्ड, भाउसिंगजी रोड, गोल्डन प्लाजा जिला कोल्हापुर-416 002	स्वर्ण और स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, 1417 आभूषण शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और चिह्नांकन	1417	1	9 9 9	
16.	7845291	21-5-2008	धनलक्ष्मी री-रोलिंग मिल प्लॉट नं. डी-57, एडीशनल एमआईडीसी, जिला जालना-431 203	कांक्रीट रि इन्फोर्सेमेंट के लिए उच्च शक्ति विरूपित स्टील की छड़ें व तारें	1786			1985

[सं. सीएमडी/13:11]

पी. के. गम्भीर, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

1282361/08-15

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2008

S.O. 2189.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec.	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	7845392	26-5-2008	Nirmal Jewellers, 3B, M.G. Road, Khadki District Pune-411003	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
2.	7845695	27-5-2008	Swaraj India Industries Ltd., S. No. 406/407 A/P Nimbhore Taluka Phaltan District Satara-415523	Skimmed milk powder Part 1 Standard grade	13334	01		1998
3.	7843893	30-5-2008	Silva Bottling Company, Gat No. 402, At Post Kanhe Taluka Maval District Pune-412106	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
4.	7847295	2-6-2008	Adinath Steel Re-Rolling Mill, Plot No. A-28/5 Addl MIDC District Jalna 431203	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	1786			1985
5.	7849505	10-6-2008	Jaihind Polymers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. B 1(33, 34, 37, 38), B5 & B6 Junnar Co-Op Indl Estate A/P Kandali, Taluka Junnar District Pune-412412	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985			2000
6.	7849606	9-6-2008	Finolex Industries Ltd., (Urse Pipe Division) Gat No. 399, Village Urse Taluka Maval District Pune-410506	Unplasticized PVC screen and casing pipes for bore/tubewell	12818			1992
7.	7849808	13-6-2008	Borawake Foods & Beverages, Plot No. A-17 MIDC Talegaon Village Navlakh Umbre Taluka Maval District Pune-410507	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
8.	7849909	16-6-2008	Vardhaman Polyextrusion, A-24/1, MIDC Chincholi Taluka Mohol District Solapur-413255	High density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies	4984			1995
9.	7845594	17-6-2008	Daware Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Gat No. 2134/2135 At Post Yelavi Taluka Tasgaon District Sangli-416312	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004
10.	7841889	10-6-2008	K K Agro Industries, 4/11/84P, Hattisingpura Kat Kat Gate Road Opp Babar Colony District Aurangabad-431001	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543			2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	7851791	20-6-2008	Rajendra Jewellers (Gold), 98, Palace Street, Moti Chowk District Satara-415002	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
12.	7851892	20-6-2008	Narayandas Laxmandas & Sons, 6, Sadadhiv Peth District Satara	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
13.	7851993	20-6-2008	Narendra Mallappa Majati, 3572/B, Somwar Peth Miraj-416410 District Sangli	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
14.	7852490	24-6-2008	Digambar Kashinath Palkar Bros., 'Palkar House' 157, Guruwar Peth Karad-415110 District Satara	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
15.	7853391	25-6-2008	Silver Palace 172, 'C' Ward Bhausingji Road Golden Plaza District Kolhapur-416002	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417			1999
16.	7845291	21-5-2008	Dhanlaxmi Re-Rolling Mill Plot No. D-57, Addl MIDC District Jalna -431203	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	1786			1985

[No. CMD/13:11]

P. K. GAMBHIR, Dy. Director General(Marks)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(औद्योगिक नीति और संवर्धन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2008

का. आ. 2190.—केंद्रीय सरकार, पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 39) की धारा 117ख और व्यापार चिह्न अधिनियम, 1999 (1999 का 47) की धारा 84 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, चेन्नई, दिल्ली, मुंबई और कोलकाता को, ऐसे स्थानों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जहां पेटेंट मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए बौद्धिक संपदा अपील बोर्ड की न्यायपीठ अधिविष्ट होगी।

[फा. सं. 7 (10)/2007-आईपीआर 1 (आईपीएबी)]

एम. एस. धाकड, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2008

S.O. 2190—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 117B of the Patent Act, 1970 (39 of 1970) and sub-Section (2) of Section 84 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 (47 of 1999), the Central Government hereby specifies Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata as the places at which a Bench of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board shall sit to hear patent cases.

[F. No. 7(10)/2007-IPR 1 (IPAB)]

M. S. DHAKAD, Director

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2191.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार में कोयला मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4207 तारीख 16 अक्टूबर, 2006 जो भारत के राजपत्र के भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 2006 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 817 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 2018.81 एकड़ (लगभग) है, कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विहित उक्त भूमि के भाग में कोयला अभिप्राप्त है :-

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए :-

(क) इससे संलग्न अनुसूची "क" में वर्णित 9.258 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 22.88 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की उक्त भूमि के सभी अधिकार,

(ख) इससे संलग्न अनुसूची "ख" में वर्णित 357.735 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 883.96 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान, बोर करने, उनकी खुदाई करने और तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उन पर कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ।

टिप्पणी 1:- इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/पीआईजी/लैंड/317 तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 2008 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, जिला-सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रण, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता -700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर- 495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

टिप्पणी 2:- उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध हैं :-

अर्जन के बाबत आपत्तियाँ:-

"8 (1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा ।

स्पष्टीकरण:- इस धारा के अर्थान्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन सक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी सक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

(2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने, विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात्, जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि का या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा ।

(3) इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होता, यदि भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।

टिप्पणी 3:- केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 जो भारत के राजपत्र के भाग (2), खंड (3) उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है ।

अनुसूची "क"

बिनकरा भूमिगत परियोजना, विश्रामपुर क्षेत्र

जिला- सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़)

सभी अधिकार:-

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का सं.	ग्राम सं.	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	गुमगरकला	49	135	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	9.258	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र :- 9.258 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 22.88 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम गुमगरकला (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:-

654(भाग), 665(भाग), 666(भाग), 736(भाग), 763(भाग), 764(भाग), 765(भाग), 768(भाग), 769(भाग) से 773, 774(भाग), 775(भाग), 797(भाग),

सीमा वर्णन:-

क-ख रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला में बिन्दु "क" से आरम्भ होती है और प्लॉट संख्या 768, 765, 764, 763 और 666 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है ।

ख-ख1-ख2-ख3-ख4-ख5- रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला में प्लॉट संख्या 666 बिन्दु ख1, प्लॉट संख्या 654, बिन्दु ख2, ख3, और ख4 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ख5" पर मिलती है।

ख5-ख6-क रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला के प्लॉट संख्या 666, 665, 774, 775, 797, बिन्दु ख 6 और प्लॉट संख्या 736 से गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्या 768 की पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

अनुसूची "ख"

बिनकरा भूमिगत परियोजना, विश्रामपुर क्षेत्र
जिला-सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़)

खनन अधिकार :-

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का सं.	ग्राम सं.	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पण
1.	गुमगरकला	49	135	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	327.191	भाग
2.	कटकोना	49	39	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	30.544	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र :- 357.735 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) या 883.96 एकड़ (लगभग)							

भूमि अनुसूची:-

(1) ग्राम गुमगरकला (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:-

45(भाग), 46 से 49, 50 (भाग), 51 से 391, 392 (भाग), 393 से 402, 403 (भाग), 404, 405 (भाग), 414 (भाग), 415 (भाग), 416 (भाग), 418 (भाग), 419 (भाग), 420 से 652, 653 (भाग), 654 (भाग), 666(भाग), 667 से 726, 727 (भाग), 728 (भाग), 736(भाग), 737 (भाग), 740 (भाग), 741 से 746,747 (भाग), 748 से 755, 756 (भाग), 757 (भाग), 758 (भाग), 759 से 762, 763 (भाग), 764 (भाग), 765 (भाग), 766, 767 (भाग), 768 (भाग), 276/790,273/789, 192/791 (भाग), 531/792,151/793, 86/801, 427/802, 123/822, 54/823, 55/824, 392/829, 728/830, 648/833, 648/834, 648/835, 648/836, 648/837, 648/838, 667/839, 170/840, 233/841 (भाग), 244/842, 392/843, 604/844,

(2) ग्राम कटकोना (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या:-

2(भाग), 11, 12(भाग), 13, 14(भाग), 15(भाग), 16, 17(भाग), 18, 19, 20(भाग), 21 से 33, 34(भाग), 35(भाग), 36(भाग), 37(भाग), 38(भाग), 81(भाग), 95(भाग), 96(भाग), 249(भाग), 250(भाग), 1243(भाग),

सीमा वर्णन:-

क-ख रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला में बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और उसी ग्राम के प्लॉट संख्या 768, 765, 764, 763 और 666 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

ख-ग-घ-ड. रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला के प्लॉट संख्या 666 बिन्दु ग और घ, प्लॉट संख्या 654, 653, 418,419,416,415,414,403 और 405 से गुजरती हुई, ग्राम गुमगरकला-गुमगरकला खुर्द की सम्मिलित सीमा पर स्थित बिन्दु "ड." पर मिलती है।

ड.-च-झ रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला और गुमगरकला-खुर्द के सम्मिलित सीमा और बिन्दु "च" से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।

छ-ज-झ रेखा ग्राम गुमगरकला के प्लॉट संख्या 392 से गुजरती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 842, 243, 242, 240 और 238 के उत्तरी सीमा से होती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 841, 791, 45, 50, 791 बिन्दु "ज" के साथ गुजरती है बाद में चंदनई नदी की दक्षिणी सीमा से होती हुई ग्राम गुमगरकला और कटकोना की सम्मिलित सीमा पर स्थित बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।

झ-ज रेखा ग्राम कटकोना के प्लॉट संख्या 2, 250, 12, 249, 14, 17, 96, 95, 96, 95 से गुजरती है और बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।

ज-ट-क रेखा ग्राम कटकोना के प्लॉट संख्या 95,20,81,34,35,36,37,38,1243 और 15 से गुजरती हुई ग्राम गुमगरकला में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 727, 728,736, 737,740,747 से होती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 748 की दक्षिणी सीमा से होती हुई बाद में प्लॉट संख्या 756, बिन्दु "ट", प्लॉट संख्या 757, 758, 767 से होती हुई और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा.सं. 43015/3/2006-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम, शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 31st July, 2008

S. O. 2191.—Whereas, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal Number S. O. 4207 dated 16th October, 2006 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 28th October 2006, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 817 hectares (approximately) or 2018.81 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification;

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands prescribed in the Schedule(s) appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire:—

(a) The land measuring 9.258 hectares (approximately) or 22.88 acres (approximately) as All Rights in or over the said lands described in Schedule "A" appended hereto;

(b) The rights to mine, quarry, bore dig and search for win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 357.735 hectares (approximately) or 883.96 acres (approximately) described in the Schedule "B" appended hereto.

Note 1 : The plan bearing No. SECL/BSP/GM/PIG/LAND/317 dated 07th April, 2008 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Surguja (Chhattisgarh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata, 700001 or in the office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur, 495006 (Chhattisgarh).

Note 2 : Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of section 8 of the said Act which provides as follows:—

Objection to Acquisition:

"8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7(1) has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or any rights in or over such land.

Explanation,—

(1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operation in the land for the production of coal and that such operation should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either makes a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act.

Note 3 : The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata, 700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 905, dated the 20th March, 1987, published in part II, section 3, sub-section(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th April, 1987.

SCHEDULE "A"**Binkara Underground Project, Bishrampur Area****Distt-Surguja (Chhattisgarh)****All Rights :**

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Patwari halka Number	Village Number	Tahsil	District	Area in Hectares	Remark
1	Gumgarakale	49	135	Ambikapur	Surguja	9.258	Part
Total: 9.258 Hectares (Approximately) or 22.88 Acres (Approximately).							

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Gumgarakala (Part):

654(P), 665(P), 666(P), 736(P), 763(P), 764(P), 765(P), 768(P), 769 to 773, 774(P), 775(P), 797(P).

Boundary Description:

A-B Line starts from point "A" in village Gumgarakala and passes through plot numbers 768, 765, 764, 763, 666 and meets at point "B".

B-B1-B2-B3-B4-B5 Line passes in village Gumgarakala through plot number 666, point B1, plot number 654, points B2, B3, & B4 and meets at point "B5".

B5-B6-A Line passes in village Gumgarakala through plot numbers 666, 665, 774, 775, 797, point B6 plot number 736 then along eastern boundary of plot number 768 and meets at starting point "A".

SCHEDULE "B"

Binkara Underground Project, Bishrampur Area Distt- Surguja (Chhattisgarh)

Mining Right :

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Patwari halka Number	Village Number	Tahsil	District	Area in Hectares	Remarks
1	Gumgarakale	49	135	Ambikapur	Surguja	327.191	Part
2	Katkona	49	39	Ambikapur	Surguja	30.544	Part
Total:-		357.735 Hectares (Approximately) or 883.96 Acres (Approximately).					

1. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Gumgarakala (Part) :

45 (P), 46 to 50(P), 51 to 391, 392(P), 393 to 402, 403(P), 404, 405(P), 414(P), 415(P), 416(P), 418(P), 419(P), 420 to 652, 653(P), 654(P), 666(P), 667 to 726, 727(P), 728(P), 736(P), 737(P), 740(P), 741 to 746, 747(P), 748 to 755, 756(P), 757(P), 758(P), 759 to 762, 763(P), 764(P), 765(P), 766, 767(P), 768(P), 276/790, 273/789, 192/791(P), 531/792, 151/793, 86/801, 427/802, 123/822, 54/823, 55/824, 392/829, 728/830, 648/830, 648/834, 648/835, 648/836, 648/837, 648/838, 667/839, 170/840, 233/841(P), 244/842, 392/843, 604/844.

2. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Katkona (Part) :

2(P), 11, 12(P), 13, 14(P), 15(P), 16, 17(P), 18, 19, 20(P), 21 to 33, 34(P), 35(P), 36(P), 37(P), 38(P), 81(P), 95(P), 96(P), 249(P), 250(P), 1243(P).

Boundary Description :

A-B Line starts from point "A" in village Gumgarakala and passes through plot numbers 768, 765, 764, 763, 666 and meets at point "B".

B-C-D-E Line passes in village Gumgarakala through plot numbers 666, point C & D plot numbers 654, 653, 418, 419, 416, 415, 414, 403, 405 and meets at point "E" on the common boundary of village Gumgarakala - Gumgarakalakhurd.

E-F-G Line passes along the common boundary of village Gumgarakala - Gumgarakalakhurd and through point "F" and meets at point "G".

G-H-I Line passes in village Gumgarakala through plot number 392 then along northern boundary of plot numbers 842, 243, 242, 240, 238. After that through plot numbers 841, 791, 45, 50, 791, point "H" then along partly southern bank of Chandanai river and meets at point "I" on the common boundary of village Gumgarakala - Katkona.

I-J Line passes in village Katkona through plot numbers 2, 250, 12, 249, 14, 17, 96, 95, 96, 95 and meets at point "J".

J-K-A Line passes in village Katkona through plot numbers 95, 20, 81, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 1243, 15, then enter in village Gumgarakala and passes through plot numbers 727, 728, 736, 737, 740, 747 then along southern boundary of plot number 748 after that through plot number 756, point "K" 757, 758, 767 and meets at starting point "A".

[F. No. 43015/3/2006-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2192.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1045, तारीख 19 मार्च, 2007 द्वारा, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 09 अप्रैल, 2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची के विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी।

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केंद्रीय सरकार का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और ओडिशा सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 206.073 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 509.20 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है, कि अनुसूची में वर्णित 206.073 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 509.20 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि अर्जित की जाती है।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एमसीएल/एसवीपी/जीएम(एल/आर एंड आर)/पद्मा - 9(1)/2008/01 तारीख 15 अप्रैल, 2008 का निरीक्षण कलक्टर, अंगुल (ओडिशा) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता,

पिन-700 001 के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक (एल/आर एंड आर), महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, जागृति विहार/डाकघर- जागृति विहार, बुर्ला, संबलपुर, ओडिशा, पिन- 768 020) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची

पद्मा ब्लॉक

तालचेर कोलफील्ड्स (तालचेर क्षेत्र)

जिला अंगुल (ओडिशा)

सभी अधिकार

योजना रेखांक सं. एमसीएल/एसवीपी/जीएम(एल/आर एंड आर)/पद्मा-9(1)/2008/01 तारीख 15 अप्रैल, 2008

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पुलिस स्टेशन और पुलिस स्टेशन सं.	उपखंड	जिला	क्षेत्र एकड़ में (लगभग)	टिप्पणी
1.	पद्मावतीपुर	तालचेर-30	तालचेर	अंगुल	52.28	भाग
2.	राकस	कोलियरी-81	तालचेर	अंगुल	294.26	भाग
3.	नकईपासी	कोलियरी-23	तालचेर	अंगुल	57.01	भाग
4.	वृंदावनपुर	कोलियरी-83	तालचेर	अंगुल	105.65	पूर्ण

योग: 206.073 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 509.20 एकड़ (लगभग)

I. पद्मावती ग्राम (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

I से 113, 114(भाग), 115 से 121, 122(भाग), 123, 124, 125(भाग), 132(भाग), 139(भाग), 142(भाग), 47/1170, 27/1208, 3/1214, 25/1216, 24/1217, 26/1221, 10/1222, 10/1225, 51/1230, 86/1233, 85/1234, 10/1235, 101/1236(भाग), 102/1251, 57/1255, 112/1262, 15/1269, 16/1270, 17/1271, 20/1272, 122/1276, 141/1280(भाग), 33/1285, 52/1286, 60/1287, 29/1289, 121/1297, 39/1334, 1255/1390, 18/1434, 18/1444, 18/1455, 33/1463, 39/1464, 33/1468, 33/1469, 39/1470, 33/1473, 38/1474, 39/1475, 59/1476, 33/1477, 33/1480, 39/1481, 48/1482, 119/1483, 38/1488, 39/1489,

2. राकस ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

I से 580, 581(भाग), 582, 645, 646(भाग), 647(भाग), 648(भाग), 649(भाग), से 722, 723(भाग), 729(भाग), 730(भाग), 731 से 798, 799(भाग), 800 से 880, 903(भाग), 904 से 906, 907(भाग), 920 से 925, 950 से 952, 960(भाग), 961(भाग), 962(भाग), 1096(भाग), 1097, 1098, 1107 से 1112, 1113(भाग), 1114(भाग), 1164(भाग), 10/1172, 605/1173, 651/1175, 842/1177, 649/1178, 4/1180, 26/1187, 561/1189, 648/1179(भाग), 179/1181, 176/1182, 216/1183, 15/1184, 99/1185, 99/1186, 572/1188, 880/1193, 875/1194, 815/1195, 851/1196, 851/1197, 851/1198, 273/1199, 235/1200, 440/1201 से 440/1209, 564/1210, 515/1212, 99/1213, 387/1214, 562/1215, 240/1216, 658/1218, 715/1219, 641/1220, 721/1223, 1108/1224, 1208/1225, 732/1226, से 732/1228, 799/1229(भाग), 799/1230, 236/1237 से 236/1240, 850/1241, 856/1242 से 856/1246, 850/1250, 121/1251 से 121/1255, 25/1256 से 25/1265, 29/1266 से 29/1286, 157/1287 से 157/1292, 156/1293 से 156/1295, 427/1296, 367/1297, 367/1298, 348/1299, 348/1300 से 348/1303, 270/1305, 269/1306, 260/1307, 130/1308, 244/1309, 10/1311, 10/1312, 12/1313, 203/1314, 11/1315, 730/1317, 664/1320, 562/1321, 231/1322, 903/1323, 6/1324, 640/1329, 547/1332, 515/1333, 3/1334, 232/1335, 232/1336, 648/1337(भाग), 580/1339, 579/1340, 120/1341, 164/1343, 163/1344, 162/1345, 234/1346, 273/1347, 237/1348, 176/1350, 141/1351, 266/1352, 205/1357, 863/1358, 409/1359, 468/1360, 133/1363 से 133/1366, 285/1267 से 285/1371, 286/1372 से 286/1375, 276/1376 से 276/1379, 480/1392, 772/1393, 772/1394, 39/1422 से 39/1426, 24/1427 से 24/1442, 99/1443 से 99/1447, 179/1448 से 179/1452, 3/1454, 211/1455, 211/1456, 1175/1458, 1175/1459, 99/1463, 177/1468, 165/1469, 517/1471, 197/1472, 183/1473, 358/1474, 850/1475, 627/1479, 197/1480, 198/1481, 808/1482, 411/1487 से 411/1490,

3. नकईपासी ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

194, 201 से 210, 211(भाग), 212 से 230, 232, 233, 234(भाग), 235(भाग), 264 से 291, 295 से 352, 294(भाग), 353(भाग), 357(भाग), 358 से 360, 361(भाग), 297/1269, 303/2870, 303/2871, 315/2872, 312/2873, 305/2874, 349/2875, 339/2876, 296/2877, 286/2888, 266/2963, 290/2966, 334/2972, 335/2973, 335/2974, 231/3146, 336/3181, 332/3182, 347/3183, 270/3185,

4. वृंदावनपुर ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्या :

I से 96, 31/97, 6/99, 6/100, 6/101, 59/102, 49/103, 48/104, 28/105, 19/106, 19/107, 59/108, 45/109, 11/110, 20/111, 20/112, 18/113, 18/114, 96/115, 94/116, 11/117, 11/118, 11/119, 12/120, 25/121, 31/122, 94/123, 96/124, से 96/126, 10/127, 11/128,

सीमा विवरण :

क-ख-ग :- रेखा बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है जो ग्राम अल्लाहदनगर और राकस से होते हुए सीमा वृंदावनपुर और अल्लाहदनगर के पूर्व छोर से होते हुए बिन्दु "ग" पर पहुँचती है।

ग-घ-ङ-च-छ-ज : यह रेखा बांगरू नाला के उत्तरी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है।

ज-झ :- रेखा बिन्दु "ज" से आरंभ होकर प्लॉट सं. 0294 से गुजरती हुई प्लॉट सं. 291 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट सं. 194 के उत्तरी एवं पश्चिमी सीमा से चलकर प्लॉट सं. 205 के उत्तरी पश्चिमी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 204 एवं प्लॉट सं. 203, 202, 201 से गुजरती हुई दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 206, 207 से होकर पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरती हुई ग्राम नकईपासी के प्लॉट सं. 210, 211, 235 से होकर बिन्दु झ पर पहुँचती है।

झ-ञ :- रेखा बिन्दु "झ" से होकर प्लॉट सं. 235, 2111 से गुजरते हुए दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 233, 232, 231/3146, 264, 265, 266, 2963, 268 से होकर पूर्व सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 269 से गुजरती हुए दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट संख्या 352 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 353 से गुजरती है। फिर रेखा दक्षिणी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट सं. 340, 339 से होकर ग्राम नकईपासी के प्लॉट सं. 357, 361 से होकर बिन्दु "ञ" पर पहुँचती है।

झ-ट :- रेखा बिन्दु "झ" से होकर प्लॉट सं. 353 से होकर गुजरती हुई प्लॉट सं. 122, 125, 132, 114 से गुजरती हुए दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 112/1262, 107, 106 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 139, 141/1280, 142, 101/1236 से गुजरती हुए ग्राम पद्मावतीपुर और राकस से गुजरती हुए बिन्दु "ट" पर पहुँचती है।

ट-क :- रेखा बिन्दु "ट" से होकर दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 857, 858, 879, 880, 1193 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 903 से गुजरते हुए दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 905, 903/1323 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 907 से गुजरती है। फिर रेखा दक्षिणी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट सं. 920, 925 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 799 से गुजरते हुए दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 753, 731 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 730, 729, 723, 1096 से गुजरती है। फिर रेखा दक्षिणी सीमा के प्लॉट सं. 1098, 1107, 1224, 1112 से होकर प्लॉट सं. 1113, 1114, 1179, 1337, 1224, 1112, से होकर प्लॉट सं. 1113, 1114, 1179, 1337, 648, 647, 646, 581, 1164 से गुजरती है और रेखा चलकर प्रारंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा.सं. 43015/4/2005-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st July, 2008

S.O. 2192.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 1045 dated 19th March 2007, issued Under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 9th April 2007, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire lands and all rights in or over lands in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification,

And whereas, the competent authority in pursuance of Section 8 of the said Act, has made his report of the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting the Government of Orissa is satisfied that the land measuring 206.073 hectares (approximately) or 509.20 acres (approximately) and all rights in or over such land as described in the Schedule appended hereto should be acquired,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 206.073 hectares (approximately) or 509.20 acres (approximately) described in Schedule are hereby acquired in all rights.

The Plan bearing number MCL/ SBP/ GM(LR&R)/ PADMA-9(1)/2008/ 01 dated. 15th April, 2008 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Angul. (Orissa) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata, or in the office of the General Manager (LR&R), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagriti Vihar, P.O. Jagriti Vihar, Burla, District Sambalpur - 768 020 (Orissa).

SCHEDULE

PADMA BLOCK TALCHER COALFIELD DISTRICT ANGUL (ORISSA)

ALL RIGHTS

(Plan bearing No. MCLSBP/GM(LR&R)/PADMA-9(1)/2008/01 dated 15th April, 2008)

SL. No.	Village	Police Station and No.	Tahsil/ Sub Div.	District	Area in Hectares (Approx.)	Remarks
1	Padmabatipur	Talcher - 30	Talcher	Angul	21.158	Part
2	Rakas	Colliery- 81	Talcher	Angul	119.087	Part
3	Nakeipasi	Colliery- 23	Talcher	Angul	23.072	Part
4	Brundabanpur	Colliery- 83	Talcher	Angul	42.756	Full
Total					206.073 hectares (approximately) or 509.20 acres (approximately)	

2023 JUL 108-16

PLOT NUMBERS TO BE ACQUIRED IN VILLAGE PADMABATIPUR (PART)

1 to 113, 114(P), 115 to 121, 122(P), 123, 124, 125(P), 132(P), 139(P), 142(P), 47/1170, 27/1208, 3/1214, 25/1216, 24/1217, 26/1221, 10/1222, 10/1225, 51/1230, 86/1233, 85/1234, 10/1235, 101/1236(P), 102/1251, 57/1255, 112/1262, 15/1269, 16/1270, 17/1271, 20/1272, 122/1276, 141/1280(P), 33/1285, 52/1286, 60/1287, 29/1289, 121/1297, 39/1334, 1255/1390, 18/1434, 18/1444, 18/1455, 33/1463, 39/1464, 33/1468, 33/1469, 39/1470, 33/1473, 38/1474, 39/1475, 59/1476, 33/1477, 33/1480, 39/1481, 48/1482, 119/1483, 38/1488, 39/1489.

PLOT NUMBERS TO BE ACQUIRED IN VILLAGE RAKAS

1 to 580, 581(P), 582 to 645, 646(P), 647(P), 648(P), 649 to 722, 723(P), 729(P), 730(P), 731 to 798, 799(P), 800 to 880, 903(P), 904 to 906, 907(P), 920 to 925, 950 to 952, 960(P), 961(P), 962(P), 1096(P), 1097, 1098, 1107 to 1112, 1113(P), 1114(P), 1164(P), 10/1172, 605/1173, 651/1175, 842/1177, 649/1178, 4/1180, 26/1187, 561/1189, 648/1179(P), 179/1181, 176/1182, 216/1183, 15/1184, 99/1185, 99/1186, 572/1188, 880/1193, 875/1194, 815/1195, 851/1196, 851/1197, 851/1198, 273/1199, 235/1200, 440/1201 to 440/1209, 564/1210, 515/1212, 99/1213, 387/1214, 562/1215, 240/1216, 658/1218, 715/1219, 641/1220, 721/1223, 1108/1224, 1108/1225, 732/1226 to 732/1228, 799/1229(P), 799/1230, 236/1237 to 236/1240, 850/1241, 856/1242 to 856/1246, 850/1250, 121/1251 to 121/1255, 25/1256 to 25/1265, 29/1266 to 29/1286, 157/1287 to 157/1292, 156/1293 to 156/1295, 427/1296, 367/1297, 367/1298, 348/1299, 348/1300 to 348/1303, 270/1305, 269/1306, 260/1307, 130/1308, 244/1309, 10/1311, 10/1312, 12/1313, 203/1314, 11/1315, 730/1317, 664/1320, 562/1321, 231/1322, 903/1323, 6/1324, 640/1329, 547/1332, 515/1333, 3/1334, 232/1335, 232/1336, 648/1337(P), 580/1339, 579/1340, 120/1341, 164/1343, 163/1344, 162/1345, 234/1346, 273/1347, 237/1348, 176/1350, 141/1351, 266/1352, 205/1357, 863/1358, 409/1359, 468/1360, 133/1363 to 133/1366, 285/1267 to 285/1371, 286/1372 to 286/1375, 276/1376 to 276/1379, 480/1392, 772/1393, 772/1394, 39/1422 to 39/1426, 24/1427 to 24/1442, 99/1443 to 99/1447, 179/1448 to 179/1452, 3/1454, 211/1455, 211/1456, 1175/1458, 1175/1459, 99/1463, 177/1468, 165/1469, 517/1471, 197/1472, 183/1473, 358/1474, 850/1475, 627/1479, 197/1480, 198/1481, 808/1482, 411/1487 to 411/1490.

PLOT NUMBERS TO BE ACQUIRED IN VILLAGE NAKEIPASI

194, 201 to 210, 211(P), 212 to 230, 232, 233, 234(P), 235(P), 264 to 291, 295 to 352, 294(P), 353(P), 357(P), 358 to 360, 361(P), 297/1269, 303/2870, 303/2871, 315/2872, 312/2873, 305/2874, 349/2875, 339/2876, 296/2877, 286/2888, 266/2963, 290/2966, 334/2972, 335/2973, 335/2974, 231/3146, 336/3181, 332/3182, 347/3183, 270/3185.

PLOT NUMBERS TO BE ACQUIRED IN VILLAGE BRUNDABANPUR

1 to 96, 31/97, 6/98, 6/99, 6/100, 6/101, 59/102, 49/103, 48/104, 28/105, 19/106, 19/107, 59/108, 45/109, 11/110, 20/111, 20/112, 18/113, 18/114, 96/115, 94/116, 11/117, 11/118, 11/119, 12/120, 25/121, 31/122, 94/123, 96/124 to 96/126, 10/127, 11/128.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A-B-C: Line starts from point 'A' and passes partly along the common boundary of villages Ahladnagar and Rakas and partly along the common boundary of Brundabanpur and Ahladnagar in the Eastern side and meets at point 'C'.

C-D-E-F-G-H-I: This line passes along Bangaru Nalla in the Northern side.

I-J: Line passes through plot No. 294, along the Western boundary of plot No. 291, Northern & Western boundary of plot No. 194, along Northern boundary of Plot No. 205, Northern & Western boundary of plot No. 204, along Western boundary of Plot Nos. 203, 202, 201, along Southern boundary of plot Nos. 206, 207, along Western boundary of plot Nos. 210, 211, 235 of village Nakeipasi and meets at points 'J'.

J-K: The line starts from point 'J' and passes through plot Nos. 235, 211, along Southern boundary of plot Nos. 233, 232, 231/3146, 264, 265, 266, 2963, 268, along Eastern boundary of plot Nos. 269, along Southern boundary of plot No. 351, along Western & Southern boundary of plot No. 352, through plot No. 353, along Southern boundary of plot Nos. 340, 339, through plot Nos. 357, 361 of village Nakeipasi and meets at point 'K'.

K-L: The line passes through the plot Nos. 122, 125, 132, 114 along Southern boundaries of plot Nos. 112/1262, 107, 106, through plot Nos. 139, 141/1280, 142, 101/1236 and meets at point 'L' on common boundary of village Padmabatipur and Rakas.

L-A: The line passes along Southern boundaries of plot Nos. 857, 858, 879, 880/1193, through plot No. 903, along Southern boundaries of plot Nos. 905, 903/1323, through plot No. 907, along Southern boundaries of plot Nos. 920, 925, through plot No. 799, along Southern boundary of plot No. 753, 731, through plot No. 730, 729, 723, 1096, along Southern boundary of plot Nos. 1098, 1107, 1224, 1112, through plot Nos. 1113, 1114, 1179, 1337, 648, 647, 646, 581, 1164, and lastly meets at point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/4/2005-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का. आ. 2193.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 49/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-06-2008 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-12012/75/2000-आईआर(बी-1)]

एन. एस. बोरा, आर्थिक अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 2193.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 49/2004) of Central Government, Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 26-06-2008.

[F.No. L-12012/75/2000-IR(B-I)]

N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRI R. G. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No.49 of 2004

The President

State Bank of India Karamchari Sangh

K-46 Devender Puri

Kidwai Nagar

Kanpur.

And

The Regional Manager

State Bank of India

Region III

Mall Road

Kanpur

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/75/2000-IR.B-1 dated 7-10-2004, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Kanpur in changing the working hours of Sri Vijay Kumar Part Time Sweeper without following the provisions of Section 9-A of the

Industrial Disputes Act is justified? If not what relief he is entitled to?”

2. The case in short as set up by the union raising the present industrial dispute on behalf of the workman is that earlier to the present the union had raised an industrial dispute which was referred to this tribunal for adjudication by MOL New Delhi to adjudicate the point as to whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Kanpur, in refusing full wages to Sri Vijay Kumar Sweeper cum Farrash is just and legal? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?

3. The Tribunal recorded its finding in favour of the workman vide its award dated 15-4-97, which was published in the Gazette of India on 17-5-97 and which has become the service conditions between the workman and the management of State Bank of India after expiry of thirty days of the date of publication of the award. The opposite party had not challenged the award before any superior court. It is further pleaded that all of sudden the branch manager, Naveen Market branch, Kanpur of the opposite party bank vide letter No. 24 dated 10/11-3-96 issued direction to the workman without any legal authority or power to the effect that the workman is directed that with effect from 16-3-98 he shall perform the duty only 18 hours in a week and his appoint shall continue on ½ of the scale wages. It is the further case of the union that full time wages have been awarded by the Tribunal and after the publication of the award the same has become final between the parties after expiry of thirty days in view of the provisions of Section 17 and 17-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It has also been pleaded that neither the branch manager nor does the management of State Bank of India have any right or authority to amend the award of the Tribunal which has become final or attained finality between the parties. On the basis of above it has also been pleaded that the workman has legal and fundamental right of receiving his full wages as awarded to him by the tribunal and no material change can be brought therein unless provisions of Section 9-A of the Act is complied with by the management of State Bank of India. Thus the management is guilty of unfair labour practice as defined under section 2-ra of the Act. Lastly it has also been pleaded by the Union that neither the union nor the workman is inclined to give its consent in the present dispute to the opposite party to be represented by the legal practitioner or any other outsider who is not in the employment of the State Bank of India. On the basis of above it has been prayed that the reference be answered in favour of the union and against the management bank granting the workman full time wage scale for which the workman is legally entitled to receive the same.

4. On the contrary the opposite party State Bank of India refuted the claim of the workman union on variety of grounds inter alia alleging that the workman is working as part time sweeper w.e.f. 16-10-81 on ½ scale wage at branch

office Naveen Market Kanpur. It is alleged that in view of the award as the bank took the work from the workman 29 hours in a week the workman was paid his full wages by the opposite party w.e.f. 16-3-95 according to the service rules applicable prior to the award, opposite party started taking work from the workman for 18 hours a week on ½ scale. It is also alleged that according to the service condition applicable on the part time sweeper if the Sweeping area falls within 2001 to 3500 sq. ft. and working hours are between 13 to 19 hours in a week, such part time employees are entitled to ½ of scale wage. Management further pleaded that the carpet area of its Naveen Market Branch is 2158 sq.ft and workman has been correctly paid his ½ of scale wage which is absolutely appropriate having regard to working hours of the workman and sweeping area of the branch. Workman is being utilized as part time sweeper for 18 hours only w.e.f. 16-3-98. The present claim of the workman do not fall within the ambit and scope of provisions of Section 9-A of Industrial Disputes Act and the claim of the union workman is liable to be rejected at the hands of this tribunal.

5. The union workman filed rejoinder statement in the case but nothing new has been pleaded except reiteration of the facts already pleaded by them in their claim statement.

6. After exchange a pleadings between the parties whereas opposite party vide list dated 25-4-05 has filed photocopies of 8 documents, the representative for the union vide list dated 13-7-05 has also filed 12 photocopies of the documents. The management again vide their list of documents dated 13-7-05 has also filed certain documents in the shape of carbon, copy. Both contesting parties have also adduced oral evidence by examining Sri Har Swarup as M.W. 1 and Sri Vijay Kumar workman concern as W.W.1 in support of their claim and counter claim.

7. Tribunal heard arguments of the contesting parties at length and have also perused the evidence and other relative documents available on the record of the case carefully and have also given anxious consideration to the arguments advanced by the contesting parties in support of claim and counter claim.

8. Tribunal after going through the reference order is of the opinion that a very short question is involved in the case as to whether or not the management of State Bank of India has brought any material change in the service conditions applicable to the workman in view of the award and whether or not before effecting such change in the service conditions applicable to the workman provisions of Section 9-A of the Act has been complied with.

9. It is not at all in dispute that the workman was paid his full wages in terms of award of this tribunal, but it has been forcefully argued by the representative for the management that the carpet area of the branch where the workman is posted is 2158 sq ft, therefore, having regard to

the carpet area of the branch it was within the competence of the management to reduce the working hours of the workman and if it has been done in his case the same is within the terms of Bipartite Settlement. As such it cannot be said that the management have brought any material change in the service conditions applicable on the workman.

10. On the contrary it has been argued by the authorized representative for the workman that if the award of this tribunal has been complied with by the bank without there being any challenge against it, the same has become the service conditions of the workman which could not have been changed without complying with the provisions of Section 9-A of the Act and since the opposite party bank has reduced the working hours of the workman without any notice or reason that would amount violation of the above provisions.

11. Before appreciating the controversy in hand, it will be useful to go through the provisions of Section 9-A of the Act which goes as under—

Sec. 9-A - Notice of Change

No employer, who proposes to effect any change in the conditions of service applicable to any workman in respect of any matter specified in the Fourth Schedule shall affect such change :—

(a) Without giving to the workman likely to be affected by such change notice in the prescribed manner of the nature of change proposed to be effected, or

(b) Within twenty one days of giving such notice;

Provided that no notice shall be required for effecting any such change,

(a) Where the change is effected in pursuance of any (Settlement or Award) or

(b).....;

12. After going through the above provisions of the Act, the tribunal is of the opinion that the arguments advanced by the authorized representative for the workman has force. The tribunal is unable to accept the arguments of the management for simple reasons that when the earlier award of the tribunal has been complied with by the opposite party bank and the same has not been assailed before any superior court, the contention of the opposite party cannot be accepted that they were competent to reduce the working hours of the workman taking into consideration the carpet area of the branch. If in the opinion of the opposite party the carpet area of the branch does not attract scavenging work for more than 18 hours a week it was open for them to have transferred the workman from that branch to some other branch where the work from the workman could have been taken for more than 18 hours entitling him for full pay and allowances as sweeper-cum-farrash, but it was not at all open to them to have reduced his working hours without

any notice or reasons. The tribunal is further of the opinion that the earlier award of the tribunal has become the service conditions between the workman and the management of State Bank of India, and for all intent and practical purposes, it was obligatory on the management to have given notice to the workman before effecting any material change in service conditions as is provided under Section 9-A of the Act. The provisions of Bipartite Settlement dated 21.10.66 shall remain silent in the case of the workman and the management cannot be given any benefit thereof in view of the earlier award of the tribunal whereunder the workman was given full pay and allowances as sweeper-cum-farrash by the opposite party bank.

13. In view of reasons as disclosed above, the tribunal cannot sustain the action of the opposite party as referred to in the schedule of reference order and it is held that the workman is entitled to be posted as full time sweeper cum-farrash in some branch where the services of the workman could be utilized more than 29 hours in a week. It further held that the action of the management is in breach of the provisions of Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and also attracts the provisions of Section 2(ra) of the Act.

14. In the end it is held that the action of the management of State Bank of India Kanpur in changing the working hours of Sri Vijay Kumar, Part time Sweeper without following the provisions of Section 9-A of the Act is neither legal, fair nor justified. As a result of it the decision of the opposite party bank vide their letter dated 10/11-03-98 is set aside and it is further held that the workman is entitled for his full pay and allowances as Sweeper with effect from 16-03-98 and all other consequential benefits attached with the post. Liberty is open for the bank to place and post the workman in such a branch where sweeping work for more than 29 hours is available.

15. Reference is, therefore, answered in favour of the union/workman and against the opposite party State Bank of India, Kanpur.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2194.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार में कोच्चि रिफाइनरिस लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, एरनाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 171/2006/329) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-30012/19/1997-आईआर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2008

S.O. 2194.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 171/2006/329) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam, now as shown in the annexure in Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Kochi Refineries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-7-2008.

[F. No. L-30012/19/1997-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

Present: Shri. P.L. Norbert, B.A., LL.B., Presiding Officer
(Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 2008/24th Vaisakha 1930)

I. D. 171/2006

(I.D.20/1998 of Labour Court, Ernakulam)

Union : 1. The General Secretary,
Kochi Refineries Workers
Association, Ambalamughal,
Ernakulam District.

: 2. The General Secretary,
Kochi Refineries Employees
Association, Ambalamughal,
Ernakulam District.

By Adv. Sri. C. S. Ajith Prakash.

Management : The General Manager (HRM),
Kochi Refineries Ltd.,
Ambalamughal,
Ernakulam District.

By Adv. M/s. Menon & Pai.

This case coming up for hearing on 14.05.2008, this Tribunal cum-Labour Court on the same day passed the following

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act. The reference is :

“Whether the action of the management of Cochin Refineries Ltd., in deducting wages in respect of 44 workmen in Stock & Oil Movement Department during the period September 1995 to March 1996 in connection with certain alleged charges is justified? If not, to what relief the workman are entitled?”

2. The dispute was originally referred to State Labour Court, Ernakulam and was transferred to this court in June

2006 as per the order, of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. After the case was received by this court notice was issued to both sides. They entered appearance and filed claim statement and written statement. However both sides have been taking time on one ground or other for adducing evidence. For the last several postings the unions were seeking adjournment. The case stands posted finally for evidence today. But none of the parties and concerned counsel are present. However representation was made by the union for adjournment. Reference was made in 1998. There is no point in keeping the case pending indefinitely and it benefits none. Hence the request for further adjournment is rejected. The burden is on the union to prove that the action of the management in deducting wages of workers for the periods 1995-96 is illegal. But no evidence is adduced to prove the allegation and the claim. Therefore I hold that the action of the management in deducting wages of 44 workmen in the Stock & Oil Movement Department during the period September 1995 to March 1996 is legal and justified and the workmen are not entitled for any relief.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the official gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 14th day of May, 2008.

P. L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2195.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार में. टी. आई. एस. सी. ओ. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय संख्या 2 धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 69/2006/100) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-20012/52/2006-आईआर(सीएम-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2008

S.O. 2195.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 69/2006/100) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to management of M/s. TISCO Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-7-2008.

[F.No. L-20012/52/2006-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Present

Shri Nagendra Kumar,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)
(D) of the I. D. Act., 1947

Reference No. 69 of 2006

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
TISCO. Ltd. and their workman

Appearances :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th June, 2008

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/52/2006 (IR (CM-1), dated, the 10th November, 2006.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union from the management of TISCO for providing employment to the dependent son of Smt. Najiban Bibi, workman is justified? If so, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management side, however, made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that Regd. Notice and show cause notice were issued to the workman side consecutively. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only failed to comply with Rule 10(B) of I.D. (Central) Rules, 1957 but also did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the workman/sponsoring union if is looked into it will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with this case. Under such circumstances, this Tribunal find no ground to adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Hence, a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2196.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. सहारा इंडिया एअरलाइंस लि. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय संख्या 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 22/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-07-2008 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-11012/79/1999-आईआर(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2008

S.O. 2196.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 22/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Sahara Indian Airlines Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-07-2008.

[F.No. L-11012/79/1999-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N. RAI I.D.NO.22/2000

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sh. Birender Kumar,
C/o. General Mazdoor Trade Union,
Chamber No.445,
New Complex,
Patiala House Courts,
New Delhi- 110001

...Claimant

VERSUS

The Chief Controller,
M/s. Sahara India Airlines Limited,
7 - 8th Floor, Akash Deep Building,
14, K.G. Marg,
New Delhi- 110001

...Respondents

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No.L-11012/79/99 IR(C-I) Central Government dt. 4-2-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication:

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the termination of services of Sh. Virender Kumar, workman for un-authorized absence by M/s. Sahara Airlines Limited is justified in the circumstances of the case? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled."

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the workman joined the aforesaid management as Cleaner on 2-12-1993 in Engineering Section and was confirmed on 1-12-1994 after satisfactory service. His wages was Rs. 3500 per month.

That in the first week of February, 1998 the workman was ill as he was suffering from Jaundice and was on medical leave from 6-2-1998. He had duly intimated the management about his sickness.

That the workman joined the duty after he was fully recovered on 15-3-1998, but the management all of sudden on 15-5-1998 terminated his services illegally and unjustifiably without holding any inquiry by a written office order. He was not paid any retrenchment compensation rather his wages for two months were withheld by the management.

That the workman approached the management a number of times but he was not taken back on duty. Even his earned wages for two months were paid to him after he obtained clearance from all the department under duress.

That the said termination of workman's services on 15-5-1998 by management without holding inquiry and without payment of retrenchment compensation is not only illegal, unjustified but also arbitrary and against the principle of natural justice.

That the workman looked for fresh employment after said illegal termination but could not succeed and as such he is unemployed and pulling his days in extreme hardship as he has small children and aged parents dependent on him.

The management has filed written statement. It has been stated in the written statement that the applicant did not inform the management about his illness. He also did not place on record with the management either medical certificate or fitness certificate.

That the applicant joined duty on 15-3-1998 is admitted as it is a statement of facts. The applicant was informed time of his unauthorized absence and various show cause notices were issued to him but he never responded to any of these notices.

That clearance was obtained by the applicant from various departments with his own will without any fear. He in person obtained clearance from various departments and submitted the same to the Personnel Department for settlement of dues. It was not obtained under duress. Nowhere the applicant has made any written protest in this connection. As it was done all with his free will he never approached the management for reinstatement of services.

That the applicant may be dismissed in fact and circumstances as explained above. The conduct of Sh. Virender Kumar was highly objectionable and was hence his services were terminated after giving him ample opportunities to explain reasons for his un-authorized absence.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

The case of the workman is that he joined the Engineering Section of the management on 2-12-1993 and was confirmed on 1-12-1994 after satisfactory service.

It was submitted that the workman was ill from 6-2-1998 and he suffered from jaundice and was on medical leave from 6-2-1998. He intimated the management about his illness. He joined on 15-3-1998 but the management all of sudden terminated his services illegally and unjustifiably without holding any inquiry by written office orders.

The workman approached the management many times but he was paid two months wages after he got clearance from its departments.

That the termination of his services w.e.f. 15-5-1998 without holding any inquiry is arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman absented un-authorisedly. Several notices were sent to him. He joined duty on 15-3-1998 but in view of an authorized absence his services were terminated. He received all his dues from the department without any protest.

From perusal of the record it becomes quite obvious that the workman has filed with the record acknowledgement cards which prove that the workman has sent applications along with medical certificate to the management and he received back the acknowledgement on the address 25 - A, Civil Lines, Tis Hazari Courts.

The management filed photocopy of notices sent to the workman dated 16-2-1998, MW1/5 dated 2-3-1998, MW1/6 dated 6-4-1998, MW1/7. The address mentioned in all the notices is WZ-Tilak Nagar, Harijan Colony, Delhi. The notices have not been sent on correct address. Notice dated 6-4-1998 is a forged document. The workman admittedly joined on 15-3-1998 and his services were terminated on 15-5-1998 so there is no question of sending notices by registered post on 6-4-1998. The workman was in employment and he could have been handed over the notice dated 6-4-1998 in person.

It appears that these three notices have been prepared after services of the workman have been terminated and these notices have been sent on wrong address. The management witness has admitted as under:

"I do not have any other proof of service of show cause notice placed on record I cannot say if the address given on Ex.MW1/5 is not correct address of the workman it is however, correct that the address of the workman on the said documents are different. Vol. that the H.No. 440 missing in show cause notice. The correct proof of H.No. must have been mentioned on the envelope. The envelope returned and it was returned to the sender on account of wrong address."

From perusal of the above statement of the management witness it becomes quite obvious that the notices MW1/5, MW1/2 & MW1/3 were sent on wrong address. These notices have been received back.

The management has not filed any other proof of sending these notices by registered post. Even no photocopy of the receipt has been annexed on the record, so it becomes quite obvious that prior to termination of the services of the workman no show cause notice was served on him.

The management witness has further stated as under:

"The workman himself abandoned his job on the receipt of the settlement amount of Rs. 10,000 as the workman was not interested in doing the job properly and it appears that he had taken the job somewhere else."

The management witness has taken the case of abandonment of job in the affidavit only. In written statement there is no case of abandonment.

It further becomes quite obvious from perusal of the record that the workman on 2-5-1998 moved an application for 37 days payment from 6-2-1998 to 14-3-1998. There is endorsement on this application that the workman was absent from 6-2-1998 to 14-3-1998 and he resumed duty from 15-3-1998. This endorsement is of 30-4-1998, the workman in fact was absent from 2-3-1998 to 14-3-1998 but he has sent application along with medical certificate. Photocopy medical certificate and fitness certificate has been annexed with the records. He was advised rest from 6-2-1998 to 14-3-1998. The management has received the application of the workman along with medical certificate. The medical certificates have not been denied by the management.

The workman was in employment from 15-3-1998 to 15-5-1998. No notice was given to him. It appears that the management with mala fide intention issued three notices on incorrect address. The workman was absent from 6-2-1998 to 14-3-1998. He was on duty from 15-3-1998 to 15-5-1998 so there is no question of sending notice dated 6-4-1998.

The management illegally removed the workman vide order dated 15-5-1998 without serving any notice regarding his unauthorized absence. The workman was in employment from 15-3-1998 to 15-5-1998 so the management should have served notice on him by hand as he was in the employment of the management. All the notices are forged and fabricated. These notices have not been sent on the correct address of the workman.

The management has not taken any definite case in written statement. These notices have not been specifically mentioned in the written statement. The management has taken the case of termination of service of the workman on account of unauthorized absence in written statement and abandonment of job in the affidavit of the management. The management has not proved that really notices were sent to the workman for unauthorized absence. The management has also failed to prove that the workman has abandoned the job, as it becomes quite obvious from the letter dated 2-5-1998 that the workman demanded his salary. He has been paid only the salary. He has not moved any application for his dues. The management after illegally terminating the services of the workman has cleared his

dues himself. The workman had not made any application for clearance of the dues. Abandonment is not proved in view of V (2004) SLT 435 as the workman has not been confronted with the documents. He has signed the documents of salary sheet while receiving. It cannot be implied that by receiving salary on the salary sheet, the workman has abandoned his services. The management has taken bogus case after illegal termination of the service of the workman.

The workman has filed affidavit that he is out of employment all along. This version of his affidavit has not been rebutted by the management, so he is entitled to reinstatement with 100% back wages.

The reference is replied thus:

The termination of services of Sh. Virender Kumar, workman for un-authorized absence by M/s. Sahara Airlines Limited is not justified in the circumstances of the case. The management should reinstate the workman applicant w.e.f. 15-5-1993 along with 100% back wages and all the consequential benefits within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 23-06-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2197.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेघाहातुबुरु आयर्न ओर प्रोजेक्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 290/1987/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/17/2005-आईआर(एम.)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th July, 2008

S.O. 2197.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No: 290/1987/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-7-2008.

[No. L-29012/17/2005-IR(M.)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD**

PRESENT

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 290 of 1987

Parties :

Employers in relation to the
management of Meghahatuburu
Iron Ore Project and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B. Mukherjee,
Dy. Manager, Law.

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Manoranjan Sahu,
Authorised Representative.

State : Jharkhand **Industry :** Iron Ore.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th June, 2008

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-26011/18/87-D.II(B) dated, the 6th November, 1987.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project of M/s. BSL under Sail is justified is not regularising the daily rated workmen viz. Khalasi & Electrician? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen in short is that Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project mine at & P.O. Meghahatuburu Dist. Singhbhum started to function since 1974 under the then employer National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd, a Govt. of India undertaking. It is a highly mechanised mine. Sophisticated equipments for different purposes have been installed and there is also business of carrying iron ore after processing and the ores are sent to the Bokaro Steel Plant or to Durgapur Steel Plant. Since it is a big Iron Ore Mines for commencement of the said project different personnels were deployed in different streams. Different type of workers have been placed on regular permanent work on standard scales of pay and several other benefits fixed by tripartite settlements between the employers and their workman. Prior to the year 1977 daily rated workmen of different designations were employed in the adjacent Kiriburu Iron Ore Project Mine of the same employer Company is N.M.D.C. but after 22 days of total and peaceful general strike by the workmen in the whole of KIOM all the daily rated workman were regularised as permanent workmen on standard scales of pay as monthly rated workmen getting all the benefits of tripartite wage settlements and other statutory benefits as per settlement dated 7-8-77 arrived at between the employer N.M.D.C and their workmen represented by this Union and other Unions under the provisions of Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act, 1947. On 1-5-78 by virtue of the Public Sector Iron & Steel Companies (Restructing) and Misc. Provisions Act, 1978 both the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project Mine and

Meghahatuburu Iron ore Project Mine were transferred to SAIL and by virtue of Tripartite Settlement dtd. 6-9-79 and Settlement dtd. 30-6-83 and the Memorandum of agreement dtd. 19-6-79 arrived and thereafter details of this meeting and entering into agreement has been mentioned. In view of the agreement adopted by the workmen of MIOP mine and the management there is no provision of making employments of daily rated workman on consolidated total wage denying the several benefits of the above said tripartite settlement prevailing at present, other laws, viz. E.L., H.P.L., free medical treatment to dependants, Housing, L.T.C. etc and subjecting them to hire and fire. The management of MIOP mine has arbitrarily and unilaterally employed about 250 total number of so-called Casual Daily Rated Khalasis on different dates during 31-10-1985 to June 1986 on a consolidated total wage of Rs. 37.90 per day of attendance and duty during duty hours without any other benefits. The management of MIOP has also employed since July, 1986 some Junior Electricians, Assistant Light Vehicle Drivers. Time Keeper as daily rated workmen on consolidated daily wages of Rs. 38.30 per day and subsequently to Rs. 39.73 per day. Similarly Assistant Light Vehicle Drivers and Time Keepers were employed at consolidated daily wage of Rs. 38.30 per day and subsequently to Rs. 40.39 per day. Other conditions of service of Daily paid Jr. Electricians, Asstt. LVDS, Time Keepers etc. are the same as to the D.R.Ks stated above. These workman are also entitled to avail the standard designations and standard monthly rated pay at standard scales of pay and all benefits of tripartite settlement. The management has regularised some 109 daily rated Khalasis (DRKS) who have completed two years of service. This is without any settlement with the recognised Trade Union or any other trade Unions functioning at MIOP mine. This is breach of settlement dated 30-6-1983 adopting the NJCS Agreement dated 25th May, 1983 and other statutory provisions. The concerned daily rated workmen have been doing same and identical jobs as their regular counterparts in MIOP Mine are or have been doing on better wage and other service conditions. Also the concerned daily rated aforesaid workman have been employed on sanctioned post and recruited on their names have been sponsored by the Employment Exchange on requisition of regular workmen. They deserve regularisation w.e.f. the date of joining the service. The management has violated the statutory settlements and other statutes. Daily rated workmen and also those DRKS who have been regularised after two years of service as DRKS are entitled to the benefits of the award that will emerge out of the adjudication of this case. The Union had made demand to regularise the daily rated workmen and did not agree to the management's proposal of keeping the daily rated workmen for a period of two years before regularising them as monthly rated on standard scales of pay and all other benefits of settlement dated 30-6-83 adopting NJCS agreement of 25-5-83 and other statutory benefits and other benefits. An Industrial dispute was raised before the ALC(C) Chaibasa because the management started bipartite negotiations on this very dispute during pendency of the conciliation with the Bokaro Steel Workers Union Meghahatuburu Branch and it failed. Ultimately

due to the acts of the management an industrial dispute was raised which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal. Prayer has been made that the concerned workman may be considered and adjudicated awarding full benefits to the concerned workman with back wages etc.

The list of workmen were not sent along with the reference. However, it appears that a list of 195 workmen was received in this Tribunal vide Ministry's letter No. FN L-29012/17/205-IR (M) dtd. 29-12-2005.

3. On behalf of the management W. S. has been filed stating therein that the reference is bad in law and not maintainable. Bokaro Steel Workers Union, Bokaro Steel City is recognised by the management of SAIL, Bokaro Steel Plant and the Bokaro Steel Workers Union functioning among the workmen of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project (MIOP) is a branch of the Bokaro Steel Workers Union. The Bokaro Steel Workers Union, MIOP Branch served a strike notice on 6-11-86 on 7-point charter of demands, including demand for regularisation and confirmation of services of all the daily rated Khalasis and Jr. Electricians. Thereafter a conciliation proceeding started before the ALC(C) Chaibasa. On 26-12-86 it was stated before the Conciliation Officer that the dispute was under bipartite negotiation between the management and the Bokaro Steel Workers Union and an adjournment was sought on that ground. On 5-1-87 a tripartite negotiation took place in the office of the management in which amongst others, was attended by the Zonal Secretary of Bokaro Steel Workers Union, MIOP branch. On 5-1-87 it was informed to the union that the daily rated workman of MIOP would be considered for regularisation on completion of two years as per practice followed at Bokaro Steel City and the union representative agreed this in principle. However, no formal minutes of discussion was drawn. The conciliation Officer fixed another date i.e. 27-4-87 for conciliation in this regard. A Memorandum of settlement between the management of SAIL, Bokaro Steel Plant and the representative of Bokaro Steel Workers Union was signed on 26-6-87 in presence of the DI. Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer, Govt. of Bihar wherein it was agreed that the casual workers who are on the rolls of the Company and have completed two years and more of service would be regularised after completing the formalities as per existing rules. In terms of the settlement the workmen posted in the plant at Bokaro Steel City and posted in MIOP have been regularised. 66 Casual Workmen of MIOP have already been regularised w.e.f. 1-11-87. Three workmen could not be regularised as they were facing departmental enquiry. The approval for regularisation of 40 more Casual employees who have completed two years as on 31-1-88 have also been conveyed. The cases of 7 workmen have already been processed for regularisation and the cases of remaining workmen was on the process in terms of settlement. MIOP being a part of the Bokaro Steel Plant there should not be different criteria for regularisation of casual workmen of MIOP. Prayer has been made to pass an Award holding that in view of settlement dtd. 26-6-87 there is no industrial dispute of the workmen of MIOP.

4. From perusal of record it appears that Bokaro Steel Workers Union did not submit any statement of claim and further no action was taken to contest the case and they were keeping silence over the matter. After about 1½ year the NMDC workers union which is not a party to the reference submitted a claim on 24-3-88. Thereafter as per direction of this Tribunal management submitted the aforesaid Written Statement and thereafter NMDC Mines Workers Union submitted rejoinder on 10-8-88. Thereafter the witnesses were examined, cross-examined by NMDC Mines Workers Union. There was further development that the NMDC Mines Workers Union did not take interest in the case and was not appearing but Bokaro Steel Workers Union appeared suddenly and adduced evidence.

5. Points to be decided

"Whether the management of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project of M/s. BSL under Sail is justified in not regularising the daily rated workmen viz. Khalasi & Electrician? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?"

6. Finding with reasons

The workman side in order to substantiate their claim has examined two witnesses viz. WW-1 and WW-2 and got the documents marked as Ext. W-1, W-2, W-3, W-4, W-5, W-6 and W-7. On the other hand management side has examined one witness viz. MW-1 and has got document marked as Ext. M-1, M-2, M-3 and M-4.

7. The representative of the concerned workmen has vehemently argued that the names of the concerned workmen were forwarded by the Employment exchange to the management and the management in this response had issued interview letter for the post of Khalasi Grade-II and Junior Electricians. As per interview letter the basic pay of Khalasi Grade-II was mentioned as Rs. 550/- and for Junior Electrician as 565/- per month with other allowances. The concerned workmen had appeared before the interview board in response to the interview letter. The concerned workman were selected by the interview Board and thereafter they were appointed. However, the management arbitrarily started making less wages than the scale of wages mentioned in the interview letter stating by the management that the workmen were appointed on daily wages basis. In course of argument instances have been placed as to how arbitrarily payments were made to the concerned workmen. It has mainly been argued that when the concerned workmen were selected and appointed as per interview letter they ought to have been placed in the pay scale as mention in the interview letter and not as daily rated employees and payment ought not to have been made on such basis and the concerned workmen should be regularised from the date of their joining which has not been done in the instant case. Accordingly the concerned workmen should be regularised from the date of appointment i.e. Khalasi Grade-II w.e.f. October, 1985 and Junior Electrician w.e.f. July, 1986 and difference of back wages and other consequential benefits with interest thereon be paid.

8. The representative of the management has vehemently argued that the case of the workmen has no merit at all. All the concerned workmen have been regularised in view of the settlement arrived at between the parties. He has also submitted that when the interview letter was issued and the candidates were interviewed they were not found fit for appointment for the grade for which they were called for. However, keeping the need of the company the concerned workmen were engaged as daily rated workers and payments were made accordingly. It has further been submitted that the settlements were arrived and when the candidates were in position to work with ability then their services have been regularised after two years of their engagement.

9. In this case several points and several arguments have been raised by the parties. However, as per reference the only question arisen regarding regularisation of the concerned workmen. The fact of regularisation of the concerned workmen has not been disputed by the concerned workmen. All it appears that they are demanding their regularisation from different date since they were engaged/appointed on different dates.

10. In this context it will be relevant to mention that from perusal of record and as well as Ext. M-2 which relates to the matter of settlement regarding regularisation in which it was agreed that all the casual workers who were on the rolls of the company and have completed two years or more would be regularised. It appears that settlement was arrived in the presence of the representative of the workmen of Bokaro Steel Workers Union and also in presence of the Dy. Labour Commissioner, Conciliation Officer. There after it further appears that Ext. M-4 series were issued regarding the matter of regularisation of the concerned workmen. It will be relevant to mention that terms of reference does not show to examine the validity of the settlement arrived at between the parties in dispute. However, no any order has been brought on record to show that the said settlement has been set aside.

11. Now the question arises that what were the terms of interview and how the concerned workmen were provided employment. WW-1 has stated that his name was forwarded by Employment Exchange to the management for interview. He received interview letter for the post of Junior Electrician. The basic pay of the post was No. 565. He has proved interview letter Ext. W-3. After selection management did not pay any salary according to his scale as given in the interview letter. Rather he was given appointment on temporary daily wages basis @ Rs. 25.91 p. per day. This wage was paid for two years. After confirmation management started to pay his salary according to the scale. As per interview letter instead of regularising his services from the date of joining regularised him after rendering two years service on temporary daily wages basis. During cross-examination he has said that accepting the condition as laid down in the appointment letter they joined their services but they want to get relief as per interview letter. He has proved his joining letter Ext. W-5. The other workman also submitted their joining letter before they joined in the service. He has no knowledge

about the tripartite settlement. He has denied that his claim is not justified.

12. In the same way another WW-2 has stated that he is working in Khalasi Grade-I. Employment Exchange had forwarded his name to the management for his appointment as Khalasi Grade-II. From his evidence it appears that in the same was as stated by WW-1 he was working. Interview letter was issued for the scale of pay for Rs. 550/- and allowance in Grade-II Khalasi. He appeared for interview and selected and he was appointed on the wages fixing Rs. 22.45 P. per day. There is difference in the terms of condition in the letter of offer of appointment and in the interview letter. During cross-examination he has stated that accepting the condition laid down in the appointment letter they joined the services but they did not get relief as per condition laid down in the interview letter. He has no knowledge about the tripartite settlement for regularisation after two years.

13. From the evidence of both the WVs it appears that they were interviewed for different scale and terms and conditions but they were appointed/engaged as daily rated worker on the basis of payment of daily wages which is much below than the pay scale mentioned in the interview letter.

14. Ext. W-3 is a interview letter in which there is mention of post of Junior Electrician in the scale of Rs. 565-761. From perusal of Ext. W-4 which is offer letter containing the terms and condition that the concerned workman would be placed as Jr. Electrician on casual basis @ 25.91 P. showing duration of appointment as 3 months and other conditions mentioned therein. From perusal of Ext. W-5 it appears that after issuance of letter of appointment the concerned workman Digambar Jha reported for duty as daily rated Junior Electrician @ Rs. 25.91 P. Similar is the case with WW-2 in whose favour interview letter and offer of appointment have been issued. From perusal of Ext. W-8 appears to be the document for medical examination for the purpose of selection of khalasi on casual basis subject to the condition that he is medically fit found by the Medical Board.

15. From the above document and also from the evidence of WW-1 and WW-2 it appears that they were called for interview giving certain pay scale but after interview the concerned workmen have been appointed as casual employees. There is no document on the record that they had raised any objection in this matter at the time of their employment rather the evidence and materials on record specifically show that at the time of giving offer of appointment it was specifically stated that they are going to be appointed on casual basis on daily wages basis on fixed daily wages and thereafter the concerned workmen joined without raising any objection. In this situation nothing has been told that concerned workmen joined the job against their desire rather they agreed to work on casual basis on fixed daily wages.

16. From perusal of evidence of MW-I it appears that he has stated about the facts of regularisation of the employees at different scales of pay. He has also said about the tripartite negotiation on 5-1-87 at Bokaro Steel City in

which Zonal Secretary of Bokaro Steel Workers Union, Meghatuburu Branch had participated. He has further stated about the facts relating to the matter of settlement. During cross-examination nothing specific question about the terms and conditions of interview letter and offer of appointment has been put to this witness.

17. Before making further discussion it may be mentioned that nothing specific has been argued on behalf of the concerned workmen that settlement arrived at between the parties is not valid and legal or suffer from illegality. Argument has been advanced that the aforesaid settlement has nothing to do with this case as the demand of the concerned workman is for regularisation from the date of their joining the services. It has been submitted that the settlement has nothing to do with the reference.

18. In the above context it will again be relevant to mention the order of reference which speaks as follows :-

“Whether the management of Meghatuburu Iron Ore Project of M/s. BSL under SAIL is justified in not regularising the daily rated workmen viz. Khalasi & Jr. Electrician. If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?”

19. A plain reading of order of reference, it appears that the matter relates only to decide the question of not regularising the daily rated workmen. As mentioned earlier it is not in dispute that the concerned workmen have not been regularised after completing of two years of service in view of settlement between the parties. It will be relevant to mention that in the order of reference though no specific date has been mentioned from which the question of regularisation of the concerned workmen have to be decided yet no amendment or corrigendum has been received relating to the order of reference. It appears that this order of reference has been issued on 6-11-87 and settlement between the parties were arrived in the year 1988.

20. As mentioned earlier it is not in dispute that the concerned workmen have been regularised. However, they have been regularised after completion of 2 years of service and the reference relates only to the regularisation of the concerned workmen. Only question has been raised that they ought to have been regularised from the date of interview/appointment and not after completion of two years of their service.

21. As mentioned above offer of appointment does not state anything that the concerned workman are going to be appointed in a particular scale rather shows that they are appointed on daily wages basis as casual employees and it appears that the concerned workmen had agreed for such appointment and they joined the services. This Court cannot travel beyond the terms of reference. The reference does not speak anything to consider the case of regularisation from the date of initial appointment.

22. In the above circumstances the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief.

An Award is passed accordingly.

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2198.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एच. पी. जनरल इन्डस्ट्रीज कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. आई. डी. सं. 77/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/10/1996-आईआर(एम)]

कमल बाखरु, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th July, 2008

S.O. 2198.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D. No. 77/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of H. P. General Industry Corporation Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-07-2008.

[No. L-29011/10/1996-IR(M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDERA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT 1, CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I.D. No. 77/96

General Secretary,
Kogi Karamchari Sangh,
Village-Delagh,
P.O. Nichili Methar,
Tehsil-Sadar,
Distt.-Bilaspur (H.P.)

...Applicant

Versus

Managing Director,
H.P. General Industry Corporation Ltd.
New Him-Rus Building,
Shimla-171 001.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen: Sri J. C. Bhardwaj

For the management: Sri V.K.Gupta

AWARD

Passed on 20-6-2008

The reference of the Central Government dated 12-8-96, which was referred vide order L-29011/10/96 (D), gave an opportunity to this tribunal for judicial adjudication

for the grievances of workman. The reference which was referred by the Central Government is:

"Whether the action of the management of H.P. General Industries Corporation Ltd., in not regularizing the services of their employees working on daily rated basis in their Kogi and Delagh Mines, in Distt. Bilaspur having service of 10 years and more, is just and legal, in view of Supreme Court Judgment and decision of H.P. Government? If not, to what relief these employees are entitled to and from which date?"

After receiving the reference, the workman Karamchari Sangh through Mr. J.C. Bhardwaj, General Secretary, filed his statement of claim with the prayer that the workman at Serial No. 1-15, 18, 22-30 be declared to be regularized w.e.f. 1-1-94. The workman at serial No. 16, 17, 31, be declared to be regularized w.e.f. 1-3-94, 1-5-95 and 1-3-97 respectively. Apart from it, mandatory benefits of the pay scales, increments and other service benefits be awarded to the workman through this award. The workman have further prayed that the respondent be penalized with the penal interest at the rate of 18%, as all the actions of the management were illegal, unjustified and without any cogent reasons. The workmen have stated in the statement of claim that, Kogi Karamchari Sangh Union, affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress, and is duly authorized by the members to raise and contest the following industrial dispute under reference:

That 31 workman mentioned in the statement of claim were entitled for the above mentioned relieves w.e.f. 1-1-94 or subsequent date with the workman completes the tenure of 10 years service on daily wages.

That the contention of the workman is supported by Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment in writ petition serial no. 787 of 1987 Mool Raj Upadhyaya Vs. State of Himachal Pradesh.

Management filed the written statement with the preliminary objection that on a demand notice dated 10-8-93, the matter was settled between the union and the management in the meeting held on 7-9-93. Subsequently, the Union backed down for settlement vide their letter dated 30-12-93, and some fresh demands raised vide letter dated 18-4-96. The workman also resorted to strike w.e.f. 3-5-96. Thereafter, the fresh settlement arrived during the course of conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner(C) on 18-5-96. After the said settlement the reference in question referred by Central Government is not maintainable. Furthermore, on merits the management has also categorically stated the reasons for regularization of all the workmen named in the claim petition w.e.f. 1-1-98. It has also been stated in the written statement that the Apex Court judgment titled as Mool Raj Upadhyaya Vs. State of Himachal Pradesh and others, was applicable to the workmen employed with PWD, Public Health and Irrigation Department of the Himachal Pradesh

State Government for their conversion to work charged from daily waged workers. Considering the interest of workers of other various departments, the Government, thereafter, vide its circular No. P.E.R. (AP-11), B-(2-5/86 III), dated 11-7-95 ordered for regularization of daily waged workers who have completed 10 years or more continuous service with 240 days (minimum) in a calendar year as on 31-3-95, w.e.f. 1-4-95 subject to the availability of post.

Since there is no work charge cadre and no regular post were available with the respondent, therefore, the Government instructions dated 11-7-95 could not be implemented. The Government, therefore issued further instructions vide notification No. P.E.R. (AP)-C-B(II)-II 97, dated 11-12-97 whereby, it was ordered that if vacant post are not available, posts be created and workers be regularized as per terms and conditions laid down in the notification itself. Accordingly, respondent created the posts and eligible daily waged workers were regularized w.e.f. 1-1-98.

It has also been stated in the written statement that the workers mentioned at serial No. 5 and 8 of the statement of claims had already been relieved on their request for premature retirement on 11-7-97 and 31-10-97 respectively. The workers mentioned at serial No. 18, 29 and 30 had already superannuated on 31-12-95. Hence, they were not in employment on 1-1-98. The remaining workers had been regularized. The heavy cost of litigation which the management has incurred has been claimed from the Union.

On behalf of the workman Karamchari Sangh, affidavit was filed by Sri Lekh Ram. In his affidavit he has narrated the similar facts as are mentioned in the petition for claim.

On behalf of the workmen petitioner Sri Rooplal, Secretary, General Kogi and Dail Bhav Karamchari Sangh has also filed the affidavit.

On behalf of the management Sri M. S. Phatanyia, General Manager Kogi and Delagh Mining Projects has filed the affidavit.

I have heard learned counsel for the parties. Parties have also submitted the written arguments. After going through the written arguments of parties, documents filed by the parties, oral evidence adduced by the parties and the judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Raj's case, I am of the view that in the judgment pronounced in Mool Raj Upadhyaya Vs. State of Himachal Pradesh and published in 1994 supplementary- (2) Supreme Court cases 316, Hon'ble the Apex Court has directed the Government of Himachal Pradesh to regularized the class III and class IV employees of Irrigation and Public Health Wings, of the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department, who were paid their daily wages as per the minimum wage prescribed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from time to time. In this case the Scheme for Betterment (appointment),

Regularization of Muster Roll/daily wager prepared by the Government of Himachal Pradesh was placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and was discussed. The Hon'ble Apex Court having regard to the additional financial obligations that may be incurred by the proposed scheme for regularization, modify the scheme with the direction that the State shall not be burdened with the financial obligations arising out of payment of arrears for the period prior to 1-1-94, and the scheme, as modified, may be brought into operation w.e.f. 1-1-94. The scheme which was approved by the Hon'ble the Apex Court is as follows:-

(1) Daily-wage/muster-roll, whether skilled or unskilled, who have completed 10 years or more of continuous service with a minimum of 240 days in a calendar year on 31-12-1993, shall be appointed as work-charged employees w.e.f. 1-1-1994 and shall be put in the time-scale of pay applicable to the corresponding lowest grade in the Government.

(2) Daily-wage/muster-roll workers, whether skilled or unskilled, who have not completed 20 years of continuous service with a minimum of 240 days in a calendar year on 31-12-1993, shall be appointed as work-charged employees w.e.f. the date they complete the said period of 10 years of service and on such appointment they shall be put in the time-scale of pay applicable to the lowest grade in the Government.

(3) Daily-wage/muster-roll workers, whether skilled or unskilled who have not completed 10 years of service with a minimum of 240 days in a calendar year on 31-12-1993, shall be paid daily wages at the rates prescribed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from time to time for daily-wage employees falling in Class III and Class IV till they are appointed as work-charged employees in accordance with paragraph 2.

(4) Daily-wage/muster-roll workers shall be regularized in a phased manner on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability including physical fitness. On regularization they shall be put in the minimum of the time-scale payable to the corresponding lowest grade applicable to the Government and would be entitled to all the other benefits to regular Government servants of the corresponding grade.

Para 5, of the judgment once again make clear that the scheme, as modified shall be implemented w.e. f. 1-1-94 and if any excess amount has been received by the employee on the basis of the interim order passed by this Court, the same shall not be required to be refunded by him.

Thus, after going through the judgment of Hon'ble the Apex Court, it is clear that this judgment was basically for class III and class IV employees of the Irrigation and Public Health Wings of the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department. The workers of Irrigation and Public Health Wings, of the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department were the parties to the case.

Considering the interest of workers of various other departments, the Government of Himachal Pradesh vide its circular no. PER(AP-11). B-(2-5/86 III) dated 11-7-1995, ordered for regularization of daily waged workers who have completed 10 years or more continuous service with 240 days (minimum) in a calendar year as on 31-3-1995, w.e.f. 1-4-1995 subject to the availability of post. Thus, after considering the materials on record, it is evident that the benefits of scheme of the Government regarding the regularization of the daily wagers of P.W.D., Public Health and Irrigation Department of the Himachal Pradesh State Government, as approved by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra), was extended to other departments as well and vide the Government notification no- PER(AP-11). B-(2-5/86 III), on the daily waged workers working in other departments. The service of daily waged workers who have completed 10 years or more continuous service with 240 days (minimum) in a calendar year, were to be regularized w.e.f. 1-4-1995 subject to the availability of post. Thus, it was an arrangement made by the State Government on the basis of the scheme approved by Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra), for the workers of P.W.D., Public Health and Irrigation Department, to the workers of other departments as well. Their regularization as per the said notification dated 11-7-1995 was subject to the availability of post. There was no regular post available with the management. Thus, the Government issued another instructions vide notification no. PER(AB)-C-B-(2)-II-97, dated 11-12-1997 in which it was ordered that if vacant post are not available post be created and workers be regularized on the basis of terms and conditions laid down in the notification itself. Accordingly, the management created the post and eligible waged workers were regularized w.e.f. 1-1-1998.

On behalf of the workman, my attention was drawn on another judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court which was download from the Internet, State of Himachal Pradesh and others Vs. Gehar Singh. This judgment is pronounced by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Civil Appeal No. 037 of 2007 arising out of SLP No. 5863/2006 on February 27, 2007. In this judgment the norms laid down in Mool Raj Uphadaya's case were discussed by Hon'ble Apex Court and this appeal was kept pending till the disposal of civil appeal Nos. 3595 to 3612/1999, Secretary State of Karnataka and others Vs. Uma Devi and others. After the pronouncement of the judgment in Uma Devi's case (supra) this judgment in Gehar Singh's case (supra) was pronounced by the Apex Court. The dispute in the case was based on the modified policy of State Government of Himachal Pradesh dated 6-5-2000 on the regularization of daily waged workers. Hon'ble Apex Court in Gehar Singh's case (supra) directed the management to give the benefit of the Government scheme as approved by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case w.e.f. 1-4-1998. I have also gone through the principles of law laid down in Uma Devi's case. After going through

the case laws as mentioned above, it is further clear that the Government of Himachal Pradesh was very keen to give the benefit of regularization scheme to the daily waged workers of other departments then P.W.D., Public Health and Irrigation Department of Himachal Pradesh. The two Govt. orders of the Government of Himachal Pradesh shows the sincerity of the Government that in compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra), the remedy, was extended to the daily waged workers of other departments and it was ordered that they be regularized w.e.f. 1-1-1998, after creation of the vacancies in their respective departments. All the workers present in the department on 1-1-1998 were regularized. The management has also shown the reasons for regularizing the daily waged workers of other department then Public Health and Irrigation Department of Himachal Pradesh from 1-1-1998. No doubt, this is the regularization on the basis of the scheme approved by Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra), but in different context as stated earlier. Accordingly, the management has given the benefit for the regularization of daily waged workers on the basis of same scheme as approved by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Raj Uphadaya's case (supra), but in different possible context. There is no grievance of any of the workman on their regularization but the grievance is that they should be given the benefit of the scheme approved by Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra) from 1-1-1994.

This scheme was especially for the employees of P.W.D., Public Health and Irrigation Department of Himachal Pradesh and not for the other daily waged workers working in other department. The Government of Himachal Pradesh vide notification No. PER(AP-11). B-(2-5/86 III), extended this scheme to the daily waged workers of the other departments. Moreover, para 4, of the scheme of Government of Himachal Pradesh as approved by Hon'ble Apex Court mentioned that the regularization of daily waged workers is to be taken in a phased manner on the bases of seniority-cum-suitability including physical fitness. That was also taken care of.

The principles laid down in Gehar Singh's case (supra) are not applicable because in the said case, question before Hon'ble Apex Court was regarding the modified scheme of State Government. By the subsequent notification, Government of Himachal Pradesh, modified the scheme which was approved by Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Chand's case (supra). After going through the entire materials on record and all the three judgments of Hon'ble Apex Court namely Mool Chand's case (supra), Umadevi's case (supra), and Gehar Singh's case (supra), I am of the view that the daily waged workers were rightly regularized from 1-1-1998.

On the basis of the above observations, the reference is accordingly answered in positive that the action of the management of Himachal Pradesh General Industries Corporation Limited, in not regularizing the services of their

employees working of the daily rates post in their Kogi and Delag mines in District Bilaspur, having services of 10 years and more is just and legal. The other part of the reference is that whether it was just and proper in view of the Apex Court judgment. In the opinion of this Tribunal, it was justified to regularized the services of the daily waged workers of the other departments of Himachal Pradesh Government from 1-1-1998 on the basis of the scheme of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh as approved by Hon'ble Apex Court in Mool Raj's case (supra). Central Government be informed accordingly. File be consigned.

G K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जुलाई, 2008

क्रा. आ. 2199.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय ईर्नाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. आई. डी. सं.-78/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-07-2008 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-30012/33/1999-आई.आर. (एम.)]

कमल बाखरु, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th July, 2008

S.O. 2199.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I.D. 78/2006) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cochin Refineries Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-07-2008.

[F.No. L-30012/33/1999-IR(M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

Present: Shri.P.L.Norbert, B.A., LL.B., Presiding Officer
(Friday the 28th day of December 2007/7th Pousha 1929)

I.D. No. 78/2006

(I.D. 74/99 of Labour Court, Emakulam)

Union : The General Secretary,
Kochi Refineries Employees Association,
Ambalamughal.

By Adv.Sri.C.S.Ajith Prakash.

Management : The General Manager (HRM),
Kochi Refineries Ltd.,
Ambalamughal.

By Adv. M/s. Menon & Pai.

This case coming up for final hearing on 24-12-2007, this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on 28-12-2007 passed the following.

AWARD

This is a reference made under Section 10(1)(d) of I.D. Act. The reference is "Whether the action of management of Cochin Refineries Ltd. to limit on duty facility to office bearers of the unions to attend conciliation proceedings for issues of collective nature is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

2. The facts of the case in brief are as follows:— The union contends that it represents majority of the employees of the company. The service conditions of workmen and trade union activities are governed by statutory settlements. It was the practice and custom that the union office bearers of major trade unions were given 'duty relief' for attending conciliation proceedings. That practice is not stopped by the management putting the office bearers of trade union to loss of money and trouble. The privilege is limited to collective and common issues. It is highly arbitrary. Duty relief is a long prevailing custom and it is part of service conditions. It cannot be altered without notice U/s. 9-A of I. D. Act.

3. According to the management the industrial dispute is not maintainable. Recognized trade unions functioning in the company are allowed to take part in conciliation meetings in industrial disputes of collective nature. The present union is in the habit of raising trivial individual industrial disputes with a view to avail duty off and avoid work. This union has thus raised 40 industrial disputes out of which 33 disputes are individual disputes. Whereas the other union in the company raised only 4 disputes all of which are collective in nature. The present union has 6 office bearers and 17 executive committee members and anyone of the office bearers can attend conciliation meetings. Concession of 'on duty facility' extended to office bearers of union does not form part of any settlement and it is not a service condition. Hence no notice U/s.9-A of I.D.Act is required to alter it.

4. In the light of the above pleadings the following points arise for consideration.

1. Is 'on duty facility' a service condition?
2. Is the action of management in limiting 'on duty facility' to issues of collective nature, correct?
3. Regarding reliefs.

The evidence consists of the oral testimony of WW 1 and documentary evidence of Exts.W1 and W2 on the side of the union and MW1 on the side of the management.

5. Points No.1 and 2:- It is an admitted fact that 'on duty facility' to attend conciliation proceedings was extended to office bearers of union for quite some time in the past irrespective of the nature of industrial disputes, whether collective or individual. But of late the management

thought it not wise to continue the same facility concerning individual industrial disputes. They felt that the unions were misusing the facility for avoiding work in the company. Hence they stopped the facility in respect of individual disputes and continued to extent to disputes of collective nature and involving common issues. According to the union the decision of the management is unilateral and illegal and the facility by long use has assumed the nature of a service condition. It is also contended that it forms part of Bipartite Settlement.

6. It may be noted that the union has not been able to point out any settlement which contains a clause regarding 'on duty facility'. Therefore the next question is whether by long practice, has it become a privilege or customary concession within item 8 of 4th schedule of I.D. Act. It is argued by the learned counsel for the management that condition of service made mention in 4th schedule relate to workmen and not union office bearers. Item 8 of 4th schedule is : "withdrawal of any customary concession or privilege or change in usage".

7. S.9-A of the Act speaks of a notice to be given to workmen who are likely to be affected by any change in the service conditions. But that 4th schedule does not refer to any service condition applicable to trade union office bearers. The learned counsel for the management also relied on the following decisions to bring home his contention that the facility given to workmen is not a service condition and no notice u/s. 9-A of the Act is required for making a change in the concession.

8. In A.S. Union, TNEB V. TNEB & Ors. 1984-II-LW 478 (para-10), it is held by Madras High Court that trade unionism is recognized all over the world. But that does not mean that an office bearer or any trade union can claim, as of right, to do trade union activities during office hours. A concession extended by Electricity Board from time to time, does not however form part of the service conditions and it cannot fall within item 8 of Schedule-IV of I.D. Act. Hence management need not comply with, S.9-A of the Act for making a change in the concession. The same view is taken by Madras & Bombay High Courts in workmen of Indian Bank Vs. Management of Indian Bank 1994-II-LLJ 497 and Blue Star Ltd. V. Blue Star Workers' Union & ors. 1996 I CLR 673.

9. On the contrary the learned counsel for the union relied on the decision of Bombay High court in Blue Star workers Union V. B.S. Bhandange 1998 Lab I C 2880, to say that change of a privilege without notice u/s.9-A of the Act is an unfair labour practice. In the decided case the Federation of Unions was recognized as the sole bargaining agent of employees. Settlements were arrived at between Federation of Unions and management regarding service matters of employees. After several years, management issued a notice to the federation to show cause as to why the Federation shall not be derecognized. It is held in Para-2 at page 2886 that the settlement dated 1-11-1985 was a

composite settlement of individual claims including the recognition of the Federation as a trade union and service condition of workmen and therefore the term of settlement can be replaced or changed only by another settlement after discussion between the parties. Hence a notice issued to Federation to show cause why it should not be derecognized as it is an unfair labour practice covered by item 9 of Schedule IV of the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and prevention of unfair Labour Practices Act. This decision stands on a different footing from the facts of the present case. Since recognition of Federation of unions was part of a Bipartite Settlement the Bombay High Court had held so. But in the instant case the 'on duty facility' is not a part of any Bipartite Settlement. Moreover Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of unfair Labour Practices Act was applicable in the decided case. Hence the rule does not apply to the facts of this case.

10. In the light of the above legal position that 'on duty facility' is not a service condition of a privilege of the workmen falling within item No.8 of 4th Schedule to I.D. Act, and that no notice u/s.9-A of the Act is required for making an alteration in the facility, I find that there is nothing wrong or illegal in the action of the management in limiting the facility to industrial dispute's of collective nature alone. Points are answered accordingly.

11. Point No.3:—In view of the above findings the union is not entitled for any relief.

In the result, an award is passed finding that the action of the management in limiting 'on duty facility' to office bearers of unions to attend conciliation proceedings in disputes of collective nature alone is legal and justified. The union is not entitled for any relief. The parties will suffer their respective costs.

The award will take effect one month after its publication in official gazette.

Typed, corrected and passed by me on this the 28th day of December, 2007.

P. L. NORBERT, Presiding Officer

Appendix

Witness for the Union

WW1 - 26-11-2007 Sri.P.N.Surendran Nair.

Witness for Management

MW1 - 03-12-2007 Sri.S.Vijayakumar.

Exhibit for Union

WI - 16-03-99 Photostat copy of representation submitted by union the ALC ©, Ernakulam.

W2 - 23-04-99 Photostat copy of reply submitted by management before the ALC©,

Exhibit for Management - Nil.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. अ. 2200.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड, के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. सी जी आई टी-2/92 ऑफ 2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/112/2001-आईआर(डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2200.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/92 of 2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Mumbai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[No. L-40012/112/2001-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No.2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

A. A. Lad

Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/92 of 2001

Employers in Relation to the Management of Mahanagar
Telephone Nigam Ltd., Mumbai

The Divisional Engineer (Bldg.)
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
Byculla Telephone Exchange Building
Mumbai-II
Mumbai 400 011.

And

Their Workmen

Shri Arun Sahu Salvi
Opp. Talao Road No.27
Behind Sion Garage
Wagle Industrial Estate
Thane (W)-400 604.

APPEARANCES

For the employer : Mr. S.R.Rajguru Advocate
For the Workmen : Mr. M.B.Anchan Advocate

Mumbai, dated 13th June, 2008.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No.L-40012/112/2001/ IR(DU) dated 11-07-2001 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (i) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of MTNL, Mumbai by dismissing Shri Arun Sahu Salvi from the services of MTNL, Mumbai is justified and proper? If not, then what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Claim statement is filed by second party workman at Ex-7 making out case that, he joined first party on 8-4-1980 as Casual Mazdoor on daily wages of Rs. 7.25 ps. per day. According to him he worked continuously for 9 years and was discharging his duties sincerely.

3. He contends that, he was illegally terminated on 24-06-1989 without following due process of law. He states that, that time he was getting wages Rs. 1,200 p.m. According to him, he worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year in 9 years span of his service. Even identity card was issued by first party.

4. He states that he was falsely involved in criminal alleging mis-connection of telephone lines. Even he was arrested and prosecuted before Metropolitan Magistrate. He was acquitted by Metropolitan Magistrate in the said case. After that he approached first party and requested to give him employment but if was not considered. He states that one Yogesh Sharma was also involved in the case. He was co-accused in the said case, He was also acquitted. But Sharma was reinstated. However second party was not. So he prayed to reinstate in the employment like Sharma and request to cure discrimination made against him by re-appointing him.

5. This is disputed by first party by filing reply at Ex-14 making out case that, action of termination taken against concerned workman dated 24-06-1989 which was followed by the termination order dated 18-7-1989 is challenged by him by letter dated 31-03-2000 i.e. nearly about after 11 years and on that count alone his prayer cannot be considered.

6. He was prosecuted and arrested by the Police. He was in police custody. He was tried by the Metropolitan Magistrate. Only because he was acquitted, does not mean that he is innocent.

7. It is further stated that he was appointed as Casual Mazdoor on daily wages. He did not work continuously for 240 days in each calendar year as claimed by him. Work order was issued which was of particular span and to comply that work order he was attending work. It is denied that, he worked continuously for 9 years and that he worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year. It is denied that discrimination was shown against him. He was arrested

by police on 31-05-1989 and was in police custody till 05-06-1989. When he attended his duties on 06-06-1989 he did not disclose that fact. However police informed about his arrest and police custody when he was in employment and so termination order was issued dated 24-06-1989. According to first party, this workman worked on work permits issued between 19-1-1987 to 24-01-1987, from 26-07-1987 to 01-08-1987, from 21-9-1987 to 21-10-1987, from 16-11-1987 to 21-11-1987, from 14-12-1987 to 19-12-1987, from 20-12-1987 to 26-12-1987 and from 25-01-1988 to 31-01-1988 and for 76 days from April 1989 to June 1989 and not 240 days in each calendar year to claim permanency. It is denied that he was acquitted because he was falsely involved in the case. Only because there was no evidence, he was acquitted. Besides it is stated that, since he was casual labourer and did not work for more than 240 days in each calendar year, cannot claim permanency. Beside CCS Rules and CCA Rules does not permit second party to claim permanency. It is stated that Assistant Labour Commissioner ought not to have sent failure report and ought not to have considered the application of second party after 11 years when he was not regular worker and was not having good case to claim permanency. So it is submitted that, prayer prayed by second party may be rejected.

8. In view of above pleadings, my Learned Predecessors framed issues at Ex-16 which I answer as follows:

Issues	Findings
(i) Whether Salvi proved that he completed 240 days continuous service in a year?	No.
(ii) Whether the action of the management of MTNL, Mumbai by dismissing Sh. Arun Sahu Salvi from the services of MTNL, Mumbai is justified and proper?	Yes.
(iii) What relief the workman is entitled to?	As per order below.

REASONS

Issues Nos. 1 & 2:-

9. Second party claim that he became permanent employee by virtue of his service rendered for more than 240 days in each calendar year between 1980 to 1989. Whereas case of first party is that second party was taken as casual labour on daily wages. He did not work for 240 days in each calendar year to claim permanency.

10. To prove that, second party rely on his evidence which he filed in the form of affidavit in lieu of examination-in-chief at Ex-26 where he stated the entire above story. In the cross he admits that, he worked with first party from 1980 as per work permit. He admits that first work permit was from 08-04-1980 to 31-12-1980. He admits that, he worked

with first party thereafter as and when work was available. He admits that, he produced last work permit for the period from 25-01-1988 to 30-01-1988. He admits that, he was on duty on 04-02-1990. He admits that each work permit was not more than 2 months at a time. He also states that, he is not sure whether he worked as a casual labourer. He admits that, in application dated 20-10-2000 he had taken contention that he was working as casual labourer. He admits that he was arrested by Police on 31-05-1989 and bailed out on 5-6-1989. He admits that, he was attending casual work from 23-06-1989. He admits that, he has no proof to show that, he worked for 240 days in each year from 1989 to 2000. He admits that he has no proof to show that, he approached Labour Commissioner for his continuous employment from 23-06-1989 to 02-03-2000. He admits that, one Sharma was regular worker. He admits that, he was getting Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 p.m. He admits that he was not having any evidence to show that he was getting Rs. 1,200 p.m. Then he filed purshis (Ex-45) closing his evidence. Against that first party examined one Nirbhavane by filing affidavit at Ex-46. This witness does not know about work done by second party and he never worked at Byculla where second party worked. He stated in his affidavit on the basis of record maintained by first party. Then management closed evidence by filing purshis Ex-50.

11. Second party filed Written Arguments through advocate at Ex-51 whereas first party filed at Ex-52. Both have made out their respective cases as stated above.

12. As referred in the cross of the second party where he admits that he has no evidence to show that he worked for more than 240 days and was getting Rs. 1200 p.m. as stated in his claim statement. Even he admits that there was no work order every time which was for more than 2 months. If that is the case, by that he admits that, he never worked for more than 2 months at a stretch. In that scenario, question arises, how it can be said that, he worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year? Under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, it requires continuous work of 240 days in each calendar year. But here case made out by first party that he did not work for more than 240 days which is not disputed by second party, does not permit second party to claim that, he passed that test and became eligible to claim permanency as well as protection under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act.

13. Documents were demanded by second party by application dated 20-11-2002. Said was replied by first party saying that, since documents demanded were of more than 10 years old and are not maintained by first party, they unable to produce it. Infact burden is on second party to prove that, he worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year to claim permanency to get protection under provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. To support that first party place reliance on the copy of citation published in (2005) 8 SCC page 750. While deciding the case of Surendranagar District Panchayat V/s. Dahyabhai

Amarsingh Apex court observed that burden was on workmen to show that he worked for more than 240 days in calendar year when he claim like that but in this case he has failed to discharge the burden. Then first party place reliance on copy of citation published in (2005) 5 SCC page 100 where Apex Court while deciding case of Manager Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore V/s. S. Mani and Ors observed like that.

14. Besides that first party attacked on the claim of the second party on laches saying reference is made after 11 years from the date of alleged termination. It is alleged that between those years, second party did not approach any authority to claim any reinstatement or employment. According to first party, when no reasonable explanation is given for such delay, second party cannot claim any relief and for that first party place reliance on citation published in 2001 (I) Sec. 424. While deciding case of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. V/s. Prahlad Singh, Apex Court observed that, when no explanation is given for such delay, relief of such type cannot be considered. Even first party place reliance on copy of citation published in 2007 AIR SC 3012 in case of Dr. Arijit Pasayat and Lokeshwar Singh Panta V/s. Gurmit Singh as well on copy of citation published in (2006) 6 SCC page 221 in case of Reserve Bank of India V/s. Gopinath Sharma and Another.

15. Besides first party object prayer of the second party saying that, simply because second party was acquitted by the criminal court it does not mean that he was not guilty of the charges leveled against him. According to first party, second party was arrested by police. He was in police custody and he was tried by the Metropolitan Magistrate. According to first party effect of acquittal in criminal proceedings for misconduct like giving benefit of doubt, would not per se be binding upon the employer and does not automatically give the employee right to be reinstated as per, Citation published in (2005) 5 SCC page 100 in case of Manager Reserve Bank of India V/s. S. Mani and Ors.

16. First party also place reliance on copy of citation published in (2004) 8 SCC page 246/249 in case of M.P. Electricity Board V/s. Hariram where Apex Court observed that casual worker taken on project work for specific period and then not taken in the employment after project work is completed cannot claim any relief as work for which he was taken is completed.

17. So if we consider all these coupled with case made out by both, I am of the opinion that, second party has not completed 240 days. Besides this second party unable to prove that he is entitled to reinstatement. He has not pointed out as to why Sharma was taken in employment by doing discrimination and what discrimination is made against him. When all these things not clear here, in my considered view, second party is not entitled to any relief.

18. In view of discussions made above, I am of the view that claim of second party needs to be rejected. Hence the order:

ORDER

Reference is rejected.

Date: 13-06-2008

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2201.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर-संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 119/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-40012/456/2000-आईआर(डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2201.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 119/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[F.No. L-40012/456/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH

Case No I. D. 119/2001

Sh. Ranjit Singh
S/o Sh. Babu Singh,
R/o H.No. 1585, Sec. 29-B.
Chd. 160001

....Applicant

Versus

The Principal General Manager,
Telecom, Sector 18, Chandigarh.

....Respondent

Appearances

For the workman: Workman with Sh. O. P. Batra
For the management: Sh. G. C. Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-40012/456/2000-IR(D-U) dated 01-02-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Telecom. Chandigarh in terminating the services of

Sh. Ranjit Singh S/o. Sh. Babu Singh w.e.f. 27-02-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

The present reference was made by the Central Government on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the Schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full back wages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in Pre lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in Pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly, the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Government be informed. File be consigned.

Announced.

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2202.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 117/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/454/2000-आई.आर.(डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2202.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 117/2001) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[No. L-40012/454/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No I. D. 117/2001

Sh. Jagat Pal,
S/o Sh. Bhagat Ram,
R/o H. No. 224, Sector 30-A,
Chandigarh- 16001

Applicant

Versus

The Principal General Manager,
Telecom, Sector 18, Chandigarh.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman with Sh. O. P. Batra

For the management: Sh. G. C. Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Government vide notification No. L-40012/454/2000-IR(DU) dated 01-02-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Telecom. Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Jagat Pal S/o Sh. Bhagat Ram w.e.f. 27-02-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

The present reference was made by the Central Government on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the Schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full backwages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly, the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced.

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2203.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल इंस्टिट्यूट, ऑफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 143/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/57/1991-आई.आर. (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2203.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 143/94) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[No. L-42012/57/1991-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH

Case No I. D. 143/1994

Sh. Subhash Chander,
C/o Bhartya Mazdoor Sangh,
Putlighar,
Street No. 2 Amritsar (Punjab) Applicant

Versus

Senior Manager (Project),
Central Institute of Plastics Engineering
and Technology, Polytechnic Road,
Post Royan and Silk Mill,
Amritsar-143104 (Punjab) Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Sh. S.K. Gupta
For the management: Sh. B.S. Bhatia with
Shri K.S. Sodhi

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Government vide notification No. L-42012/57/91-IR(DU), dated 1-11-94, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether action of Senior Manager (Project), Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology,

Amritsar in terminating the services of Shri Subhash Chander w.e.f. 12-7-90, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?”

The present reference was made by the Central Government on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the Schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full back wages and all consequential benefits.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly, the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2204.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल इंस्टिट्यूट, ऑफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 145/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-42012/63/1991-आई.आर. (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2204.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 145/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[F. No. L-42012/63/1991-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No I. D. 145/1994

Sh. Madan Gopal
C/o Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,
Putlighar, Street No.2,
Amritsar (Punjab)-143104

Applicant

Versus

Senior Manager(Project),
Central Institute of Plastics Engineering
and Technology, Polytechnic Road,
Post Royan and Silk Mill,
Amritsar-143104 (Punjab)

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman in person with
S. K. Gupta, Advocate

For the management: Sh. B.S. Bhatia with
Shri K.S.Sodhi

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012/63/91-IR(DU), dated 1-11-94, has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of Senior Manager (Project), Central Institute of Plastics and Technology, Amritsar in terminating the services of Shri Madan Gopal we.f. 19-7-90. is legal and justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date”?

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full back wages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat.

Accordingly, the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2205.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 197/89) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-12011/2/1989-आई.आर.(डी-2(ए))]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2205.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 17/89) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-07-2008.

[F.No. L-12011/2/1989-(D-2A)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No I. D. 197/1989

Vice President,
Central Bank of India Employees Union,
123, Afgan Street, Jammu. ...Applicant

Versus

Regional Manager,
Regional Officer, Central Bank of India,
Eqmas Road, Amritsar ...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Shri B.S. Gill
For the management: Shri C.R. Verma

AWARD

Passed on : 30-6-2008

Government of India vide notification No.12011/2/89-D-2(A), dated 10th November, 1989 referred this industrial dispute for judicial adjudication of this Tribunal. The reference is referred as :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in denying the payment of special border area allowance to workmen in Bishnah branch is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?”

After receiving this reference, the workmen filed the statement for claim by alleging that Bishnah falls within the distance of 8 kms. from the actual line of control and thus, the special area allowance (border allowance) is payable to the workmen of the bank in terms of the Bipartite Settlement dated 8-9-93.

The management denied and stated that the workmen are not entitled for the special area allowance in terms of the Bipartite Settlement dated 8-09-93.

This was the very simple reference for the judicial adjudication which was referred on failure of conciliation proceedings before the Conciliation Officer. This Tribunal has to adjudicate whether the workmen posted in Bishnah branch are entitled for the special area allowance as per the Bipartite Settlement.

Both of the parties were also afforded the opportunity for filing the Affidavits. Their Affidavits are on record. Both of the parties also filed certain documents which are also on record. I have heard learned counsels for the parties and perused all the evidence including documentary evidence on record.

On 20-11-01 this reference was dismissed by this Tribunal because no one was present on behalf of the workmen. This order was published in the Central Government Gazette on 07-01-02. Thereafter, workmen moved an application to the Central Government and the Central Government was kind enough to request this Tribunal once again to decide the reference in question afresh after affording the opportunity of being heard. From the order dated 8-12-04, it is clear that this Tribunal issued the notice upon both of the parties to adjudicate the reference afresh after affording the opportunity of being heard.

It is admitted to both of the parties that this special area allowance is to be given to the workmen as per the terms of Bipartite Statement dated 8-9-93. It is also admitted that this allowance is to be given as per Schedule III of the Bipartite Settlement.

I have gone through the relevant Schedule III of the Bipartite Settlement dated 8-9-93. Clause 7 of this Schedule envisages that the workmen of area which is not included in Clause 126 but which are within a distance of 8 kms. from the line of actual control or is a place declared as qualifying for border area allowance from time to time by the State Government for their own staff are entitled for the special area allowance. Admittedly, the case of workmen falls in Clause 7 of Schedule III to the Bipartite Settlement. For getting the border area allowance, the Union of the workmen was subjected to prove any one of the following two criteria:—

(I) that Bishnah is within 8 kms. from the line of actual control, or

(II) that Bishnah had been declared as a qualified place for border area allowance from time to time by the State Government.

During the arguments, the management showed a document to the Tribunal though copy of the document was not filed thereafter, that the aerial distance of the Bishnah from the actual line of control is less than 8 kms. On the basis of that document which was a certificate given by Tehsildar concerned, this Tribunal passed a detailed order dated 13-6-2008 giving one more opportunity to the workmen to produce the certificate of District Administration regarding the distance of Bishnah from line of actual control. Thereafter, on 30-6-08, the copy of the certificate was filed by the management which shows that the distance from Bishnah to Indo-Pak International Border is 25 kms. The original copy of the certificate given by Tehsildar Bishnah has been filed.

Management has filed certain documents along with the Affidavits of Shri. L.S. Gupta, the then Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Amritsar. There is letter dated 12-4-99 issued by the office of Deputy Commissioner Jammu to the Manager, Central Bank of India regarding border area allowance. In this letter, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Jammu has intimated the Manager, Central Bank of India, Bishnah that Bishnah town has not been included/declared qualifying for border area allowance by the State Government.

Thus, the workmen, as per Clause 7 Schedule III to the Bipartite Settlement dated 8-9-93 has not proved any of the criteria as mentioned above, The distance of Bishnah from actual line of control (no doubt it has been mentioned as International Border) is 25 kms. As per the letter of Deputy Commissioner Jammu, the State Government has not declared Bishnah as a qualifying place for border area allowance.

On behalf of the workmen, it has also been argued that Jammu and Kashmir Bank of Bishnah branch is paying the border area allowance to the staff posted at Bishnah branch. The management has provided a copy of the letter dated 24-6-08 referred to the Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Bishnah (Jammu) by J & K regarding payment of border area allowance to its staff. In its letter the Head of the Bishnah branch of Jammu and Kashmir Bank, it has been stated that J & K Bank is not paying any border area allowance to staff working in Bishnah branch. Accordingly, there is no force in the reference because the workmen have not proved that they are entitled for border area allowance on any of the criteria mentioned in Clause 7 of Schedule III to the Bipartite Settlement arrived at on 8-9-93. Accordingly, the reference is answered in positive that the action of the management of Central Bank of India in denying the payment of special border area allowance to workmen in Bishnah is justified. Central Government be informed. File be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. अ. 2206.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार लाइफ इश्योरेंस कोर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, पूणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 271/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-17012/33/1997-आई.आर.(बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2206.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 271/1998) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Pune, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 10-07-2008.

[F.No. L-17012/33/1997-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI V. M. KAKADE, PRESIDING
OFFICER, SECOND LABOUR COURT, PUNE**

REF. (IDA) NO. 271 OF 1998

BETWEEN

Life Insurance Corporation of India,
University Road, Pune-5.

... First Party

And

Shri Pralhad M. Gaikwad,
Aundh, Patil Wadi,
Railway Police Vasahat,
Khadki, Pune-3.

... Second Party

Coram: Shri V. M. Kakade.

APPEARANCES : Shri, Pradhan,

Advocate for 1st Party.

Shri. Mahadik, Advocate for 2nd Party

PART-I-AWARD

Date: 26-2-2008

1. On alleged termination of services, second party approached to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Conciliation) Pune and on failure of conciliation, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune preferred this reference under Sec.10 (2) & Sec.12(5) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(hereinafter referred to as the Act, 1947) for adjudication in the matter of reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages of second party.

2. Brief facts which are relevant for deciding present reference in Statement of Claim of second party at Exh.11 are as under :—

Second party joined the services of the first party as a clerk since 18-04-1958. He has served with the first party for more than 40 years. His past service record is clean and unblemished.

3. It is contended that his services were terminated on 17-03-93 by the first party without sufficient cause and conducted the enquiry on 11-9-92 and 8-2-92 by enquiry officer Shri. Kulkarni. Prior to that charge sheet Dated 21st May, 1992 was given to the second party alleging misconduct of threatening to Smt. L.A Pradhan, ABM(A). Second party replied the charge sheet by not admitting the charge.

4. It is contended that enquiry officer has obtained the statements of Shri Bhoier, Shri. Randive, Shri. Deo and Smt. Pradhan and not asked second party whether he desires to given any representative to conduct the enquiry. The second therefore, enquiry conducted is against the principles of natural justice.

5. It is contended that findings of the enquiry officer were submitted the second party. In the enquiry, Smt. Pradhan was examined as a witness and witnesses who have been examined in the enquiry could not properly submit the narrations of Smt. Pradhan and second party. The witnesses only deposed that there was a quarrel between second party and Smt. Pradhan. It is contended that though Smt. Pradhan was quarrelling with second party, she was not given any memo or charge sheet.

6. It is contended that in the enquiry, it is also mentioned that second party was in drunken state, but there is no medical evidence to support this allegation. Thus, enquiry conducted against second party is not fair and proper and against the principles of natural justice.

7. This reference is strongly resisted by the first party by filing its Written Statement at Exh. 17, wherein first party admitting status and length of service of the second party, it is contended that the proceeding dtd.12-08-92 clearly shows that the enquiry officer has specifically asked the second party as to whether he was in need of any assistance to represent the enquiry. The second party replied in negative. Therefore, the allegations made by the second party are without any substance and without any footing.

8. It is contended that all principles of natural justice were observed during the course of the enquiry. The enquiry officer has given his findings on the basis of evidence which was adduced before him by the parties. The disciplinary authority independently applied its mind on the enquiry proceedings and concurred with the findings of the enquiry officer. The punishing authority has also considered that the past record of the second party. The disciplinary authority had no alternative than to taken the action of removal as there was no improvement in spite of various punishments and various caution letters given to the second party. Finally it is prayed to reject the reference.

9. In view of pleading of the parties issues have been framed at Exh. 53 and in view of pursis at Exh. 52, issue no. 1 is treated as a preliminary issue. Hence, following preliminary issue.

Preliminary Issue.

Findings.

1. Does the second party prove that enquiry conducted against him is not fair, proper and against the principles of natural justice?

... Yes.

2. What order?

... As per final order.

10. Second party in support of his contentions examined himself at Exh. 32 and closed evidence by filing pursis at Exh. 44. On the other hand, first party filed affidavit in lieu of examination in chief of Shri. Sham Kulkarni at Exh. 47 and closed evidence by filing pursis at Exh. 47(A).

11. With this evidence before me I have discussed my reasons for findings as under :

REASONS

12. **ISSUE No. 1 :—**Before proceeding reasons in details. I would like to mention that at this stage, I am dealing with issue of fairness of enquiry. Therefore, I have picked up relevant evidence only of the parties for discussion.

13. Second party in his affidavit in lieu of examination in chief has stated on oath that in the year 1992, first party issued charge sheet and initiated enquiry against him. Shri C.V. Kulkarni was enquiry officer. Enquiry was conducted in the chamber of branch manager of Khadki. He has further stated on oath that Shri. Sunil Nikalje, union representative has told him that dispute will be settled hence had not appointed defense representative. Enquiry against him was conducted in two sittings only. Proceeding was not explained to him in Marathi. His signature was not obtained on Marathi translation.

14. On the other hand, enquiry officer Shri Kulkarni in his affidavit in lieu of examination in chief has stated on oath that he was working with the first party for about 38 years. He was appointed as an enquiry officer to conduct the enquiry in respect of second party on 21-05-92. The second party did not appear in the enquiry alone. Second party did not take any of his representative for his defense inspite of repeatedly asked by him.

15. It is further stated on oath that before starting enquiry, he explained the procedure of the domestic enquiry to the management as well as the delinquent verbally. It is not his practice to record the procedure again in writing unless it is objected by a party. Second party was well aware the procedure of the enquiry as he was charge sheeted 6-7 times earlier and undergone the departmental enquiry. During the course of enquiry second party did gave opportunity to cross examine the witnesses of the management and to examine its own witnesses, however, second party did not avail the same. All the recordings of the enquiry proceeding were provided to the second party. In LIC all correspondence is done in English only. Second

party did not object for the recording in English. Second party was given translated version of enquiry proceedings.

16. In support of first party has filed original proceedings before me.

17. With this evidence, Ld. Advocate for the second party relied upon the cross examination of the enquiry officer has submitted that this enquiry was allotted to the enquiry officer to the fag end of his services i. e. 2 years of his retirement. Enquiry officer admitted that this was his first enquiry conducted by him. Not only this enquiry officer in his cross examination without leaving any ambiguity admitted that he does not know the detail procedure of the enquiry. With this it is submitted that admittedly, enquiry is conducted such an enquiry officer who does not know the detail procedure of the enquiry then how it is to be accept that he would have followed every procedural aspect cautiously.

18. Further relying on the cross examination of the enquiry officer, it is submitted that admittedly there was management representative to conduct the enquiry and enquiry officer himself represented as management representative and recorded evidence of the witnesses. Though enquiry officer has stated on oath that he had given opportunity to appoint the defense representative, there is no evidence on record to show that even such opportunity was given to the second party by the enquiry officer. First time, enquiry officer stated before the Court that he had given opportunity to the second party to appoint defense representative. Enquiry officer never explained enquiry procedure to the second party and also not asked to the second party whether he was willing to appoint defense representative. Because of such conduct of the enquiry officer all the witnesses examined by the management remained uncrossed and opportunity to defend the charges was deprived to the second party.

19. It is admitted by the enquiry officer that second party was not acquainted with English even then enquiry proceedings was recorded in English and its translated copy is given at the end of the enquiry. As such enquiry officer has not followed principles of natural justice and denied opportunity to the second party to defend the charges. On this ground alone, enquiry is liable to be vitiated.

20. Ld. Advocate for the first party in his argument at Exh. 48 has submitted that admittedly charge sheet dtd. 21-05-92 was given to the second party. Second party participated in the enquiry proceedings. Though opportunity was given, second party did not appoint any defense representative to defend him in the enquiry. Relying on cross examination of the second party, it is submitted that one Shri. Sunil Nikalje told him not to appoint any defense representative as matter will be settled afterward. It shows that opportunity was given to second party to appoint defense representative, but he did not avail remedy nor examined Shri. Sunil Nikalje.

21. Relying on enquiry proceeding on record, it is submitted that enquiry procedure was explained to the second party. Day to day proceeding was recorded in presence of second party and he signed for the same. Not only this, but first party has also provided copy of proceeding translated into Marathi to the second party.

22. Support of the contentions, first party has examined enquiry officer Shri. S.V. Kulkarni, he has stated on oath that he had explained enquiry proceeding orally to the second party. Second party told him that he was well acquainted with the procedure of the enquiry. Not only this but like defense representative, management representative was also not there. Therefore, enquiry will not vitiate.

23. It is submitted that it is the duty of the second party to show what prejudice caused to him because of unfairness of the enquiry, but second party has not shown at any time prejudice caused to him. Therefore, enquiry will not vitiate on that ground. Though, opportunity was given to the second party to appoint defense representative, he did not avail the same remedy and thereby did not avail remedy of cross-examination of the witnesses of the management. Though opportunity was given to lead evidence, second party declined to lead evidence. It is submitted that fair and proper opportunity was given to the second party. Therefore, enquiry was conducted by following principles of natural justice.

24. On perusal of oral as well as documentary evidence on record in the light of submissions of both the Ld. advocates, it appears that admittedly charge sheet dt. 21-5-92 was issued to the second party and enquiry was initiated against second party by appointing enquiry officer Shri. S.V. Kulkarni. According to second party, fair and proper opportunity was not given to him and thereby enquiry officer deprived his right to defend the enquiry. Hence, enquiry is liable to be vitiated. On the other hand, first party is with the case that fair and proper opportunity was given to the second party. Enquiry officer conducted enquiry by following principles of natural justice.

25. Both the Ld. Advocates have placed their oral as well as documentary evidence on record. Let us scrutinize oral evidence of both the parties cautiously. Keeping in mind enquiry proceeding on record, at the very beginning, one cannot ignore admissions given by the enquiry officer in his cross examination. Enquiry Officer Shri. Kulkarni in his cross examination without leaving any ambiguity has admitted that it was his first enquiry and he had no experience of conducting enquiry. Not only this, but further he admitted that he does not know detail procedure of the enquiry. Then as submitted by the Ld. Advocate for the second party how one can expect that enquiry officer should have followed proper procedure of the enquiry. Knowledge of the enquiry officer about enquiry procedure is also reflected in the enquiry proceedings. On perusal of the entire enquiry proceeding,

it appears that except bear words of the enquiry officer, there is no place of preliminary enquiry conducted by the enquiry officer.

26. On perusal of the enquiry proceedings, it appears that enquiry officer had directly jumped to record the statements of the witnesses that too without management representative. Enquiry Officer himself chosen witnesses of the management and record, there statements in English. Though second party was not acquainted with the English, principles of natural justice requires that at the beginning of the enquiry proceeding enquiry officer should explained procedure of the enquiry to the delinquent. In clear words enquiry officer should ask delinquent whether he understood the charges levelled against him and whether delinquent is willing to appoint defense representative and if willing then enquiry officer should give opportunity to the delinquent to appoint defense representative of his choice and then to proceed with the second party of the enquiry.

27. As stated earlier, there is no evidence on record to show that such preliminary enquiry was conducted by the enquiry officer. It appears that at the first time before the Court, enquiry officer has stated that enquiry procedure was explained and delinquent was asked whether he is willing to appoint defense representative. In brief, fair and proper opportunity was not given to the second party to appoint defense representative of his choice because of which second party did not cross examine witnesses of the management whose statement were recorded in English by enquiry officer though second party was not acquainted with English language.

1. It is the case of the first party that translated copies in Marathi of the proceedings were provided to the second party. Surprisingly on perusal of the enquiry proceedings, it appears that either enquiry officer or management has given translated copies to the second party after conclusion of the enquiry proceedings which is of no use of the second party to defend the charges.

2. On perusal of the proceedings, it appears that on concluding enquiry proceeding, enquiry officer submitted his report and findings to the first party, surprisingly, without supplying copy of the report and findings of the enquiry officer, first party issued show cause notice of dismissal to the second party. Here also, first party opportunity even to see report and findings of the enquiry officer so to explain show cause notice issued by the first party. Again opportunity to say on report and findings of the enquiry officer was not given to the second party. Admittedly, all witnesses are examined and enquiry proceedings is recorded in English before second party and enquiry officer at the end of statement of each witnesses just asked second party what he wants to say about this. As the second party was not acquainted with the English naturally he has to keep mum and he did it only. This opportunity to cross-examination witnesses was denied to the second party.

3. Considering the entire evidence on record and the procedure followed by the enquiry officer, it appears to be against the principles of natural justice and without giving proper and fair opportunity of being heard to the second party. Hence, liable to be vitiated. However as asserted by the first party in its written statement still opportunity is with the first party to prove the misconduct before the Court. First party is at liberty to avail such remedy. Hence, I answer the issue in the affirmative. In the result, I pass following Order.

ORDER

1. Enquiry conducted against the second party is not fair, proper and against the principles of natural justice and accordingly enquiry stands vitiated.

2. First party is with at liberty to prove the misconduct against the second party before the Court.

3. In the circumstances, there is no order as to costs.

Place : Pune.

Date : 26-2-2008

V. M. KAKADE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2207.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ माइक्रोबियल टेक्नोलोजी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं.-1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचात (संदर्भ सं. 23/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/65/2001-आई.आर. (सीएम-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2207.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Institute of Microbial Technology and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-7-2008.

[No. L-42012/65/2001-IR(CM-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH

Case No I. D. 23/2002

Sh. Angrej Singh,
S/o Sh. Pal Singh
R/o Village, Radyala,
Teh Kharar, Ropar

.....Applicant

Versus

The Director,
Institute of Microbial Technology
Sector 39-A, Chandigarh-160001Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman in person
For the management: Sh. I.S. Sidhu along with
S.K Sadana

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No.L-42012/65/2001-IR(CM-II) dated 8-1-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Angrej Singh S/o Sh. Pal Singh w.e.f. 18-5-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full backwages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-2008, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-2008 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Govt. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre lok adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Govt. as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2208.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ माइक्रोबियल टेक्नोलोजी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचात (संदर्भ सं. 21/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/64/2001-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2208.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 21/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Institute of Microbial Technology and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-7-2008.

[No. L-42012/64/2001-IR(CM-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I. D. 21/2002

Sh. Sant Ram
S/o Ghasiya Lal,
H. No. 2572, Sector 37-C,
Chandigarh

Applicant

Versus

The Director,
Institute of Microbial Technology
Sector 39-A, Chandigarh-160001

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman in person

For the management: Sh. I.S. Sidhu along with
S.K Sadana

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012/64/2001-IR(CM-II) dated 08-1-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Sant Ram S/o Sh. Ghasiya Lal w.e.f. 18-5-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The present reference was made by the Central Government on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full backwages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also

agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government the prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above Mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2209.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ माइक्रोबियल टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 35/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/69/2001-आईआर(सीएम-II)]

स्नेह लता, जवांस, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2209.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 35/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Institute of Microbial Technology and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-7-2008.

[No. L-42012/69/2001-IR(CM-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I. D. 35/2002

Sh. Trish Pal
S/o Sh. Mittan Lal
H.No. 4406, Maloya Colony,
Chandigarh.-160017

Applicant

Versus

The Director,
Institute of Microbial Technology
Sector 39-A, Chandigarh-160001

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman in person

For the management: Sh. I. S. Sidhu along with
S.K. Sadana

AWARD

Passed on 4-7-2008

Central Government *vide* notification No. L-42012/69/2001-IR(CM-II) dated 30-1-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Trish Pal S/o Sh. Mittan Lal w.e.f. 18-5-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full backwages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government the prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose of this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2210.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ माइक्रोबियल टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 5/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/82/2001-आईआर(सीएम-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th July, 2008

S.O. 2210.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 5/2002) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the

Industrial dispute between the management of Institute of Microbial Technology and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 14-7-2008.

[No. L-42012/82/2001-IR(CM-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR
COURT-I, CHANDIGARH**

Case No. I. D. 5/2002

Sh. Ravi Kumar,
S/o Sh. Dhogru Ram,
H.No. 4569, Maloya Colony,
Chandigarh.

Applicant

Versus

The Director
Institute of Microbial Technology
Sector 39-A,
Chandigarh-160001

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: Workman in person

For the management: Sh. I. S. Sidhu along with
S. K. Sadana**AWARD**

Passed on 4-7-08

Central Government *vide* notification No. L-42012/82/2001-IR(CM-II) dated 27-12-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Ravi Kumar S/o Sh. Dhogru Ram w.e.f. 18-5-99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?”

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with full backwages and all consequential benefits in the interest of justice, equity and fair play.

The management turned up and opposes this reference.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre Lok Adalat meeting on 4-7-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the govt. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre Lok Adalat agreed upon the

above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Government as settled in Lok Adalat Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced
4-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2211.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 142/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-22012/220/1997-आई.आर. (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2211.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 142/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-7-2008.

[F.No. L-22012/220/1997-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI R.G. SHUKLA PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No 142 of 1998

Between

Ram Prakash Pathak
Village Nagla Devjit PO Yamuna Bridge
Near West Rly Hospital, Agra

And

District Manager
Food Corporation of India,
2/63 Ram Nagar Colony, Agra.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide its notification no.L-22012/220/97/IR (CM-II) dated 27-07-98, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of Sri Ram Prakash Pathak Chowkidar with effect from 30-04-74 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The case as set up by the workman in his claim statement is that that he was a confirmed regular employee with clean record of services but on account of his trade union activities he was victimized by the opposite party being suddenly discharged from service under regulation of the Staff Regulations, 1971 of the Food Corporation of India with maliciously and with ulterior motive. It is also alleged that several junior to him continued in service. As the entire action of the opposite party is against principles of natural justice and against Regulations, the workman has prayed that the dismissal order dated 30-04-74 be set aside and he be reinstated in the service of the opposite party with full back wages, continuity of service and all consequential benefits.

3. As against the claim of the workman the opposite party management has filed their reply inter alia alleging therein that the claim of the claimant is highly misconceived and not maintainable as no provision of law has been cited under which it has been moved. The claimant is a dismissed employee and his dismissal has not been set aside by any court. Even the Hon'ble High Court has recorded its order and the reference by the State of U.P. treating as an Industrial dispute has been set aside and fresh reference has been made by the Central Government. The claimant is not entitled to any relief. According to the order passed by the Presiding Officer of Labour Court Agra the management of Food Corporation of India has to recover a huge amount of salary already paid to him from 1974 to 1992, as the claimant was dismissed in 1974, hence question of making payment of salary any more does not arise. The claimant has not worked at all since 1974 till date, hence on the basis principles of no work no pay, the claimant is not entitled for any salary and lastly it has been prayed that he application of the claimant be rejected.

4. The claimant has filed rejoinder against the reply filed by the opposite party but therein nothing new has been averred except reiterating the facts already pleaded by him in his statement of claim.

5. After exchange of pleadings between the parties whereas apart from adducing oral evidence, the workman has also filed certain documentary evidence in support of his claim.

6. It may be pointed out that from the order sheet it is quite evident that the evidence of the workman concluded on 08-05-02, thereafter the case was posted for the evidence of the management on 07-08-02. The tribunal remained in abeyance for want of assumption of charge by new Presiding Officer and after the charge of Presiding Officer was resumed notices were issued to the parties fixing 19-06-03 for evidence of the management. On 24-07-03, the management instead of adducing evidence in support of their claim preferred to move an application for adjournment on the ground that since the District Manager has recently taken over the charge therefore he could not prepare the case which relate to 1998. On this application it was observed by the tribunal that the ground itself speaks that the management is neither serious nor is willing to adduce evidence and the management therefore is debarred from adducing evidence. Thereafter, repeated applications from the side of the management were moved for recalling the

order dated 24-07-03 by which the management was debarred from adducing evidence but all such applications were rejected by the tribunal treating grounds as insufficient. Thereafter final arguments in the case were heard.

7. Therefore from the above it is quite evident that it is a case where management has palpably failed to adduce oral or documentary evidence in support of its claim despite availing of opportunities granted by the tribunal. The evidence oral as well as documentary led by the workman remains uncontroverted. The workman has substantiated his claim by his evidence. Therefore, the tribunal has no hesitation in believing the case of the workman and the tribunal is of the conclusive opinion that the management has removed the services of the workman in gross violation of rules of natural justice and rules governing the service conditions applicable to the workman.

8. From the facts and circumstances stated above, it is quite evident that the workman had received certain amount by way of salary under the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, in pursuance of award rendered by the Labour Court U.P. Agra, reinstating the workman in the services of the opposite party. But subsequently the writ petition filed by the workman was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court with liberty to the workman to approach appropriate government under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Under these circumstances of the case, the tribunal although holds that the action of the opposite party in terminating the services of the workman was neither legal nor justified. As regards matter of back wages it is hereby held that the workman shall be entitled to the back wages which he has received from the management in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. He shall not be entitled for further back wages on the principle of no work no pay.

9. For the reasons discussed above, it is held that the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of the workman w. e. f. 30-04-74 is neither legal nor justified, and the order of dismissal dated 30-04-74 is therefore set aside. Consequently, the workman is held entitled for his reinstatement.

10. Reference is therefore answered in favour of the workman and against the opposite party.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. अ. 2212.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार हेन्डीक्राफ्ट एण्ड हेन्डलुम एक्सपोर्ट कोर्पोरेशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चैत्रई के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 86/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-42012/149/2005-आई.आर.(सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2212.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 86/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corp. of India Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-7-2008.

[F.No. L-42012/149/2005-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT**

Friday, the 25th April, 2008

Present : K. Jayaraman,
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 86/2006

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd. and their workman]

BETWEEN

Sri G. Chandrasekhar : 1st Party/Petitioner

AND

The General Manager
Handicraft and Handlooms Export
Corporation of India Ltd.,
143, Greams Road
Thousand Lights
Chennai-60006

: 2nd Party/Management

APPEARANCE:

For the Petitioner : M/s. Balan Haridas,
R. Kamatchi Sundaresan

For the Management : Sri R. Parthiban

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-42012/149/2005-IR (CM-II) dated 11-08-2006 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

"Whether the action of the Management of the Handicraft and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., in terminating the services of Sri G. Chandrasekhar w.e.f. 04-02-2002 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 86/2006 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appeared through their advocates and filed their claim and counter statement respectively.

3. The allegations mentioned in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:

The petitioner was appointed as Production Coordinator on 22-08-1997 on a consolidated wages of Rs. 7500/- per month. Though, the Respondent termed the appointment to be one on contract for a period of one year, it was extended even after one year and the petitioner

continued the same work. The work done by the petitioner is permanent in nature and he had been doing regular work of the Respondent which is perennial in nature. The petitioner's name has been included in the attendance register of the permanent employee. The Respondent's factory consists of three units of stitching section and one unit of finishing section and the Respondent has got orders from Japan, USA for clothes. The exporting of garments is a continuous one. The Respondent have more than sufficient orders. The work of coordination in the production is an integral part of the production and it cannot be said that it was for a fixed period. The petitioner was also given Overtime due to mounting orders which have to be completed within time frame. While so, in order to deprive the benefits of a regular employee, the Respondent after terming the petitioner to have been appointed for fixed tenure and they have not absorbed the petitioner for regular vacancy. The petitioner approached Hon'ble High Court by filing a Writ Petition in 23234/2001 seeking the relief of regularization and interim order was also issued in that Writ Petition. But, subsequently the interim order was vacated by an order dated 28-01-2002. Immediately after that the Respondent with a sole intention to make the Writ Petition infructuous terminated the services of the petitioner by an order dated 04-02-2002. Though the petitioner preferred a Writ appeal in W.A. 298/2002 on consideration of the fact that he had been already terminated from the services, the Writ Appeal was disposed off. Then again the petitioner filed W.P. 8317/2002 challenging the order of termination. After this, these WPs were tagged together and finally disposed off by an order dated 11-09-2004. In that, the High Court dismissed the WPs with liberty to the petitioner to approach the machinery under the ID Act. The action of the Respondent Management in terminating the services of the petitioner is illegal and not justified. Though, there was no renewal of so-called contract, the petitioner continued to work till the illegal order of termination. The so-called contract for fixed tenure was not extended after its term will show that the period fixed itself is sham and to over reach law. Thus, the termination is arbitrary, illegal and done with a sole intention to deprive the petitioner of his legitimate rights. Further, the Respondent Corporation engages more than 100 employees. Therefore, without seeking prior permission as required under 25N of the ID Act, the termination is illegal and therefore the petitioner is deemed to be in service and is entitled to wages every month as per Section 25N(6) of the ID Act. The order of termination is issued only to victimize the petitioner for approaching court. The work done by the petitioner is still continuing and the quota system in exports to USA and other countries, there is increase in order position. The Respondent Management after terminating the services of the petitioner has engaged new hands. This is in violation of Section 2(G) of the ID Act. The petitioner had worked more than 480 days within a period of 24 calendar months and therefore he is deemed to be a permanent employee under Section 3 of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. Since, he has worked for more than 240 days within a period of 12 calendar months, prior to his termination, the Respondent has to follow the

mandatory provisions of Section 25F and since the Respondent has not followed the provisions, the termination is void. Hence, for all these reasons, he prays this Tribunal to set aside the order of termination and to reinstate him in service with full backwages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent in his Counter Statement alleged the Respondent Management is a Government of India Undertaking mainly engaged in exports of fabrics and garments. The Respondent entrusted the work of manufacture of garments in these units to independent contractors. They have already posted some of their regular employees in managerial, supervisory and technical cadre to oversee the production activities. Since, their business depends upon the quantum of orders received for execution every year and to cope with the highly fluctuating and seasonal nature of work, the Respondent engaged the petitioner and others on Annual Contract Basis to assist regular supervisory staff already deployed in the factory. The petitioner was engaged on contract basis to coordinate with regular employee in supervising the activities of garment factory. But, now the industry was undergoing recession and the Respondent in particular was confronted with dwindling orders and it was economically not viable to keep additional manpower and therefore, it has dispensed with the additional manpower. Further, the existing permanent staff strength was found superfluous to handle the limited order received. Therefore, the Respondent undertook economy measures to downsize the organization and there was no recruitment made to fill up the vacancies that so arose on account of VRS. Due to recession and slowing down of economy in USA, especially after 11-09-2001, there has been a large scale cancellation of new programs/orders and also substantial reduction of orders already placed. The orders on hand were very few and it was not sufficient even to feed 20% of the capacity. As such, the services of the petitioner became redundant. Hence, no such renewal of contract has been given to the petitioner. The order of appointment of the petitioner itself clearly shows that the appointment was on contractual basis and there is no regular post as Production Coordinator sanctioned in respect of Respondent Corporation. Therefore, the petitioner cannot claim any right to remain in the post. Further, the claim of the petitioner for regularization is not a matter of right. Even while sending the termination order, the Respondent enclosed the Retrenchment Compensation including the notice of pay and the petitioner has received the same without any protest and realized the amount sent by cheque. The petitioner having accepted the terms and conditions of appointment on contractual basis cannot now make a comparison with the permanent employees. The petitioner's services had been terminated by due process of law and therefore the order of termination by the Respondent is legal and according to law. It is false to allege the work of Production Coordinator is a permanent one. It is also not correct to say that the petitioner was doing regular work of the Respondent which is perennial in nature. Since the petitioner was appointed on contract basis, it is not necessary to obtain permission under Section 25(N) of the ID Act. It is not correct to say that the

work done by the petitioner is a continuous one. The Respondent Corporation is an establishment under the Central Government, therefore, the provisions of Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act is not applicable. Therefore, the petitioner cannot seek permanency under the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again in his reply statement/rejoinder, the petitioner has stated even today the units of the Respondent Management is functioning with full capacity. The Respondent after dispensing the work of permanent employees is entrusting the work of permanent nature on contract basis. It is false to allege that only to copy up with highly fluctuating and seasonal nature of business, the petitioner was engaged. The very fact that the petitioner was working overtime month after month till the illegal order of termination will clearly show that their orders were more than sufficient. Even the General Manager of the Respondent Corporation by his letter dated 30-03-2001 to its employees as clearly mentioned that the Corporation is making profits and fixed higher production target for the next year. At present, after abolishing the quota system, the Respondent is flooded with order from various countries. The Respondent Management after dispensing with the permanent employees is executing the orders through contract employees. The recession of US economy after 11-09-2001 was only a temporary phenomenon and the orders have not been reduced. The petitioner was selected for a regular post but termed to be on contractual basis for one year. The petitioner having discharged regular nature of work and having worked continuously for five years cannot be retrenched without taking prior permission under Section 25(N). It is well settled, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 will apply to the Central Government Industries also. Hence, for all these reasons the petitioner prays and award may be passed in his favour.

6. Points for determination are:

- (i) Whether the action of the Respondent Management in terminating the services of the petitioner w.e.f. 04-02-2002 is legal and justified?
- (ii) To what relief is the petitioner entitled?

Point No.1

7. The case of the petitioner is that he has been appointed as a Production Coordinator on 22-08-1997 on a consolidated pay of Rs. 7,500 by the Respondent Management though at the first instance he was appointed on contract basis. Subsequently, no renewal has been given to him and he has been working for more than 5 years continuously on a consolidated pay of Rs. 7,500 and when he approached the Hon'ble High Court for regularizing his service by filing a Writ Petition, the Respondent Management has taken a wrong decision to terminate his services just for the reason that he had dragged the Management by approaching the Hon'ble High Court seeking regularization of his services. Therefore, he has raised the dispute for reinstatement with consequential benefits.

8. As against this, the Respondent contended that the petitioner was appointed only on contract basis as Production Coordinator to coordinate with the regular employees in supervising the activities of garment factory and since the garment industry was undergoing recession and since the garment orders from foreign countries dwindled during that period, the Management has to undertake economy measures and to downsize the organization it has taken the decision to dispense with the contract employees. As such, the petitioner's services were terminated as per the contract and it was further contended on behalf of the Respondent that as per the contract under the termination order dated 04-02-2002, the Management has also enclosed retrenchment compensation including notice pay to the petitioner and the petitioner has received the same and realized the amount sent by cheque and, therefore, the decision taken by the Respondent cannot be questioned by the petitioner and this claim is not maintainable. In this case, the petitioner examined himself as WW1 and produced documents Ex.W1 to Ex.W30 and on the side of the Respondent, one Sivaraman, Asstt. Manager of the Respondent Management was examined as MW1 and Ex.M1 to Ex.M5 were marked.

9. The learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that though the petitioner was initially appointed on contract basis and subsequently no renewal has been made by the Respondent Authorities and he was continuously working as Production Coordinator and all the benefits was given to the petitioner as that of a regular employee. He was provided bonus and he has contributed for Provident Fund deduction and the petitioner has also been given medical card to his person and to his family members but has not been regularized by the Respondent Authorities and therefore the petitioner has taken the decision to approach the Hon'ble High Court for his regularization. This was done only on the apprehension that he may be ousted at any time without assigning any reasons. While the High Court has granted an interim order, it was vacated subsequently and against that order, the petitioner preferred a Writ Appeal but in the meanwhile taking advantage of the interim order has been vacated by the High Court, the Respondent has ousted the services of the petitioner on 04-02-2002 when the main Writ Petition was pending before, the Hon'ble High Court. In the termination order they have stated a simple reason that the Respondent Corporation was running under loss and the Management was downsizing the unit and, therefore, he has dispensed with the services of the petitioner who was appointed on contract basis. But the reasons stated in the termination order are untrue. The Corporation is running on a profit even during the period from 1999 to 2002 and they have already received orders from USA, Japan and Germany and other European Union countries. Only to terminate the services of the petitioner, they have alleged that the Corporation is running under loss which is vindictive action taken by the Respondent Management only for the simple reason that the petitioner has dragged the Management by approaching the Hon'ble High Court for regularization of his services. The allegation that the orders were dwindled is a false one. Even today the Respondent Corporation has exported garments to the various countries and the work is

in full swing. Further, till the date of termination, the petitioner was in regular work and he was also given overtime allowance till the date of termination and, therefore, the order of termination is not legal and *ab initio* void. The learned counsel for the Petitioner further contended that the Respondent Management after dispensing with the services of the petitioner is now entrusting the work of permanent nature on contract basis which is not legal. Thus, the orders are plenty and the work has also increased manifolds. He further contended that the petitioner is also entitled to the provisions of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workman) Act, 1981 and, therefore action taken by the Respondent Management is not valid and the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied on the ruling reported in 2007 2 LLN 212 ELAYAPERUMAL VS. STATE BANK OF INDIA AND OTHERS wherein the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court, Madras has held "as such provision of Section 4(1)(c) of Shops Act which exempted the establishments under Central Government would be of no consequence and Permanent Status Act would continue to apply until exemption is obtained from the State Govt. under Section-9 of Permanent Status Act". The learned counsel for the petitioner argued that in this case, the Respondent Management which is a Central Government Undertaking has not obtained exemption under the State Govt., the provisions of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workman) Act, 1981 is applicable and in this case since the petitioner has admittedly worked for more than 480 days in a continuous period of 24 months, he cannot be terminated by the Respondent Authorities.

10. The learned counsel for the Petitioner also relied on the ruling reported in 2005 2 LLN 881 MANAGER, OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD. VS. G. RADHAKRISHNAN wherein the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court, Madras has held in case of a Security Supervisor who was appointed on contract basis, subsequently employed directly by the Corporation for a fixed period has been continued to serve as a Security Supervisor when no orders for continuation was issued by the Respondent Management and when the matter came up before the High Court on his termination on his attainment of 58 years, the High Court held "even though such an engagement of the Respondent continuously lasted for nearly 11 long years atleast from 1988, we wonder whether there could be an un-ceremonial termination as resorted to at the instance of the Appellant in total violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. In other words, we are obliged to state that the stand of the Appellant that the engagement of the services of the Respondent was for a fixed period which commenced on 13-01-1988 and therefore the disengagement from 31-03-1999 should be merely taken as a disengagement in terms of original order of engagement dated 21-01-1988 and therefore it should be held that the Respondent was not entitled for any relief would be in total derogation of and on a misreading of Section 2(90)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act. We are afraid that such blindfolded approach cannot be made when the facts involved disclose that the Respondent would atleast be entitled for certain

consequential benefits in pursuance of such termination. In our considered view, in the case on hand, the termination of the services of the Respondent by the order dated 18-02-1999 relieving the respondent from 31-03-1999 would squarely fall within the definition of retrenchment under Section 2(90) of the Industrial Disputes Act and consequently non-compliance of stipulations contained under Section 25(F) of the Industrial Disputes Act would render the very order dated 18-02-1999 invalid. Relying on this decision, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended in this case also that though the petitioner was initially appointed on contract basis, his period of contract has not been extended subsequently and he was working as Quality Controller with the Respondent Management for more than 5 years and therefore the termination order issued by the Respondent Management would not fully exempt under Section 2(90)(bb) and, therefore, in violation of the provisions of the ID Act.

11. But as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended though the petitioner has taken the stand before this Tribunal that his contract post was not extended for the period on 1997, he has admitted in his claim statement and even before the High Court that he was forced to work on contract basis for nearly 4 and half years and so on. Therefore, the allegation that though he was appointed on contract basis initially, his period of contract has not been extended is without any substance, on the other hand, he has worked continuously as a contract employee of the Respondent. Further, the learned counsel for the Respondent relied on number of Supreme Court decisions on the subject and argued that the claim of the petitioner is not maintainable as such. The first decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is 1992 2 LLN 863 DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT, UTTAR PRADESH VS. PUSHPA SRIVASTAVA wherein the Respondent was appointed on contract and ad-hoc basis for fixed period and when the Management has taken the decision to terminate her services, the Respondent has taken the matter questioning the termination before the High Court, in that the Supreme Court has held "where the appointment is contractual and by efflux of time, the appointment comes to an end, the Respondent could have no right to continue. Once this conclusion is arrived at what requires to be examined is in view of the services of the Respondent being continued from time to time on ad-hoc basis for more than a year whether she is entitled to regularization? The answer is negative".

12. The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 1994 1 LLN 606 ZAKIR HUSSAIN VS. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS. In that case while considering regularization of persons appointed on ad-hoc basis, the Supreme court has held "regularization of persons appointed on ad-hoc basis on daily wages cannot be made as a "Rule of Thumb" merely on the basis of his completion of certain years of service and such persons cannot claim to be regularized as a matter of right. Regularization depends on various facts and it is for the employer to decide as to whether in facts and circumstances

of the case, such services of employees appointed on ad-hoc basis should be regularized." The next decision relied by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2005 1 SCC 639 MAHINDRA L. JAIN VS. INDORE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND OTHERS wherein the Supreme Court while considering regularization has held "regularization cannot be claimed as a matter of right. Illegal appointment cannot be regularized by taking recourse to regularization. What can be regularized is an irregularity and not an illegality. A daily-wager in the absence of statutory provision in this behalf would not be entitled to regularization". The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2007 7 MLJ 844 STATE OF GUJARAT AND ANOTHER VS. KARSANBHAI K. RABARI AND OTHERS. In that the Supreme Court while considering regularization of daily workers appointed on temporary basis has clearly stated "claiming regularization of service and to all benefits available to a regular employees under the Govt. resolution dated 17-10-1998 is not permissible when the appointment is made in contravention of the rules". The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2007, 1, SCC, 408 wherein the Supreme Court has held "a daily-rated or casual worker is only a temporary employee and it is well settled that a temporary employee has no right to the post or to be continued in service to get absorption far less of being regularized and getting regular pay. No doubt, there can be occasions when the State or its instrumentalities employ persons on temporary or daily-wage basis in a contingency as additional hands without following the required procedure but this does not confer any right on such persons to continue in service or get regular pay". The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2007 2 SCC 324 ACCOUNTS OFFICER (A&I), SPSRTC AND OTHERS VS. K. V. RAMANA AND OTHERS wherein the Supreme Court followed the decision reported in 2006 4 SCC 1 SECRETARY, STATE OF KARNATAKA VS. UMA DEVI and held "Casual/Ad-hoc workers or contract labourers even though they have worked for a long period, they cannot be regularized dehors the rules for selection". The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2007 2 SCC 428 PSEB AND ANOTHER VS. SUDESH KUMAR PURI. In that the Supreme Court has held "though the present case is one of contract labour. On the contrary there was an agreement governing the engagement. The payment was made per meter reading at a fixed rate and there was no regular employment ever offered to any of the Respondents. The provisions of Section-2(oo)(bb) of the Act clearly apply to the facts of the case. The material on record clearly established that the engagement of the Respondent was for a specific period and conditional. On the engagement of regular meter readers, the engagement was dispensed with. The contract clearly governed the terms of engagement. Therefore, the orders passed by the Labour Court and High Court for reinstatement and back wages are clearly untenable". The next decision relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent is reported in 2007 7 SCC 748 GANGA KISAN SAHKARI CHINI MILLS LTD. VS. JAI VEER SINGH where the Supreme Court has held "workman appointed

on seasonal posts for the whole season, the termination of service of, held, does not amount to retrenchment in view of Section 2(oo)(bb). Hence direction to reinstate workmen with back wages by courts below set aside". The learned counsel for the Respondent relied on all these decision and argued the petitioner was appointed as a Production Coordinator and even in the order of appointment itself, it is clearly stated that the appointment was on contract basis and even in that order itself it is stated that the services would be terminated with 1 month's notice on either side. In the Respondent Corporation, there is no regular post as Quality Controller and the petitioner was not appointed through open process of selection and therefore cannot claim any right to remain in the post and he has also no right to seek regularization of the service in the Respondent Corporation. Even in the Writ Petition filed by the petitioner, the Hon'ble High Court has observed that the petitioner would not be entitled for regularization of the service based on past performance of the Corporation. It is also observed that even assuming that the Corporation is in sound financial position, the claim of the petitioner for regularization is not a matter of right. In this case, the Respondent Management while sending the termination order on 04-02-2002 had also enclosed retrenchment compensation including the notice of pay totaling to Rs. 23,365/-. The petitioner received the same without any protest and realized the amount sent by the cheque and, therefore, he cannot be heard to say that his services should be regularized in the Respondent Corporation. Since the garment industry was undergoing recession after 2001 and the Respondent was confronted with dwindling orders, the Respondent Management felt economically not viable to keep additional manpower and, therefore, dispensed with the contract service of the petitioner. The contract service of the petitioner cannot be deployed/utilized elsewhere as the other trade activities of the Respondent did not require the technical expertise of the petitioner for closer monitoring. Further, the Respondent Management has also introduced VRS and in that more than 120 employees were relieved from the services of the Respondent Corporation and thereafter no recruitment was made to fill up the vacancies. After 11-09-2001, due to recession in and slowdown of economy in US, there has been a large scale of cancellation of new programmes/orders and also substantial reduction in the orders already placed and the orders on hand with were very few and it was not sufficient even to feed 20% of the capacity. In the circumstances, the existing staff strength of the Respondent organization was required to be further reduced. As such, the services of the petitioner became redundant. Under these circumstances, the Respondent has taken the decision no such renewal of the contract to the petitioner is to be given and therefore the action of the Respondent Management cannot be questioned that too by the petitioner. It is further argued the Respondent has strictly complied with the provisions of Section-25(F) of the ID Act before terminating the services of the petitioner and the petitioner's services had been terminated by due process of law. Further the issue regarding regularization and the financial position, the Hon'ble High Court has also concluded the issue, hence it is not open to the petitioner to raise the same issue over

and above again. Though, the petitioner alleged that the Respondent Management is running in profit, he has not produced any documents to show that the garment business of the Respondent Management is running in profit. Admittedly, now the Respondent Management is running only one shift since there is no orders of garments, therefore, the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

13. But as against this, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended though the Respondent Management has stated after 2002 the orders for the garment business has been dwindled, he has not produced any documents to show that the orders have been reduced after 2001. On the other hand, the petitioner has produced document to show that the business of the Respondent Management is running in profit and it is evident from the fact that bonus was given to the regular employees. Further, in this case, most of the case decisions relied on by the learned counsel for the Respondent are related to regularization of the services of the employee, on the other hand, in this case the petitioner only approached this Tribunal for reinstatement with consequential benefits, therefore, the petitioner is entitled to the relief since he has established that the order of termination passed by the Respondent Authorities is not legal. But again, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended though the petitioner has produced a statement that the Respondent Management is running in profit, - the Respondent Management has got other business viz. Handloom exports, Jewellery, etc. The profit and loss account produced by the petitioner is only with regard to overall business of the Respondent Management. On the other hand, it is admitted by the petitioner that the Respondent Management has not recruited any new employees after the termination of the petitioner and after the employees has gone on VRS. Under such circumstances, it is not correct to say that the petitioner's termination is illegal and that the Respondent has not followed the mandatory provisions of the ID Act.

14. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case even though there is no renewal of contract in writing by the Respondent Management with regard to contract entered into between the petitioner and the Management, it is admitted by the petitioner that all along he has worked as a contract employee on contract basis. Further, in this case it is not established before this Court after the termination of the petitioner any persons has been appointed as a Production Coordinator in the Respondent Management, though, it is alleged that the business is running in profit, there is no specific documents to show that the garment business of the Respondent Management is running in profit. On the other hand, it is established by the Respondent Management that the Respondent has closed 2 units and that too running only in one shift. Therefore, even assuming for argument sake that the engagement of the services of the petitioner was not for a fixed period, since the petitioner is not appointed for a regular post and since the Respondent has followed the mandatory section of the ID Act, I find the petitioner cannot question the order of termination passed by the Respondent Authority dated 4-2-2002 and as such I find this point against the petitioner.

Point No. 2

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the petitioner is entitled?

15. In view of my foregoing findings, the action taken by the Respondent Management in terminating the services of the petitioner is legal and justified, I find the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

16. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th April, 2008)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:

For the I Party/Petitioner WWI Sri G. Ghandrasekhar

For the II Party/Management MWI Sri C. Sivaraman

Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
EX.W1	13-08-1997	Interview Call Letter
EX.W2	22-08-1997	Appointment Letter
EX.W3	19-09-1997	Office Order
EX.W4	Sept. 1997	Pay Slip
EX.W5	31-03-1998	Statement of P.F.
EX.W6	17-06-1998	Form 16 under I.T. Act
EX.W7	—	Audited Profit for 1999-2000
EX.W8	31-03-1999	Statement of P.F.
EX.W9	28-04-1999	Form 16 under I.T. Act
EX.W10	03-04-1998	Letter of Respondent
EX.W11	03-04-1998	Form 13 under P.F. Act
EX.W12	01-03-2000	Family Pension Scheme Nomination
EX.W13	29-11-2000	P.F. Statement
EX.W14	28-04-1999	Income Tax Statement
EX.W15	April 2000	Income Tax Statement
EX.W16	October 2000	Attendance Register
EX.W17	22-12-2000	Office Order
EX.W18	Jan., 2001	Overtime Statement
EX.W19	Feb., 2001	Overtime Statement
EX.W20	30-03-2001	Letter of G.M.
EX.W21	Mar., 2001 to Nov., 2001	Overtime Statement
EX.W22	19-11-2001	Order Sheet
EX.W23	15-12-2001	Invoice
EX.W24	15-12-2001	Invoice
EX.W25	Dec., 2001	Wage Slip
EX.W26	08-01-2002	Invoice
EX.W27	10-01-2002	Invoice
EX.W28	09-01-2002	Letter of GM
EX.W29	—	Performance of HHEC since 1996-97 to 2004-05

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
EX.M1	22-08-1997	Offer of Appointment
EX.M2	01-09-1997	Acceptance of appointment
EX.M3	19-09-1997	Appointment and period of contract
EX.M4	02-02-2002	Payment made under Section 25F of the ID Act and
	04-02-2002	Order of termination
EX.M5	26-11-2001	Affidavit filed in W.P. No. 2334 of 2001

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

क्र. आ. 2213.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल सोईल एण्ड मैटेरियल रिसर्च स्टेशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 84/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[क्र.सं. एल-42012/155/1995-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2213.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 84/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Soil and Materials Research Station and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 15-7-2008.

[F.No. L-42012/155/1995-IR(D.U.)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N.RAL I.D. No. 84/1996
IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Anil Sharma
S/o Shri Gopal Singh,
R/o R2Z-21 I, Gali No. 9, Raj Nagar Part-II,
Palam Colony, New Delhi-45.
C/o Shri Jagdish Sharma,
WZ-739-A, Palam Village, New Delhi-45.

VERSUS

The Director,
M/s. Central Soil and Materials
Research Station, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/155/95-IR(DU) Central Government dt. 27-8-96 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the action of the management of C.S.M.R.S. in terminating the services of Shri Anil Sharma, Daily Wager Coupen Clerk working in the departmental canteen w.e.f. 28-2-90 is legal and justified. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and since when?"

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the workman/applicant was employed by the Respondent No. 1 as coupon clerk in the Deptt. Canteen and maintained by the management w.e.f. 23-4-1989 @ Rs.23.25 per day being paid on monthly basis. His duties included preparation of sale register, stock account, sale of coupons to the staff.

That the workman has been discharging his duties with sincerity and devotion without any complaint against

him from anybody.

That the Respondent No.1 also interviewed the workman on 31-7-1989 vide its letter No. 3/5/CSM/Canteen/89/953 dtd. 13-7-89 alongwith other 42 candidates. It is stated that the workman was the only experienced candidate from the deptt. already working on the post interviewed for.

That it is stated that in addition to the experience, the workman also possessed sufficient academic qualification, i.e. M.A. Degree with Science subject upto Intermediate.

That after the interview the workman was assured regularization and allowed to work against the said post of coupon clerk till 15-1-90. However on 15-1-90 the workman was directed to hand over the charge of coupon clerk to one Shri Gulab Singh arbitrarily without assigning any reason.

That it is further stated that the said Gulab Singh was employed in place of the workman only because his father is stated to be employed in Central Water Commission under the same Deptt. / Ministry and is stated to be posted with some Senior Officer. As such, except undue influence, the said Gulab Singh had not special additional qualification to gain weightage over the workman.

That thereafter the workman was assured by Respondent No.1 that the workman would be accommodated/regularized against L.A. Gr. III as helper Gr.III, in CSMRS. The workman continued to work even after 15-1-90 under further promise and ultimately his services were terminated w.e.f. 15-4-90 without assigning any reason and/or service of statutory notice under section 25 F of Industrial Disputes Act and/or retrenchment compensation therefore despite the fact that the workman has been in continuous employment of the management for more than 240 days in the preceding years.

It is stated that there has been instances that workman working in the Departmental Canteen under Respondent were regularized in the main organization. For instance, Mrs. Ramani Devi working as coupon clerk like the workman, prior to him was regularized and posted in E-1 Section. Likewise, the respondent had in past in 79-80 had appointed and regularized the services of Shri Ram Kishan as Lab Helper from Canteen and that of Shri Sukha Singh from Canteen to Store Deptt.

That non-regularisation of the services of the workman as coupon clerk and alternatively as L.A. Gr. III or as helper Gr. III under Respondent and instead termination thereof his services w.e.f. 15-4-90 is illegal, arbitrary and discriminatory and violative of articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India and also being violative of Principle of Natural Justice and against Sec. 25 F of the I.D. Act.

That owing to the illegal termination of his services, the workman has been rendered jobless. The workman has all along been representing to the Respondent for consideration of his claim and merit of his services but without any result.

That ultimately the workman served upon the Respondent a legal notice of demand vide letter dated 18-5-92, but the same was also not acted upon and, therefore, the workman filed application before the Labour Commissioner (Central) for reconciliation. However, owing

to attitude of the management, the conciliation proceedings failed and, therefore, finally the dispute has been referred by the competent authority before the Hon'ble Tribunal in terms of Govt. of India, M/o Labour's letter dtd. 27-8-96.

In the written statement the management stated that prior to 1-10-1991 CSMRS Departmental Canteen was not a Government-controlled canteen. It was being paid 70 per cent subsidies and was run by a management committee comprising of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and some members. In case of need such as scarcity of staff, casual workers like sweepers, bearers, waiters, wash boys etc. were engaged on purely daily wage basis for a limited period only without giving them any assurance that they would be absorbed on regular basis. In case of regular appointment for any category of post, requisition for suitable candidates was sent to local employment exchange and Directorate of Departmental Canteen as well and appointment was made following due procedure.

Shri Anil Sharma was engaged as one such casual worker on daily wage basis in the Departmental Canteen of CSMRS @ Rs. 23.25 per day with effect from May, 1989. In all, he worked in this office canteen for a total period of 149 days as per details given below :

April, 1989	5 days
May, 1989	23 days
June, 1989	22 days
July, 1989	2 days
August, 1989	23 days
September, 1989	21 days
October, 1989	21 days
November, 1989	19 days
December, 1989	20 days
January, 1990	20 days
February, 1990	22 days
Total :	216 days

A post of Coupon Clerk fell vacant on 23-1-1989 in the CSMRS Canteen. As per Directorate of Departmental Canteen Rules, the post was advertised and requisition was also sent to Employment Exchange for sending suitable candidates for the said post as well as to the Directorate of Departmental Canteen to sponsor the names of suitable persons from amongst the regular eligible staff. As a result, the Department (Management Committee) received applications from 15 candidates. Shri Anil Sharma after knowing that a post of coupon clerk had fallen vacant in CSMRS also sent his application. His name was not sponsored either by the Employment Exchange or by Directorate of Departmental Canteens. The interview for the selection to the post of coupon clerk was held on 31-7-1989 and one Shri Gulab Singh Joon whose name was sponsored by the Chairman of the Irrigation and Power Departmental Canteen and who had worked there for two years as Coupon Clerk was selected. Shri Anil Sharma went on working as casual labour up to February 1990 when he was removed from the Muster Roll.

Shri Anil Sharma has, therefore, no claim for appointment to the post of Coupon Clerk on regular basis.

Parwise comments on the statement of claim by Shri Anil Sharma are furnished as below :

It is correct that the workman/applicant was employed as a daily rated labourer @ Rs. 23.25 per day w.e.f. 23-4-1989. There was no such duty assigned to Shri Anil Sharma like preparation of sale register, stock account, sale of coupons to the staff etc. He was performing any duty assigned by the Manager (Canteen) as per requirements of work from time to time.

It is not correct that there were 42 candidates who appeared before the Selection Committee of the Departmental Canteen for the post of Coupon Clerk. In all there were 15 candidates who were present and considered by the Selection Committee for the interview. Shri Anil Sharma was also present in the said interview.

The selection for the post was made by the duly constituted Selection Committee considering the suitability including prior experience of all the candidates who appeared for the interview.

The bio-data including qualifications and experience of all the candidates who appeared for the interview was duly considered by the Selection Committee before selection of the candidate for the post of Coupon Clerk in CSMRS canteen.

It is not correct that the said Shri Gulab Singh Joon was employed in place of the workman only because his father was stated to be employed in the Central Water Commission under the same Department/Ministry. As Shri Gulab Singh Joon was selected by the interview committee mentioned above, he was offered the post of Coupon Clerk and appointed.

Statement is denied.

The Industrial Dispute Act is not applicable to the Departmental Canteen.

(i) Shri Sukha Singh was appointed as Store Attendant (Group C) on work charged establishment of CSMRS in the pay scale of Rs. 260-400 w.e.f. forenoon of 21st September, 1979 and was brought on to the regular establishment of CSMRS against the post of Store Attendant (Group C) w.e.f. 1st October, 1985. He had worked only for 52 days as a labourer on daily wages basis (w.e.f. 1-8-79 to 21-9-79) and was absorbed in CSMRS on compassionate ground consequent upon the death of his mother who was a work charged employee in CSMRS then, a Dte. of CWC organization.

Shri Ram Kishan was appointed as Observation Khalasi (Group D) on work charged establishment of CSMRS in the pay scale of Rs. 192-232 w.e.f. 19th June, 1980. He was transferred from work charged establishment to the regular establishment of CSMRS against the post of Laboratory Helper Gr. III (Group D) w.e.f. 1st October, 1985 in CSMRS canteen at any time.

Smt. Ramahi Devi (now Mrs. Ramani S. Nair) was a regular employee in the CSMRS Departmental Canteen holding the post of Coupon Clerk (Group C) in the pay scale of Rs. 220-335 from 28th April, 1983 to 7th June, 1988 until her accepting the lower post of Laboratory Helper Gr. III (Group D) in CSMRS on her own request as she was not satisfied working as Coupon Clerk in canteen. She was later on appointed to the post of Laboratory Helper Gr. III in the regular establishment of CSMRS w.e.f. forenoon of 8th June, 1988 for permanent absorption on transfer basis.

The workman was engaged on daily rated basis for some specific period @ Rs. 23.25 per day because there was scarcity of staff in the Departmental Canteen and, therefore, the question of violation of Articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India and that of Principle of Natural Justice and Section 25(F) of the I.D. Act does not arise.

The said workman was not terminated from his services but it was purely a disengagement being a daily rated worker.

On filing an application for the said purpose by the workman before the Labour Commissioner, all the facts of the case were filed and submitted by this office before the said office. No undertaking was given by this office to engage him on regular basis since there is no post lying vacant in this office.

The claim of Shri Anil Kumar Sharma, the daily rated casual labourer does not hold good in view of the Supreme Court Judgement decided on November 21, 1994 in the case of Casual Workers of MCD Vs. MCD.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was engaged by the respondent No. 1 as Coupon Clerk in the department of Canteen maintained by the management w.e.f. 23-04-1989 @ Rs. 23.25 per day.

That on 15-01-1990 the workman was directed to handover the charge of Coupon Clerk to one Sh. Gulab Singh arbitrarily without assigning any reason.

That Sh. Gulab Singh was employed in the place of the workman only because his father is stated to be employed in Central Water Commission in the same Department/Ministry and he was posted with same officer so under undue influence, Sh. Gulab Singh was given preference. Sh. Gulab Singh had not any additional qualification to gain weightage over the workman.

That services of the workman continued upto 15-04-1990. His services were terminated illegally without complying with the provisions of Section 25 F of the I.D. Act, 1947.

It was further submitted that Mrs. Ramani Devi was working as Coupon Clerk and prior to him she was regularized. Sh. Ram Kisan was regularized in past as Lab. Helper from Canteen and that Sh. Sukhdev Singh from Canteen to Store Department. Termination of services of the workman is illegal and in violation of Articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

It was submitted from the side of the management that departmental canteen was not a government controlled canteen. The post of Coupon Clerk fell vacant on 23-01-1989 in CSMRS Canteen. The post was advertised and the Employment Exchange was asked to sponsor the

names of candidates. 15 names were forwarded by the Employment Exchange. Sh. Anil Sharma after knowing that the post of Coupon Clerk is vacant in CSMRS also sent his application. His name was not sponsored either by Employment Exchange or Directorate of departmental canteen for the post of Coupon Clerk. Sh. Gulab Singh's name was sponsored by the Chairman of Irrigation and Power who had worked there for two years as Coupon Clerk and was selected. Sh. Anil Sharma went on working as casual labour up to February, 1990 when he was removed from the muster roll. He has not claimed for the appointment to the post of Coupon Clerk.

It was submitted that Sh. Sukhdev Singh, Ram Kisan and Raman were appointed prior to this workman. They are not junior to him, so no junior to the workman has been selected.

The workman has stated in his cross-examination that he was not selected from the Employment Exchange and he was being appointed on casual labour basis. He used to work on other job also in addition to Coupon Clerk. He has also stated that he has applied for the post of Coupon Clerk when the post was advertised. He was interviewed but he did not receive any selection letter.

His services were terminated on 16-04-1990 without any notice or notice pay.

The workman has clearly admitted in his cross-examination that his name was not sponsored from the Employment Exchange. He was working as a casual labour basis. He applied for the post of Coupon Clerk after advertisement. He was not given selection letter after interview.

The case of the workman is that he was appointed at the post of Coupon Clerk is belied by his admission in cross examination. He has categorically admitted that he was engaged as casual labour basis. He has also admitted that he was not sponsored by Employment Exchange. Sh. Gulab Singh's name was recommended by the competent authority and after interview, selection letter was issued to him by the selection committee. Sh. Gulab Singh has been selected by the selection committee. It is up to the discretion of the selection committee to select a candidate who has come through the proper channel. The name of this workman was not forwarded by Employment Exchange whereas the name of Sh. Gulab Singh has been forwarded by the employment exchange. The workman applied for the post of Coupon Clerk on the basis of advertisement. The Employment Exchange forwarded 15 names for posting to the post of Coupon Clerk. The selection Committee selected Sh. Gulab Singh out of those 15 candidates.

The workman was not working as a Coupon Clerk so there is no question of seniority. He was a casual labour. He was not found eligible by Employment Exchange and so his name was not forwarded. Selection Committee has selected Sh. Gulab Singh out of 15 candidates in its discretion.

The three names mentioned by the workman who were regularized were quite senior to him and they have been regularized prior to his engagement as casual labour. It is not the case of the workman that the vacancy of Coupon

Clerk is still existing. The selection committee selected Sh. Gulab Singh out of 15 candidates forwarded by Employment Exchange. No discrimination has been made. However this workman has worked for more than 240 days.

It has been held in (2007) 9 Supreme Court Cases 353 as under:

"Labour Law - Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - S. 25 - F-Relief to be given for violation of - Grant of compensation instead of reinstatement with full back wages - When warranted - Workman appointed as daily wager, working for only a short period, raising industrial dispute almost six years after dismissal, and there being question as to the whether his appointment had been made in terms of the statutory rules in the first place - Held, relief of reinstatement with full back wages would not be granted automatically only because it would be lawful to do so. Several factors have to be considered, two of them being as to whether appointment in question had been made in terms of the statutory rules, and the delay in raising the industrial dispute - In present case, keeping in view the nature and period of services, and the delay in raising the industrial dispute, award of reinstatement with back wages substituted by compensation of Rs.75, 000/-".

In view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court the workman is entitled to compensation of Rs.50, 000/- by way of retrenchment compensation and one month's pay in lieu of notice.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of C.S.M.R.S. in terminating the services of Shri Anil Sharma, Daily Wager Coupen Clerk working in the departmental canteen w.e.f. 28-2-90 is neither legal nor justified. The workman applicant is entitled to get compensation of Rs. 50,000/- by way of retrenchment compensation and one month's pay in lieu of notice within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Date:30-06-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2214.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मद्रास टेलीफोन्स के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 483/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/164/96-आईआर(डीयू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2214.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 483/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Madras Telephones and their

workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[F. No. L-40012/164/96-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHENNAI**

Tuesday, the 1st July, 2008

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 483/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Madras Telephones and their Workman)

BETWEEN

Sri R. Seethapathi

I Party/Petitioner

Vs.

The Chief General
Manager Madras
Telephones,
Madras-600001

II Party/Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner

Sri J. Muthukumaran.

For the Management

Sri M. Govindaraj.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-40012/164/96-IR(DU) dated 04-02-1998 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

"Whether the action of the management of Madras Telephones, Madras-I in terminating the services of Shri R. Seethapathi, Casual Labour w.e.f. 14-04-1995 is justified or not? If not justified to what relief he is entitled?"

2. After the receipt of the Industrial Dispute, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Tribunal has numbered as I.D. 29/98 and issued notices to both parties. Both parties entered appearance through their Advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively. After this Constitution of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, the said I.D. was transferred to this Tribunal and renumbered as 483/2001.

3. The allegations in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:

The petitioner was employed as a Wash Boy in the Departmental Canteen of the Respondent in its Telephone Exchange at Flower Bazar, NSC Bose Road, Chennai. The petitioner was engaged from 1988 continuously. The Canteen is run round the clock in three shifts and caters to nearly 1,500 employees in the office. There are 21 permanent employees and 8 Casual Labourers including the petitioner. Pursuant to the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension

issued an OM dated 29-01-1992 stating that the employees of the non-statutory departmental/cooperative canteen/Tiffin rooms located in Central Government Office should be treated as Government servants w.e.f. 1-10-1991. The Casual Labourers recruited prior to 30-03-1985 were regularized in terms of Casual Labourers (Grant of Temporary Status and Regularisations) Scheme, 1989. While so, the Respondent issued a notice dated 15-03-1995 under Section 25(F) of the I.D. Act and further proposed to disengage the petitioner from 14-04-1995 on account of being no work in the Canteen. The petitioner challenged the above retrenchment notice before the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in O.A. No. 445/95 but the CAT has disposed of the matter stating the petitioner should approach the forum available under the I.D. Act. Thereafter, the petitioner raised a dispute before the labour authorities since the conciliation is not feasible, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. The allegation in the retrenchment notice that there is no work in the Canteen is false one. Even today, the Respondent Management is engaging workers on contract basis for its day to day work. One Smt. K. Rajalakshmi, Smt. S. Ranjini, Sri Selvakumar were employed from 14-04-1995 to 10-08-1996 on contract basis. Therefore, it is false to say that there is no work in this Canteen. The action of the Respondent Management is contrary to Section 25(N) also in as much as no permission was sought from the Government before terminating the service of the petitioner. Anyhow, the petitioner has worked more than 480 days in a continuous period of 24 months and is deemed to be a regular workman as per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Grant of Permanent Status to Workman) Act and, therefore, the order passed by the Respondent Authorities is illegal and void *ab initio*. Hence, he prays this Tribunal for reinstatement in service with full backwages and other consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in his Counter Statement contended that only due to change in technology and other administrative exigencies the Canteen of the Respondent at present caters to only 700 persons. Therefore, the workload of the Canteen has actually reduced. Due to reduced volume of work, a decision was taken by the authorities to disengage the petitioner and only when there is exigencies like heavy absenteeism and specific extra works to be undertaken, persons were engaged for short duration on payment from Canteen proceeds on contract basis. As such, now the strength of the Canteen staff is commensurate with the workload. The petitioner was paid only from the Canteen proceeds and Welfare Subsidy. Therefore, the contention that he should be considered as a Casual Labourer is incorrect. Since the petitioner was not engaged on muster roll and paid from the departmental funds, the question of treating him on par with Casual Labourer of the department does not arise. It is not correct to say that the petitioner has completed 480 days of continuous work during 24 calendar months, hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. At the first instance since the petitioner remained absent, he was called *ex parte* and the petition filed by the petitioner to set aside the *ex parte* order was dismissed by

this Tribunal. When the matter was considered by the High Court in Writ Petition, the order passed by this Tribunal has been set aside and the matter was remanded to this Tribunal again to dispose of the matter on merits. After this remand, the Petitioner and Respondent were not appeared for several hearings. After a long lapse of time, the petitioner has filed Proof of Affidavit and the Respondent has never appeared before this Court to cross-examine the petitioner.

Therefore, this Tribunal has no other option except to dispose of the matter *ex parte*. Again the Respondent has filed an application to set aside the *ex parte* order in which a conditional order was passed by this Tribunal but even after several hearings, the Respondent neither fulfilled the conditions nor appeared before this Court. Therefore, the petition to set aside the *ex parte* order was dismissed and orders was passed.

6. Points for consideration are:

(1) Whether the action of the Respondent Management in terminating the services of the petitioner is justified?

(2) To what relief the petitioner is entitled?

Point No. 1

7. The petitioner in his Proof of Affidavit alleged what are all he stated in the Claim Statement. Further, he alleged from the year 1988 to 1994, he served 287 days, 345 days, 339 days, 324 days, 336 days, 290 days and 360 days respectively. The Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent has also given a certificate to that effect. Since he has served from 1988, he argued that he should have been absorbed as a permanent employee from 01-10-1991 as per the Government of India Memorandum dated 29-01-1992. On the other hand when doing this, the Respondent Management has issued a notice dated 15-03-1995 under Section 25(F) of the I.D. Act and disengaged him. The reason mentioned in the retrenchment notice is that there is no work in the Canteen and, therefore, they have disengaged him. But even after that the Respondent Management has engaged labourers on short-term basis which is illegal. One Mr. Edward was working as a Casual Labourer (Cleaner) from 01-01-1991 and his services were terminated from 20-01-1995. He filed a Claim Petition before the Tribunal and the Tribunal has passed an award on 22-05-2000 in his favour. Similarly, one Rathinam and B. Soundaranan, Casual Labourers have also raised disputes and awards were passed in their favour. In I.D. 66 and 70/98, the petitioners filed all the awards passed by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Tribunal to substantiate his claim and he prays a similar award be passed in his favour and he marked the copy of the certificate issue by the first Respondent official as Ex.W1, copy of the letter sent to RLC as Ex.W2, copy of the letter sent by the Respondent Management to him as Ex.W3. The order passed by the Respondent Authorities dated 15-03-1995 as Ex.W4, the copy of the order passed by the CAT as Ex.W5 and the minutes of joint discussion between the Management and the workman as Ex.W6 and Ex.W8 and the copy of the letter from the Management to the Registrar to the Regional Commissioner of Labour as Ex.W7 and he marked the copy of the award in I.D. 69/99 as Ex.W9.

8. As against this, though the Respondent filed a Counter Statement, he has not appeared before this Tribunal to dispute the claim of the petitioner. Since the petitioner has established that he has worked more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months and since the Respondent has not established that there is no work in the Canteen as alleged by them in the Counter Statement, I am inclined to accept the contention of the petitioner that the retrenchment order passed by the Respondent Authorities is not justified. Hence, I find the point in favour of the petitioner.

Point No. 2

9. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the petitioner is entitled to the relief of reinstatement and backwages with other consequential benefits.

10. Thus the reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 1st July, 2008).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witness Examined :

For the Ist Party/Petitioner : None

For the IInd Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	—	Certificate issued by the Madras Telephones
Ex.W2	—	Particular issued by the Management regarding the number of days the petitioner had worked during the years 1983—1993
Ex.W3	—	Letter from the petitioner to the Regional Commissioner of Labour
Ex.W4	18-01-1993	Sanction memo issued by the Madras Telephones
Ex.W5	23-02-1993	Internal Correspondence
Ex.W6	13-01-1994	Letter from the petitioner to the Management
Ex.W7	10-02-1994	Letter from the petitioner to the Management
Ex.W8	15-03-1995	Order under Section-25F of the I.D. Act, 1947
Ex.W9	31-03-1995	Voucher issued by the Departmental Canteen
Ex.W10	26-08-1996	Minutes of Joint Discussion and Conciliation Proceedings
Ex.W11	25-04-1995	Order of the Central Administrative Tribunal
Ex.W12	May, 1996	Letter from the petitioner to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C)
Ex.W13	24-06-1996	Letter from the Chairman TMX Canteen to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C)-II

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W14	23-08-1996	Letter to the Registrar (Through) RLC Central
Ex.W15	22-05-2000	Award in No. 69/99 Hon'ble Tribunal held that his termination is illegal and no justified and that he is entitled to be reinstated in service with backwages and continuity in service
Ex.W16	23-02-2006	Order in WP No. 858/2002 set aside the exparte orders in the I.D. No. 484/2001

On the Management's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
		Nil

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2215.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मद्रास टेलीफोन्स के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 484/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/163/1996-आई.आर.(डी.यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2215.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 484/2001) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Madras Telephones and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[F.No. L-40012/163/1996-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 1st July, 2008

Present : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 484/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Madras Telephones and their Workman)

BETWEEN

Sri R. Munirathinam I Party/Petitioner
Vs.

The Chief General Manager Madras Telephones, Madras-600001 II Party/Respondent

Appearance:

For the Petitioner Sri J. Muthukumaran
For the Management Sri M. Govindaraaj

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-40012/163/96-IR(DU) dated 04-02-1998 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Madras Telephones, Madras-1 in terminating the services of Sri R. Munirathinam Casual Labour w.e.f. 14-04-1995 is justified or not? If not justified to what relief he is entitled?

2. After the receipt of the Industrial Dispute, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Tribunal has numbered as I D 30/98 and issued notices to both parties. Both parties entered appearance through their Advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively. After this constitution of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, the said ID was transferred to this Tribunal and renumbered as 484/2001.

3. The allegations in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

The petitioner was employed as a Wash Boy in the Departmental Canteen of the Respondent in its Telephone Exchange at Flower Bazar, NSC Bose Road, Chennai. The petitioner was engaged from 1988 continuously. The Canteen is run round the clock in three shifts and caters to nearly 1,500 employees in the office. There are 21 permanent employees and 8 Casual Labourers including the petitioner. Pursuant to the judgement of the Supreme Court, the Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension issued an OM dated 29-01-1992 stating that the employees of the non-statutory departmental/cooperative canteen/Tiffin rooms located in Central Government Office should be treated as Govt. servants w.e.f. 1-10-1991, the Casual Labourers recruited prior to 30-03-1985 were regularized in terms of Casual Labourers (Grant of Temporary Status and Regularizations) Scheme, 1989. While so, the Respondent issued a notice dated 15-03-1995 under Section-25(F) of the ID Act and further proposed to disengage the petitioner from 14-04-1995 on account of being no work in the Canteen. The petitioner challenged the above retrenchment notice before the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in OA No. 446/95 but the CAT has disposed of the matter stating the petitioner should approach the forum available under the ID Act. Thereafter, the petitioner raised a dispute before the labour authorities since the conciliation is not feasible, the matter was referred to this Tribunal. The allegation in the retrenchment notice that there is no work in the Canteen is false one. Even today, the Respondent Management is engaging workers on contract basis for its day to day work. One Smt. K. Rajalakshmi, Smt. S. Ranjini, Sri Selvakumar were employed from 14-04-1995 to 10-08-1996 on contract basis. Therefore, it is false to say that there is no work in this Canteen. The action of the Respondent Management is contrary to Section-25(N) also in as much as no

permission was sought from the Government before terminating the service of the petitioner. Anyhow, the petitioner has worked more than 480 days in a continuous period of 24 Calendar months and is deemed to be a regular workman as per the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Grant of Permanent Status to Workman) Act and, therefore, the order passed by the Respondent Authorities is illegal and void abinitio. Hence, he prays this Tribunal for reinstatement in service with full backwages and other consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in his Counter Statement contended that only due to change in technology and other administrative exigencies the Canteen of the Respondent at present caters to only 700 persons. Therefore, the workload of the Canteen has actually reduced. Due to reduced volume of work, a decision was taken by the authorities to disengage the petitioner and only when there is exigencies like heavy absenteeism and specific extra works to be undertaken, persons were engaged for short duration on payment from Canteen proceeds on contract basis. As such, now the strength of the Canteen staff is commensurate with the workload. The petitioner was paid only from the Canteen proceeds and Welfare Subsidy. Therefore, the contention that he should be considered as a Casual Labourer is incorrect. Since the petitioner was not engaged on muster roll and paid from the departmental funds, the question of treating him on par with Casual Labourer of the department does not arise. It is not correct to say that the petitioner has completed 480 days of continuous work during 24 calendar months, hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. At the first instance since the petitioner remained absent, he was called exparte and the petition filed by the petitioner to set aside the exparte order was dismissed by this Tribunal. When the matter was considered by the High Court in Writ Petition, the order passed by this Tribunal has been set aside and the matter was remanded to this Tribunal again to dispose of the matter on merits. After this remand, the petitioner and Respondent were not appeared for several hearings. After a long lapse of time, the petitioner has filed Proof of Affidavit and the Respondent has never appeared before this Court to cross-examine the petitioner. Therefore, this Tribunal has no other option except to dispose of the matter exparte. Again the Respondent has filed an application to set aside the exparte order in which a conditional order was passed by this Tribunal but even after several hearings, the Respondent neither fulfilled the conditions nor appeared before this Court. Therefore, the petition to set aside the exparte order was dismissed and orders was passed.

6. Points for consideration are :

(1) Whether the action of the Respondent Management in terminating the services of the petitioner is justified?

(2) To what relief the petitioner is entitled?

Point No. 1

7. The petitioner in his Proof of Affidavit alleged what are all he stated in the Claim Statement. Further, he alleged

from the year 1988 to 1994, he served 287 days, 345 days, 339 days, 324 days, 336 days, 290 days and 360 days respectively. The Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent has also given a certificate to that effect. Since he has served from 1988, he argued that he should have been absorbed as a permanent employee from 01-10-1991 as per the Govt. of India Memorandum dated 29-01-1992. On the other hand when doing this, the Respondent Management has issued a notice dated 15-03-1995 under Section-25(F) of the 1D Act and disengaged him. The reason mentioned in the retrenchment notice is that there is no work in the Canteen and, therefore, they have disengaged him. But, even after that the Respondent Management has engaged labourers on short term basis which is illegal. One Mr. Edward was working as a Casual Labourer (Cleaner) from 01-01-1991 and his services were terminated from 20-01-1995. He filed a Claim Petition before the Tribunal and the Tribunal has passed an award on 22-05-2000 in his favour. Similarly, one Rathinam and B. Soundaranan, Casual Labourers have also raised disputes and awards were passed in their favour. In ID 66 and 70/98, the petitioners filed all the awards passed by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Tribunal to substantiate his claim and he prays a similar award be passed in his favour and he marked the copy of the certificate issue by the first Respondent official as Ex. W1, copy of the letter sent to RLC as Ex. W2, copy of the letter sent by the Respondent Management to him as Ex. W3. The order passed by the Respondent Authorities dated 15-03-1995 as Ex. W4, the copy of the order passed by the CAT as Ex. W5 and the minutes of joint discussion between the Management and the workman as Ex. W6 and Ex. W8 and the copy of the letter from the Management to the Registrar to the Regional Commissioner of Labour as Ex. W7 and he marked the copy of the award in ID 69/99 as Ex. W9.

8. As against this, though the Respondent filed a Counter Statement, he has not appeared before this Tribunal to dispute the claim of the petitioner. Since the petitioner has established that he has worked more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 months and since the Respondent has not established that there is no work in the Canteen as alleged by them in the Counter Statement, I am inclined to accept the contention of the petitioner that the retrenchment order passed by the Respondent Authorities is not justified. Hence, I find the point in favour of the petitioner.

Point No. 2

9. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the petitioner is entitled to the relief of reinstatement and backwages with other consequential benefits.

10. Thus the reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 1st July, 2008)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witness Examined:

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None

For the 11nd Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	—	Certificate issued by the Madras Telephones
Ex.W2	—	Letter from the petitioner to the Regional Commissioner of Labour
Ex.W3	13-01-1994	Letter from the petitioner to the Management
Ex.W4	15-03-1995	Order proposing the disengagement of the petitioner
Ex.W5	25-04-1995	Order of the Central Administrative Tribunal
Ex.W6	28-06-1996	Minutes of Joint discussion between the Management and the workmen
Ex.W7	23-08-1996	Letter from the Management to the Registrar through the Regional Commissioner of Labour
Ex.W8	26-08-1996	Minutes of Joint Discussion
Ex.W10	22-05-2000	Award in No. 69/99 Hon'ble Tribunal held that his termination is illegal and not justified and that he is entitled to be reinstated in service with backwages and continuity of service
Ex.W11	23-02-2006	Order in WP No. 858/2002 set aside the exparte orders in the 1D No. 483/2001

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
		Nil

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2216.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल शुगर इंस्टिट्यूट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 90/86) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-42011/13/85-डी-II (बी)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2216.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 90/86) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of National Sugar Institute and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[F.No. L-42011/13/85-D-II (B)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R G SHUKLA PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No.90 of 1986

Between

The President,
Karamchari Sangh,
National Sugar Institute,
Kalyanpur, Kanpur

And

The Director,
National Sugar Institute
Kalyanpur, Kanpur.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide its notification no. L-42011(13)85-D II-B dated 29th May, 1986, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal—

"Whether the action of the management of National Sugar Institute Kalyanpur Kanpur in not giving regular appointment to 78 casual workers listed in the Annexure to the Schedule is legal and justified? If not what relief the Workmen concerned are entitled to?"

2. The case in short as set up by the union on behalf of the workers mentioned in the reference order is that the employers have been notifying certain vacancies from time to time in Group C and group D posts to which the named 78 workmen belong and also has been calling candidates registered in the Employment Exchange for fresh appointments even during the same period when the already employed workers were called as casual workers, therefore, the employers have violate Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India which provides the lawful rights of appointment, seniority, regularization, equal pay for equal work and equal service conditions as of other regular and permanent co-employees in similar cadre in the said industry to the 78 named workmen who are guarded by these constitutional provisions. The employers as such have acted illegally and unjustified not giving regular appointment to the named 78 workmen in the given circumstances. It is the further case of the union that the named 78 workmen were appointed against permanent vacant posts within daily job requirement respectively and their respective work being of permanent nature, which is in existence even today. It was also told to workmen that their regular formal appointment letters would be issued and served in due course. However, the promised formal appointment letter have not been issued to them because of unfair labour practice indulged in by the concerned management of the industry such actions of the said employers are illegal and bad in the eye of law. It has further pleaded that workmen in question have put in continuous service of over 240 days with aforesaid employers as required under section 25B of the Industrial Disputes Act,

1947. It is also pleaded that in the year 1985 certain posts of group cadres were vacant as is evident from the circular No.Est.19(11)66-11/1978-93 dated 29-08-85 and the circular No.Estt.12(3)/62/1698-703 dated 16-08-85 issued under the signature of Sri PP Guha, Sr. Administrative Officer NSI Kanpur. It has also been alleged that in a meeting held on May 12, 1975, the then Director of National Sugar Institute agreed to issue regular appointment letters to these workmen as regular employees with effect from retrospective dates so as to bring uniformity in pay, service conditions and to provide monetary and non monetary benefits to a workmen similar to other employees working as regular and permanent employees, employed to do identical work on the equivalent posts in according with established laws of the land. Based on above meeting a settlement dated 29-4-77 had been arrived at between the employers representatives and the Trade Union named as Karamchari Sangh, Rashtriya Sarkara Sansthan Kanpur contents of which are self explanatory which has been marked as Annexure F to the claim petition. Union has further pleaded that in view of continuous unfair labour practice on issues in question and breach of trust in not honouring the settlement, the employees of the said industry agitated peacefully to draw the attention of the concerned management which concluded with another settlement on 12-05-83. Apart from the above facts it has also been pleaded that majority of the workmen in question belong to backward class, schedule caste and scheduled tribes and there are constitutional laws for upliftment of these classes of employed persons. On the basis of above pleadings it has been prayed that 78 workmen be regularized from the date they joined the institute and conformity in the service be awarded with equal pay and allowance at par with regular and permanent employees of the employers of category to which these 78 workmen belongs. They be also granted seniority from the date of entry in the employment of the opposite party.

3. The opposite party contested the claim of the union on variety of grounds, inter alia, alleging therein that the opposite party is not an Industry as defined under section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, it has also been pleaded that the Director of the Institute is not an employer in as much as it exercises the delegated authority for and on behalf of the Union of India. It is also pleaded that it is in correct to plead by the union that all the 78 workmen have at any point of time had been engaged and employed for the work of the opposite party. Petitioner No.27 to 38 (inclusively) are employed on daily basis by the students residing in the hostel of the Institute and they have not been paid by the institute. They rendered their services to the hostel according to the choice of the students. None of the petitioners much less petitioner No.27 to 38 were appointed against permanent vacant post in the Institute and petitioner No.1 to 26 and 39 to 78 have been engaged from time to time on daily wages as and when the exigencies of work so required. The petitioners who are daily wage employee are not entitled to regular appointments even though they may have completed 240 days of continuous service in one calendar year. It is also pleaded that according to OM dated 11-10-1983 Annexure-3 to the reply issued by the Department of Personnel does

not envisage the automatic regular appointment of persons engaged on daily wage basis. All the casual employees cannot be straightway appointed on a regular basis. The Department of Personnel has been issuing instructions from time to time regarding the concessions relating to age limit etc. for absorption of casual employees against Group 'D' posts. Only 66 persons are working as daily rate employees and not 78 persons as alleged by the Union. As per instructions received from the Ministry all group 'D' posts are required to be filled up only by appointing the eligible daily wage employees within the parameters laid down by the Department of Personnel. Management has also denied the fact that any settlement had ever been reached between the Sangh and the opposite party on the ground that only a discussion on various problems were held and that the same would not construed as a settlement as claimed by the Sangh. Management has also denied of having committed any unfair labour practice. Lastly it has been pleaded by the management that the Institute is a subordinate office of the Government of India and is governed by the staffing pattern for Government offices and the Institute is maintained from public funds and the staff required for rendering the service is to be sanctioned according to norms prescribed by the Government on the basis of studies conducted by Staff Inspection Unit.

4. The Sangh has also filed rejoinder against the written reply filed by the opposite party but nothing new has been pleaded therein except reiterating the facts already pleaded by them in their claim petition.

5. After exchange of pleadings between the parties whereas the union has filed documentary evidence marked as Ext. W-1 to Ext. W-39, per list paper No. 7/1 to 7/44, no documentary evidence has been filed by the opposite party in support of their claim.

6. The management has vehemently raised and argued the point that the opposite party is not an industry and ultimately by a detailed order the tribunal vide its order dated 30-11-1987, has answered the issue in favour of the workmen holding that the management is an Industry.

7. That after the order dated 30-11-1987, the workers have filed their respective affidavit in the shape of evidence in support of the claim and on 04-05-89 two witnesses of the union were cross examined at the hands of the opposite party and date 20-06-89 was fixed for the cross examination of the remaining workers witnesses when the union only after producing two witnesses for cross examination at the hands of the management closed their evidence on 20-06-89. Thereafter the management on 25-08-89 filed affidavit evidence in the shape of affidavit copy of which was given to the other side and also moved adjournment application which was allowed by the tribunal and a date as 25-08-89 was fixed for further hearing in the case. In the mean time the cross examination of the management witness could be concluded they went before the Hon'ble High Court and obtained stay against the proceedings of the case.

8. Record of the case reveals that the opposite party in Industrial Dispute No. 153 of 1987 under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on 18-10-89 moved an application that the proceedings in I. D. Case No. 153 of

1987 be kept stayed in the light of the order of the Hon'ble High Court in Civil Misc Writ Petition No. 13555 of 87. The tribunal while disposing of the said application of the management stayed the proceedings of both the industrial dispute cases i.e. Industrial Dispute No. 156 of 1987 and I. D. No. 90 of 1986 on the ground that the matter involved in both the cases are substantially the same and similar and cannot be separated from each other in view of the terms of reference order referred by Government of India in Industrial Dispute No. 90 of 86, by means of its order dated 21-02-90. This application of the opposite party dated 18-10-1989 was allowed by my learned predecessor vide order dated 21-02-90, and the proceedings in both the I.D. Case No. 153 of 87 and 90 of 1986 were stayed in the light of the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. It is also clear from the record of the case that the Hon'ble Court vide its final order has finally disposed of the writ petition No. 13555 of 1988 copy of which was filed by means of application moved on behalf of the Vice President of the Sangh. Thereafter registered notices to the contesting parties were issued by the tribunal on 20-06-2006, fixing 02-08-2006 as date of hearing in the case. From the proceedings of the case it is quite clear that the opposite party stands debarred from evidence and the case was reserved for arguments. Managements application to recall the order of the tribunal debarring the management from adducing their evidence also stands rejected vide order dated 29-11-06, and since the tenure of my learned predecessor expired on 20th January, 2007, proceedings in the case remained in abeyance. After the charge of the post of Presiding Officer was resumed further proceedings took place in the case and final arguments in the case were heard on 30-11-07, and the case was reserved for its award.

9. I have heard the arguments of the contesting parties at length and have also gone through the records and material available of the file carefully.

10. At the outset it may be pointed out that after the examination of chief of the management witnesses was over the case was adjourned for their cross examination but before it could be concluded the proceedings of the case were stayed under the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. After the writ petition was finally decided by the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, the proceedings of the case were commenced and the case was fixed for evidence of the parties. But on the date of evidence management witnesses did not turn up hence they were debarred and the case was fixed for arguments. Thus it is quite obvious that there is no evidence from the side of the management in support of their assertion, therefore, in view of above, the examination in chief of the witnesses of the management is of no help to them as the witnesses were never put in the witness box for their cross examination from the side of the workmen.

11. It has vehemently been argued by the authorized representative for the workmen in the light of reference order that the workers involved were appointed against permanent and vacant post in the category class D since last several years and although they were given assurance several times that they will be absorbed very shortly but in spite of the best efforts made by the workmen either individually or collectively the management as per mal-

practice prevalent failed to absorb all of them on regular basis. It has also been argued that they were recruited during the period 1963 to 1976, and performed their duties continuously for more than 240 days each year and their work and performance were also more than satisfactory. The representative for the workmen has also argued that various persons inducted in the services of the opposite party after their appointments has been given regular and permanent status and were also given prescribed pay scale together with admissible allowances ignoring the legitimate claim of the workmen of granting them regular and permanent status in their respective posts and pay and allowances of the post which have been occupied by them.

12. On the contrary it has been argued on behalf of the management that all the workmen were daily wage on casual basis and there is no regular or permanent post therefore neither they cannot be given regular and permanent status nor can be absorbed and nor can be granted equal pay for equal work. It has also been argued by the representative for the management that on 11-07-88 a lease deed was entered into between the Ministry of Food and Supply, New Delhi, of which Opposite party is subordinate office and Indian Institute of Pulse and Research, a body of Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi, and according to the term of lease agreement some of the land under the use and control of the opposite party was transferred for research work to Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur, and workers working over the said land also stood transferred automatically to Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur, and thereby the opposite party ceased to have any control or supervision against the working of the twenty workers and thereby the opposite party had never terminated the services of the twenty workmen working on the said land which was subsequently transferred to the Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur.

13. In support of his arguments pin point attention of the tribunal has been drawn by the authorized representative for the workmen towards Office Memorandum No. 49014/7/83-Est.(C) dated 13th October, 1983 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, which is on the subject of Regularization of Casual employee in Group "D" Posts, Annexure-A (Paper No. 4/11) to the written statement filed by the opposite party and this clearly provides method of recruitment, educational qualification, age limit and eligibility criteria. It further indicates that it was brought to the notice of the department that in certain cases casual employees, although recruited through employment exchanges had already crossed the upper age limit prescribed for appointment to group "D" post, with the result that the facility for regularization cannot be made available to them. In view of the fact that the casual workers belong to the economically weaker section of the society and with view to avoid undue hardship to them it has been decided that each of the casual employees as were recruited in various Ministries/departments and their attached subordinate office before 21-3-79, may be considered for regularization in group "D" posts even though they may have crossed the age limit prescribed for the post provided they are otherwise eligible for regularization.

14. Tribunal has given anxious consideration to the respective arguments advanced by the contesting parties on the point in the light of the circular dated 13-10-83 (supra).

15. It has not been disputed by the management that the workers involved in the reference have not been appointed by them during the period 1963 to 1976 as claimed by the workmen. I have gone through the provisions of the circular dated 13-10-1983 (supra), and find that the Government of India, New Delhi, through Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform has communicated its decision on the point that it has been experienced that in certain cases casual employees, although recruited through employment exchanges, had already crossed the upper age limit prescribed for appointment to Group "D" post, with the result, that the facility for regularization cannot be made available to them and in view of the fact that they belong to the economically weaker section of the society and with view to avoid undue hardship to them, it has been decided that each of the casual employees as were recruited in various ministries / departments and their attached subordinate offices before 21-3-79 may be considered for regularization in group "D" posts even though they may have crossed the age limit prescribed for the post provided they are otherwise eligible for regularization.

16. Therefore from the above provisions of the circular dated 13-10-83, it is quite obvious that the provisions of the circular are unilaterally binding upon the ministries/ departments, attached and subordinate offices of the Government of India. It is also clear from the circular that it has been decided by the Government to regularize the services of all such casual employees recruited through employment exchange even though they have crossed the maximum age prescribed for the post and lastly that a cutoff date 21-03-79 has been prescribed therein clearly indicating that the provisions of the circular shall be applicable only on such casual employees who were appointed before 21-03-79. The management in its entire written statement has not disputed the respective date of appointment of the workers involved in the case which are admittedly much before 21-03-79, when all the workers are alleged to have worked with the opposite party in the capacity as claimed by them that is casual basis. In all fairness, equity justice and fair play, the opposite party ipso-facto would have taken steps to ensure regularization of the services of the workers by initiating suitable steps and finding out the eligibility zone of the concern workers for granting them the benefits of the circular or the decision of the Government of India having regard to their weaker socio-economic conditions. The opposite party has never denied the existence of the circular (supra) which was of binding nature on them. The fact that the workers have been appointed by the opposite party well established from the oral evidence led by them before the tribunal and against it there is no evidence on record from the side of the management. Therefore, from the sole evidence of the workers and in the light of the fact all of them have been appointed much before the cutoff date i.e. 21-3-79 by the opposite party, it is quite clear that the cases of all the workers involved in the case are covered by the

provisions of the circular and they should have been regularized against their respective posts by the opposite party soon after receipt of the circular by initiating suitable steps in this regard in the light of the guidelines given therein. The approach of the opposite party in keeping them as casual employees ignoring the statutory provisions of the circular dated 21-03-79, cannot be appreciated at all and can be well covered under the provisions of Unfair Labour Practice as defined under section 2(ra) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and that would also attract the provisions of Article 23 of the Constitution of India. Had these workers been absorbed in the service of the opposite party in the year 1979 or latest by 1980 by invoking the provisions of the circular, question of raising the present dispute by the workers would have never arisen and the future of the poor workers could have been secured by the opposite party itself when the poor workers could have taken the taste of the fruits in the shape of circular dated 21-03-79. But from the facts and circumstances of the case it appears that some ego on some point of the competent authorities of the opposite party became as a hurdle in implementing the decision of the Government of India in just and fair manner for the reasons best known with the result that they invited themselves into unnecessarily litigation up to the stage of Hon'ble High Court at the cost of Government exchequer which cannot be appreciated at all under any circumstances whatsoever.

17. There is also no denying about the fact that there is no evidence on record from the side of the management on the point. Therefore it stands established by the evidence of the workmen they are continuously working from the appointed date mentioned against their name in the list enclosed with the reference order.

18. The arguments advanced by the management is neither supported by any documentary evidence nor by any oral evidence, therefore, they simply remains arguments in vain and they are not acceptable to the tribunal for the simple reason that the case of twenty workers whose services are alleged to have been automatically stood transferred as a resultant effect of the lease deed dated 11-07-88 entered into the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, and Indian Council of Agriculture Research, New Delhi, by means of which certain land of the opposite party over which these twenty workers were working had been transferred squarely falls outside the scope and ambit of the lease deed dated 11-07-88, in the light of the provisions of circular dated 13-10-83. Further had the opposite party been quite fair in their action the services of these twenty workers alleged to have been transferred to Pulse Research Institute, Kanpur, would have been regularized much before entering into the alleged lease agreement dated 11-07-88, therefore, the opposite party cannot be allowed to advance arguments that the opposite party had never terminated the services of the twenty workers involved in the case as question of termination of their services in the facts and circumstances of the case does not arise at all. Therefore, under these circumstances of the case tribunal is not at all inclined to accept the case of the opposite party management that the twenty workers stood automatically transferred in the light of the lease agreement to Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur, and that the opposite party had never terminated their services. It is also clear

that the workers involved in the case have been able to substantiate their claim by adducing overwhelming evidence. Therefore the case of the workers involved in the case are believed and it is held that the opposite party have played unfair labour practice by continuing them to serve as daily/casual basis for years together ignoring the statutory provisions of the circular dated 13-10-83 for years together.

19. Now in the light of the arguments and established fact that the workers involved in the case have continued in the employment of the opposite party for years together, it will be seen if the workers involved in the case are entitled for their regularization on their respective posts in Group D and also that as to whether or list attached with the reference order are entitled for the regularization at the post at which they had worked under the opposite party.

21. Tribunal is further fortified with the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of U.P. State Electricity Board vs. Pooran Chandra Pandey & others, JT2007(12)SC 175, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India after distinguishing the law laid down in the leading case of Smt. Uma Devi has categorically held as under:

"We have to read Uma Devi's Case (JT 2006 (4) SC 420) in conformity with Article 14 of the Constitution, and we cannot read it in a manner which will make it in conflict with Article 14. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and any judgment, not even the Supreme Court can violate Constitution."

22. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the said decision has further observed —

"In the present case many of the writ petitioners have been working from 1985 i.e. they have put in about 22 years service and it will surely not be reasonable if their claim for regularization is denied even after such a long period of service. Hence apart from discrimination Article 14 of the Constitution will also be violated on the grounds of arbitrariness and unreasonableness if employees who have put in such a long service are denied the benefit of regularization....."

23. The facts and circumstances of the case in hand are pari-materia with the facts and circumstances of the case cited above, hence the law propounded by the Hon'ble Supreme Court apply with full swing, therefore the workers of the instant case cannot be denied for their regularization in the service of the opposite party.

24. It is therefore held that for the reasons discussed above, it is held that the action of the management of National Sugar Institute, Kalyanpur, Kanpur, in not giving regular appointment to 78 Casual Workers listed in the Annexure to the schedule is neither legal nor justified. Consequently it is further held that they are entitled to be regularized in the service of the opposite party.

25. Reference is answered accordingly in favour of the workmen and against the opposite party.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2217.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चण्डीगढ़, के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 46/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/145/95-आई.आर.(डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2217.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 46/96) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Research Institute and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[No. L-42012/145/95-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, -I CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. I. D. 46/96

Sri Fakir Chand S/o Sri Mangat Ram, Village Chausan, Post Office-Kasauli, Distt.-Solan

... Applicant

Versus

The Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Distt.-Solan.

... Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sri J. C. Bhardwaj

For the Management : Sri Sanjeev Sharma

AWARD

Passed on : 9-7-08

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012/45/95-IR(D.U.) dated 24-4-1996, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for judicial adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli in terminating the services of Sri Fakir Chand is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The facts of the case as are clear from the statement of claim and the written statement are that the workman worked with the management-respondent from 19-12-1983 till his termination at the minimum pay scale and was paid monthly. He was appointed on permanent vacancy. His services were illegally terminated on 16-6-1985 by the Accounts Officer who was not competent to terminate

his services. The services of the workman have been terminated without notice and compensation in violation of the provisions of Section 25 f and 25 n of the Act of 1947, without just and reasonable cause as part of unfair labour practices adopted by the management of the respondent institute. The petitioner just after the termination of his services, made number of representations. He made final representation on 27-3-1992, which was rejected by the Administrative Officer on 3-12-1992, which comes to his notice on 4-3-1994. Left no alternative, he raised a demand notice under Section 2 A of the Act of 1947, and on failure of conciliation proceedings, the present reference was referred by the Central Government to this tribunal for judicial adjudication.

The management of respondent has challenged the claim of the workman-petitioner on 3 folds :—

- That Central Govt. Research Institute is not an industry and the dispute between the petitioner workman and the respondent is not the industrial dispute.
- That the workman petitioner has not completed 240 days of work continuously, therefore, is not entitled for the protection of the Industrial Disputes Act.
- That the services of the petitioner were terminated because he himself abandoned the service.

It is also stated in written statement that the petitioner absented himself from duty w.e.f. 5-6-1985, and was continuous absent for over six months which proved that he was not willing to serve as casual labour. In addition to the above spell of absence, he had absented himself from 4-2-85 to 16-2-85, 19-3-85 to 20-3-85, 20-4-85 to 26-4-85 and on 3-6-85. The services of petitioner were terminated w.e.f. 15-6-85, but his first representation for taking him back in service as daily labour was not received immediately but on 9-4-91 after 5 years, 9 months and 24 days, from the date of his termination.

This Tribunal was kind enough to decide this reference vide award dated 1-4-02. In the award, this Tribunal held that the workman-petitioner has undisputedly worked for more than 240 days, and his services were terminated without any notice against the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. He is entitled for the service without the benefit of back wages. In the award this Tribunal on page no. 4, also held that it is not proved by the workmen that he had given representation to the management before the year 1991 and thus, it can be said that he did not report to the management for this long period of 5 years, 9 months and 24 days. This award was challenged by the management of respondent before Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court at Shimla. Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh at Shimla, vide order, dated April 20, 2007, set aside the award and directed this Tribunal to dispose of this reference within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the certified copy of the order after affording adequate opportunities to the parties.

Hon'ble the High Court vide order, dated 20-4-2007 directed this Tribunal to dispose of this reference afresh considering two facts namely whether the workman-petitioner abandoned the service and the management-respondent terminated his services as abandoned? And

whether the respondent, Central Research Institute, comes within the definition of industry?

First of all, I am discussing whether the Central Research Institute, the respondent comes within the definition of industry. The term "industry" has been defined in Section 2 (j), of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to mean any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling or employers and includes any calling, services, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen.

In a landmark judgment Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. Rajappa, and others published in (1978), 2 Supreme Court cases 313, 7 Judges Bench of Hon'ble Apex Court has defined the word "industry". As per the above mentioned verdict of the Apex Court industry as defined in Sub-section (j) of Section 2 has a wide import.

(a) Where there is (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by co-operation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical), and (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of materials things or services geared to celestial bliss), prima facie, there is an industry in the enterprise.

(b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.

(c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.

(d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

Thus, the test mentioned in para no. 140, of the said judgment is necessary to qualify any institution to be an industry. Regarding the research institutions Hon'ble Apex Court in the vary judgment has held that the professions, clubs, educational institutions, co-operatives, research institutions, charitable projects and other kindred adventures, if they fulfill the triple tests, cannot be exempted from the scope of Section 2(j). The representation category of professions, clubs, co-operatives, and even gurukulas and little research laboratories may qualify for exemption, if in simple ventures, substantially and going by dominant nature criteria substantially, no employees are entertained, but in minimal matter, marginal employees are hired without destroying the non-employee character of the unit. It has also held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the said judgment that sovereign functions strictly understood alone qualified exemption, not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by Government or statutory bodies. Even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially sevegral then they can be consider to come within Section 2(j).

In the last of the judgment Hon'ble the Apex Court held that in view of the difficulty experienced by all of us in defining the true denotation of the term "industry" and divergence of opinion in regard thereto-as has been the case with this Bench also-we think, it is high time that the

Legislature steps in with a comprehensive bill to clear up the fog and remove the doubts and set at rest once for all the controversy which crops up from time to time in relation to the meaning of the aforesaid term rendering it necessary for larger Benches of this Court to be constituted which are driven to the necessity of evolving a working formula to cover particular cases.

Thus, no hard and fast rule regarding the definition of industry can be laid down. If any organization fulfilled the triple tests mentioned above they are included in the terms of the industry. Thus, the tribunal has to look into the matter about the activities of the organization, organized cooperation between the employer and the employee and whether there is the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes? If above mentioned three triple tests are fulfilled the organization is an industry. The mangement of respondent has alleged that Central Research Institute is not an industry. The burden of proof lies on the respondent that the respondent is not fulfilling the triple test. In affidavit of Sri R.B.S Negi filed on behalf of the management, in para no. 1 it is specifically mentioned that the office of the respondent is the subordinate office of the Government of India and is engaged in the scientific research. The main functions of the respondent office are production of vaccines, Sera and Immunobiologicals and reseach activities in the field. As per the triple tests laid down by Hon'ble the Apex Court in Bangalore Water Supply case (supra), if there is any production/distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes and such organization has systematic activity and organized by corporation between employer and employee, the organization will be an industry. All the three tests in the instant case are fulfilled, there is the production of vaccines, Sera and Immunobiologicals to satisfy human wants and wishes. Central Research Institue is having the systematic activities with organized corporation between employer and employee. Thus as per the difinition given by the Hon'ble the Apex Court in Bangalore Water Supply case (supra), the Central Research institute comes within the definition of industry.

The next question for the determination of this Tribunal is whether the services of the workman were terminated as abandoned by the workman himself? There are allegations and counter allegations in the pleadings of the parties. It is too in the evidence of the parties. Workman Fakir Chand claimed that his services were terminated on 16-6-85 illegally whereas, the management of the respondent claimed that the petitioner absented himself from the duty w.e.f. 5-6-85 onward till the date of the order of his termination. He was terminated w.e.f. 15-6-85. It is undisputed that the petitioner workman had worked under the management of respondent. After his termination, he made a representation on 9-4-91, after 5 years, 9 months and 24 days from the date of termination. This gave an opportunity to the management to agitate on the ground that the petitioner-workman absented himself and abandoned the services. The services of any workman can be terminated in compliance of the rules governing him. I have asked the management to supply the copy of concern rules which are on record. Management has filed the copy

of Standing Orders for Casual Labour in Central Govt. Undertaking applicable to the workman and management of respondent. I have gone through the entire Standing Orders. S.O. 13, is relating to the termination of employment, which reads as under :—

S.O. (13):- No notice shall be necessary to terminate the employment of a casual workman but the service of a casual workman shall not be terminated under S.O. 12(iii) unless he has been given an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the manner provided for in S.O. 12(iv).

The plain reading of this rule made it clear that no notice shall be necessary to terminate the employment of a casual worker. But, no casual labourer shall be terminated under S.O. 12(iii) unless he has been given an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the manner provided for in S.O. 12(iv).

It shows that S.O. 13 regarding the termination of employment of casual workman contains two modes of terminating the employment of casual workman. The modes are as under :—

1. Termination without notice.
2. Termination with notice, with an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct.

The misconduct has been defined in S.O. 12(iii) which reads as under—

12(iii). The following acts and omissions shall constitute misconduct :—

- (a) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone or in combination with others, to any lawful and reasonable order of a superior,
- (b) Theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property,
- (c) Wilful damage to or loss of employer's goods or property,
- (d) Taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification,
- (e) Habitual breach of any law applicable to the establishment;
- (f) Riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours at the establishment or any act subversive or discipline,
- (g) Habitual negligence or neglect of work,
- (h) Frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed to a maximum of two per cent of the wages in a month,
- (i) Striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provisions of any law, of rule having the force of law,
- (j) Habitual late attendance,
- (k) Drunkenness,
- (l) Distribution or exhibition of any newspaper, handbills, pamphlet or posters without the previous sanction of the manager of the establishment.

Long absent from the service is not include in S.O. 12(iii). Thus, long absent from service by any workman is an act which is not included as misconduct under S.O. 12(iii) and for his termination on this ground as per S.O. 13, relating to termination of employment, no notice is

required. The Standing Orders in casual labour in Central Government Undertaking makes a distinction between the misconduct in which the notice is required for the termination of any workman and on his act for which no notice is required.

I have gone through the statement of workman Sri Fakir Chand. He has narrated on oath :—

"I submit written application several times to the management for my re-engagement. I can submit the copy of these application. I have not brought copy today with me. I cannot tell the dates of those applications. I do not remember that in which month or year those applications were submitted by me. I submitted those application to Administrative Officer. The applications were given by me to him by hand. No engagement was received by me".

On the other hand the management has declined and has stated that no representation before 9-4-91 was received by the management-respondent. It is the workman to prove that just after the termination order he moved the representations. The workman was examined on 4-6-2001 and thereafter, for 7 years he was having an opportunity to file the copies of those application which he moved or other relevant evidence relating their to as proof, but he failed. Thus, it is clear that the first representation he made to the management for his re-employment was on 9-4-91 after 5 years, 9 months and 24 days from the date of termination of his services. It was on the workman to prove the compelling circumstances to move the representation after 5 years, 9 months and 24 days but, no satisfactory explanation is given by the workman to move the representation abnormally late. The circumstances speak itself. The services of the workman were terminated from 16-6-85 as he absented himself from work. Wilful absent from the work is not included in the act of misconduct as defined in S.O. 12(iii). Thus, the management has rightly terminated the service without notice as per the provisions of S.O. 13 relating to the termination of employment. If the workman is coming after more than 5 years, of abnormal delay to the organization he must proved the compelling circumstances for coming so late. He has not shown it, even prima facie. Thus, this Tribunal has no hesitation to accept the version of the management respondent that the services of the workman were terminated as abandoned by himself.

May be the workman has compelled 240 days but, as stated earlier that the workman has abandoned his services without any cause. He is not entitled for the protection of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Thus, for the reasons mentioned above, I am answering this reference in positive that the action of the Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli in terminating the services of Sri Fakir Chand is legal and justified, and the workman is not entitled for any relief. Central Government be informed. Cosign the record.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2218.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय भैंस अनुसंधान संस्थान के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों

के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चण्डीगढ़, के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 155/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-07-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-42012/146/92-आई.आर.(डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2218.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 155/93) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Central Institute for Research of Buffaloes and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[F.No. L-42012/146/92-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-I CHANDIGARH.**

Case I. D. No. 155/93

Sri Joginder Singh S/o Sh. Tarlok Singh Kaul P.O. Rajgarh.
Teh. Nabha, Patiala

Applicant

Versus

Director, Central Institute for Research on Buffalos. Nabha.
Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sri H. S. Bath

For the Management : Sri R. K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on : 8th July, 2008

Central Government vide notification no. L-42012/146/92-IR(D.U.) dated 13-12-93, referred the following dispute for the judicial adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes Nabha in terminating the services of Shri Joginder Singh S/o Shri Trilok Singh Kaul w.e.f. 17-8-90 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?”

Just before the reference, there was a settlement between 8 workmen including Shri Joginder Singh and the Management of the respondent on 13-9-93. The memorandum of the settlement is on record. This memorandum is admitted to both of the parties. Learned counsel for the management has stated that in view of this memorandum, the reference became infructuous and liable to be returned to the Central Government as such, whereas, learned counsel for the workmen has agitated it that this Tribunal has got power to adjudicate the matter relating to non-implementation of this memorandum dated 13-9-93.

The memorandum dated 13-9-93 makes the job of this Tribunal very easy. Thus the first part of the reference that whether the action of the management of Central Institute for research on Buffaloes Nabha, in terminating the services of Shri Joginder Singh w.e.f. 17-8-90 is legal and justified is not to be discussed without any comment. This Tribunal has to discuss and determine to what relief is the workman entitled in view of memorandum dated 13-9-93. Thus, after this settlement between the workman and the management of respondent, there is no occasion for this Tribunal to discuss the nature of termination and non-implementation of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. This Tribunal will confine itself for the implementation of the memorandum dated 13-9-93 which is a settlement between the workman and the management of the respondent.

The memorandum reads as under :—

The daily paid labourers who had worked at the farm of this Institute but did not complete 240 days in the farm as and when there is work available. These persons as per memorandum of settlement under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between workmen and the management of CIRB, Hisar before Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh and Jammu. These persons shall be given preference to over other open market daily paid worker for casual and seasonal work. The workman shall be engaged for the available work subject to his/her efficiency of work. The following is the list as per seniority :—

S. No.	Name and Address
1.	Shri Nirmal Singh S/o Shri Pritam Singh Vill. Fategarh Channa, P.O. Gajewas Teh. Samana (Patiala).
2.	Shri Pala Singh S/o Shri Dalip Singh Vill. Bhore, P.O. Malewal, Teh. Nabha (Patiala)
3.	Shri Nandu Ram S/o Shri Ram Jugan, Vill. Saluwal Bhatta, P.O. Rajgarh. Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
4.	Shri Gurmail Singh S/o Shri Ram Partap Singh, V&PO Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
5.	Shri Hukam Raj S/o Sh. Balbir Singh. Vill. Kaberi. P.O. Baurpur, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
6.	Shri Ram Singh S/o Sh. Jaspal Singh V&P.O. Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
7.	Shri Joginder Singh S/o Sh. Tarlok Singh. Vill. Kaul, P.O. Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
8.	Shri Amarjit Singh S/o Sh. Bhan Singh. Vill. Bazidpur, P.O. Rajgarh. Teh. Nabha (Patiala).

As per this memorandum, on the basis of the settlement under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workman and the management CRRB, Hisar, before Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh and Jammu, the persons named in the memorandum were to be given preference over other open market daily paid worker for casual and seasonal work.

Opportunity for adducing the evidence was given to the parties. Evidence is on record. I have heard learned counsels for the parties. Learned counsel for the workman has stated that if in implementation of the memorandum dated 13-9-93, the workman are given the work, they will not claim any back wages whatsoever. On the other hand,

learned counsel for the management for respondent has argued that the respondent is not the industry and the dispute is not an industrial dispute and accordingly, this Tribunal has got no powers and jurisdiction to dispose of this part of the reference. In this context, learned counsel has relied upon a judgement of the Apex Court in *Physical Research Laboratory vs. K.G. Sharma* reported as 1997(3), the RSJ Phase 215. I have gone through the judgment relied by the learned counsel for the management of respondent. In this judgment, Hon'ble Apex Court, in Para No. 13 has held that:—

It is nobody's case that PRI is engaged in an activity which can be called business trade or manufacture. Neither from the nature of its organizations nor from the nature and character of the activity carried on by it, it can be said to be an 'undertaking' analogous to business or trade. It is not engaged in a commercial industrial activity and it cannot be described as an economic venture or a commercial enterprise as it is not its object to produce and distribute services which would satisfy wants and needs of the consumer community. It is more an institution discharging governmental functions and a domestic enterprise than a commercial enterprise. We are, therefore, of the opinion that PRL is not an industry even though it is carrying on the activity or research in a systematic manner with the help of its employees as it lacks that element which would make it an organization carrying on an activity which can be said to be analogous to the carrying on of a trade or business because it is not producing and distributing services which are intended or meant for satisfying human wants and needs as ordinarily understood.

On the basis of the above observation, Hon'ble the Apex Court has held that PRL is not an industry. Learned counsel for the management of respondent has argued that CIRB is also carrying the research work like PRL and accordingly, is not an industry.

In a landmark judgment, *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. Rajappa, and others* published in (1978), 2 Supreme Court cases 313, 7 Judges Bench of Hon'ble Apex Court has defined the word "industry". As per the above mentioned verdict of the Apex Court industry as defined in Sub-section (J) of Section 2 has a wide import.

(a) Where there is (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by co-operation between employer and employee (The direct and substantial element is chimerical), and (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of materials things or services geared to celestial bliss), prima facie, there is an industry in the enterprise.

(b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public joint, private or other sector.

(c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.

(d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

Thus, the test mentioned in para no. 140 of the said judgment is necessary to qualify any institution to be an industry. Regarding the research institutions, Hon'ble Apex Court in the very judgment has held that the professions, clubs, educational institutions, co-operatives, research institutions, charitable projects and other kindred adventures if they fulfill the triple tests, cannot be exempted from the scope of Section 2 (j). The representation category or professions, clubs, co-operatives, and even gurukulas and little research laboratories may qualify for exemption, if, in simple ventures, substantially and going by dominant nature criteria substantially, no employees are entertained, but in minimal matter, marginal employees are hired without destroying the non-employee character of the unit. It has also held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the said judgment that sovereign functions strictly understood alone qualified exemption, not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by Government or statutory bodies. Even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially severable then they can be considered to come within Section 2(j).

In the last of the judgment Hon'ble life Apex Court held that in view of the difficulty experienced by all of us in defining the true denotation of the term "industry" and divergence of opinion in regard thereto as has been the case with this Bench also—we think, it is high time that the Legislature steps in with a comprehensive bill to clear up the fog and remove the doubts and set at rest once for all the controversy which crops up from time to time in relation to the meaning of the aforesaid term rendering it necessary for larger Benches of this Court to be constituted which are driven to the necessity of evolving a working formula to cover particular cases.

Thus, no hard and fast rule regarding the definition of industry can be laid down. If any organization fulfills the triple test mentioned above are included in the terms of the industry. Thus, the tribunal has to look into the matter about the activities of the organization, organized corporation between the employer and the employee and whether there is the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. If above mentioned three triple tests are fulfilled the organization is an industry.

From the perusal of the Affidavit of the management, it is clear that, the research work of CIRB is for the producing/distributing of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. This fact that the activities of the respondent are not analogous to any trade or industry are to be proved by the respondent management. The respondent management has not clearly mentioned its functioning. Thus, in the absence of the functioning of the respondent, it is open for this Court to hold that management has failed to prove that respondent is not an industry. As per the nomenclature of the respondent, carrying out the research work which can be used as goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants.

Thus, on the basis of the above observation, I am of the view that the respondent is an industry and the dispute

in between the workman and respondent is an industrial dispute and this Tribunal has got the jurisdiction to dispose of this reference.

Again this Tribunal has to discuss for the relief part on implementation of the settlement between the workman and the management of the respondent. Learned counsel for the management has alleged that the workman was given an opportunity vide letter No. dated 3-1-94 and 28-1-94 to report to the respondent for work. The workman failed to report. Hence, it was considered by the respondent that he has abandoned his opportunity. In support of this contention, 2 letters have been filed by the management namely letter No. 18 and 19 dated 3-1-94 and 28-1-94 respectively. Both of these letters are reminders and contained the sentence that the workman has already been informed by the office. But the original letter informing the workman to report to the office for work is not on record. Moreover, as per the official records filed by the management, these reminders were sent upon the workman not by registered but by ordinary post. The management has not proved the circumstances under which these letters were sent to the workman through ordinary post. Whether the management was short of funds or any other reason which can be treated as compelling circumstances to send these reminders through ordinary post have not been proved. In such type of transactions, in general practice, the information should be communicated through Registered A.D. Post but the management has not opted that.

Moreover, this original letter asking the workman to report for the work is not on record. These two letters are just reminders and are said to be sent through ordinary post which cannot be treated as the proper communication.

Moreover, this reference is pending adjudication before this Tribunal from 1993 itself. Management of the respondent appeared in March, 1994. It was open to the management to offer the work in compliance of the memorandum dated 13-9-93, which came in existence on account of the settlement between the workman and the management before the Tribunal itself. Thus, these two reminders which are said to be sent by ordinary post seems to be just face wash by management.

I am unable to restrain myself to write on the abnormal delay in disposal of this reference. Within a reasonable time, this reference should have been disposed of by this Tribunal. Workman and the management have no concern that this Tribunal was lying vacant for a long period in phases. Likewise, the workman and the management have no concern regarding the infrastructure and any other constraint working conditions faced by this Tribunal. It may be the result of the several reasons that this reference could not be disposed of, but both workman and management have the right to get their grievances redressed within a reasonable time. This reference is being disposed of after 15 years and considering the age of workman. These 15 years were valuable for his entire life span.

Thus, on the basis of the above discussion, I am of the view that no efforts were taken by the management of the respondent for implication of settlement dated 13-9-93 and no opportunity was given to the workman to work in the management of the respondent, whereas admittedly,

some other persons juniors to the workman have been provided work. Accordingly, the second part of the reference is answered in positive that the workman is entitled for the relief. As in compliance of this memorandum, no steps were taken by the management to provide the work to the workman, the workman is entitled for the work by the management without any back wages as alleged by him during arguments. Accordingly, the management of the respondent is directed to provide the work in implementation of the settlement between the management and the workman dated 13-9-93 within a reasonable time. Let the Central Government be informed. File be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2008

का. आ. 2219.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय भैस अनुसंधान संस्थान के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चण्डीगढ़, के पंचाट (संदर्भ सं. 153/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/156/92-आई.आर. (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2008

S.O. 2219.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 153/93) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Central Institute for Research of Buffaloes and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-07-2008.

[No. L-42012/156/92-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.**

Case No. I. D. 153/93

Sri Nandu Ram S/o Sh. Ram Jagun Saluwalia Bhatha,
Saluwal P.O. Rajgarh. Teh. Nabha, Patiala

—Applicant

Versus

Director, Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes.
Nabha.

—Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sri H. S. Bath

For the Management : Sri R. K. Sharma

AWARD

Passed on : 8-7-08

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012/156/92-IR(D.U.) dated 13-12-93, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes Nabha in terminating the services of Shri Nandu Ram S/o Shri Ram Jugan w.e.f. 17-8-90 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?”

Just before the reference, there was a settlement between 8 workmen including Shri Nandu Ram and the Management of the respondent on 13-9-93. The memorandum of the settlement is on record. This memorandum is admitted to both of the parties. Learned counsel for the management has stated that in view of this memorandum, the reference became infructuous and liable to be returned to the Central Government as such, whereas, learned counsel for the workmen has agitated it that this Tribunal has got power to adjudicate the matter relating to non-implementation of this memorandum dated 13-9-93.

The memorandum dated 13-9-93 makes the job of this Tribunal very easy. Thus the first part of the reference that whether the action of the management of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes Nabha, in terminating the services of Shri Nandu Ram w.e.f. 17-8-90 is legal and justified is not to be discussed without any comment. This Tribunal has to discuss and determine to what relief is the workman entitled in view of memorandum dated 13-9-93. Thus, after this settlement between the workman and the management of respondent, there is no occasion for this Tribunal to discuss the nature of termination and non-implementation of the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. This Tribunal will confine itself for the implementation of the memorandum dated 13-9-93 which is a settlement between the workman and the management of the respondent.

The memorandum reads as under :—

The daily paid labourers who had worked at the farm of this Institute but did not complete 240 days in the farm as and when there is work available. These persons as per memorandum of settlement under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between workmen and the management of CIRB, Hisar before Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh and Jammu. These persons shall be given preference to over other open market daily paid worker for casual and seasonal work. The workman shall be engaged for the available work subject to his/her efficiency of work. The following is the list as per seniority :—

S. No.	Name and Address
1.	Shri Nirmal Singh S/o Shri Pritam Singh Vill. Fategarh Channa, P.O. Gajewas Teh. Samana (Patiala).
2.	Shri Pala Singh S/o Shri Dalip Singh Vill. Bhore, P.O. Malewal, Teh. Nabha (Patiala)
3.	Shri Nandu Ram S/o Shri Ram Jugan, Vill. Saluwal Bhatta, P.O. Rajgarh. Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
4.	Shri Gurmail Singh S/o Shri. Ram Partap Singh, V&P.O Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).

5. Shri Hukam Raj S/o Sh. Balbir Singh. Vill. Kaberi. P.O. Baurpur, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
6. Shri Ram Singh S/o Sh. Jaspal Singh V&P.O. Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
7. Shri Joginder Singh S/o Sh. Tarlok Singh. Vill. Kaul, P.O. Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).
8. Shri Amarjit Singh S/o Sh. Bhan Singh. Vill. Bazidpur, P.O. Rajgarh, Teh. Nabha (Patiala).

As per this memorandum, on the basis of the settlement under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between workman and the management CIRB, Hisar, Before Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh and Jammu, the persons named in the memorandum were to be given preference over other open market daily paid worker for casual and seasonal work.

Opportunity for adducing the evidence was given to the parties. Evidence is on record. I have heard learned counsels for the parties. Learned counsel for the workman has stated that if in implementation of the memorandum dated 13-9-93, the workman are given the work, they will not claim any back wages whatsoever. On the other hand learned counsel for the management for respondent has argued that the respondent is not the industry and the dispute is not an industrial dispute and accordingly, this Tribunal has got no powers and jurisdiction to dispose of this part of the reference. In this context, learned counsel has relied upon a judgment of the Apex Court in Physical Research Laboratory vs. K.G. Sharma reported as 1997(3), the RSJ Phase 215, I have gone through the judgment relied by the learned counsel for the management of respondent. In this judgment, Hon'ble Apex Court, in Para No. 13 has held that :—

It is nobody's case that PRL is engaged in an activity which can be called business trade or manufacture. Neither from the nature of its organizations nor from the nature and character of the activity carried on by it, it can be said to be an 'undertaking' analogous to business or trade. It is not engaged in a commercial industrial activity and it cannot be described as an economic venture or a commercial enterprise as it is not its object to produce and distribute services which would satisfy wants and needs of the consumer community. It is more an institution discharging governmental functions and a domestic enterprise than a commercial enterprise. We are, therefore, of the opinion that PRL is not an industry even though it is carrying on the activity or research in a systematic manner with the help of its employees as it lacks that element which would make it an organization carrying on an activity which can be said to be analogous to the carrying on of a trade or business because it is not producing and distributing services which are intended or meant for satisfying human wants and needs as ordinarily understood.

On the basis of the above observation, Hon'ble the Apex Court has held that PRL is not an industry. Learned counsel for the management of respondent has argued that CIRB is also carrying the research work like PRL and accordingly, is not an industry.

In a landmark judgment, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. Rajappa, and others published in (1978), 2 Supreme Court cases 313, 7-Judges Bench of Hon'ble Apex Court has defined the word "industry". As per the above mentioned verdict of the Apex Court industry as defined in Sub-section (J) of Section 2 has a wide import.

(a) Where there is (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by co-operation between employer and employee (The direct and substantial element is chimerical), and (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of materials things or services geared to celestial bliss), prima facie, there is an industry in the enterprise.

(b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant, by the venture in the public joint, private or other sector.

(c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.

(d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

Thus, the test mentioned in para no. 140 of the said judgment is necessary to qualify any institution to be an industry. Regarding the research institutions, Hon'ble Apex Court in the vary judgment has held that the professions, clubs, educational institutions, co-operatives, research institutions, charitable projects and other kindred adventures if they fulfil the triple tests, cannot be exempted from the scope of Section 2-(j). The representation category or professions, clubs, co-operatives, and even gurukulas and little research laboratories may qualify for exemption, if, in simple ventures, substantially and going by dominant nature criteria substantially, no employees are entertained, but in minimal matter, marginal employees are hired without destroying the non-employee character of the unit. It has also held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the said judgment that sovereign functions strictly understood alone qualified exemption, not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by Government or statutory bodies. Even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially several then they can be considered to come within Section 2 (j).

In the last of the judgment Hon'ble the Apex Court held that in view of the difficulty experienced by all of us in defining the true denotation of the term "industry" and divergence of opinion in regard thereto—as has been the case with this Bench also—we think, it is high time that the Legislature steps in with a comprehensive bill to clear up the fog and remove the doubts and set at rest once for all the controversy which crops up from time to time in relation to the meaning of the aforesaid term rendering it necessary for larger Benches of this Court to be constituted which are driven to the necessity of evolving a working formula to cover particular cases.

Thus, no hard and fast rule regarding the definition of industry can be laid down. If any organization fulfils the triple test mentioned above they are included in the terms

of the industry. Thus, the tribunal has to look into the matter about the activities of the organization, organized corporation between the employer and the employee and whether there is the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. If above mentioned three triple tests are fulfilled the organization is an industry.

From the perusal of the Affidavit of the management, it is clear that, the research work of CIRB is for the producing/distributing of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. This fact that the activities of the respondent are not analogous to any trade or industry are to be proved by the respondent management. The respondent management has not clearly mentioned its functioning. Thus, in the absence of the functioning of the respondent, it is open for this Court to hold that management has failed to prove that respondent is not an industry. As per the nomenclature of the respondent, respondent carrying out the research work which can be used as goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants.

Thus, on the basis of the above observation, I am of the view that the respondent is an industry and the dispute in between the workman and respondent is an industrial dispute and this Tribunal has got the jurisdiction to dispose of this reference.

Again this Tribunal has to discuss for the relief part on implementation or the settlement between the workman and the management of the respondent. Learned counsel for the management has alleged that the workman was given an opportunity vide letter dated 3-1-94 and 28-1-94 to report to the respondent for work. The workman failed to report. Hence, it was considered by the respondent that he has abandoned his opportunity. In support of this contention, 2 letters have been filed by the management namely letter No. 18 and 19 dated 3-1-94 and 28-1-94 respectively. Both of these letters are reminders and contained the sentence that the workman has already been informed by the office. But the original letter informing the workman to report to the office for work is not on record. Moreover, as per the official records filed by the management, these reminders were sent upon the workman not by registered but by ordinary post. The management has not proved the circumstances under which these letters were sent to the workman through ordinary post. Whether the management was short of funds or any other reason which can be treated as compelling circumstances to send these reminders through ordinary post have not been proved. In such type of transactions, in general practice, the information should be communicated through Registered A.D. Post but the management has not opted that.

Moreover, the original letter asking the workman to report for the work is not on record. These two letters are just reminders and are said to be sent through ordinary post which cannot be treated as the proper communication. Moreover, this reference is pending adjudication before this Tribunal since 1993 itself. Management of the respondent appeared in March, 1994. It was open to the management to offer the work in compliance of the memorandum dated 13-9-93, which came in existence on account of the settlement between the workman and the

management before the Tribunal itself. Thus, these two reminders which are said to be sent by ordinary post seems to be just face wash by the management.

I am unable to restrain myself to write on the abnormal delay in disposal of this reference. Within a reasonable time, this reference should have been disposed of by this Tribunal. Workman and the management have no concern that this Tribunal was lying vacant for a long period in phases. Likewise, the workman and the management have no concern regarding the infrastructure and any other constraint working conditions faced by this Tribunal. It may be the result of the several reasons that this reference could not be disposed of, but both workman and management have the right to get their grievances redressed within a reasonable time. This reference is being disposed of after 15 years and considering the age of workman. These 15 years were valuable for his entire life span.

Thus, on the basis of the above discussion, I am of the view that no efforts were taken by the management of the respondent for implication of settlement dated 13-9-93 and no opportunity was given to the workman to work in the management of the respondent, whereas admittedly, some other persons juniors to the workman have been provided work. Accordingly, the second part of the reference is answered in positive that the workman is entitled for the relief. As in compliance of the this memorandum, no steps were taken by the management to provide the work to the workman, the workman is entitled for the work by the management without any back wages as alleged by him during arguments. Accordingly, the management of the respondent is directed to provide the work in implementation of the settlement between the management and the workman dated 13-9-93 within a reasonable time. Let the Central Government be informed. File be consigned.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2220—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्लू. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 273/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-22015/2/1999-आईआर(सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2008

S.O. 2220.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 273/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-7-2008.

[F.No. L-22015/2/1999-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/273/99

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh,
Civil Lines, PO: Kotma Colliery,
Distt. Shahdol (MP) Workman/Union

Versus

The Agent,
Bhadra Colliery,
Jamuna and Kotma Area of WCL,
Distt. Shahdol (MP) Management

AWARD

Passed on this 30th day of June, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22015/2/99-IR(C-II) dated nil has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bhadra Colliery, Western Coalfields Ltd., Distt. Shahdol (MP) in terminating the services of S/Sh. Chakradhar Mishra, Clerk Gr. 3, Vinay Lal, Trammer Cat. 3, Awadh Sharan Tiwari, Fitter Helper Cat. 2 and Umadatt Shukla, Fitter Helper Cat. 2 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned are entitled?”

2. Vide order dated 18-5-05 passed on the order sheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against workmen Sarva Shri Chakradhar Mishra, Vinay Lal, Trammer, Awadh Sharan Tiwari and Umadatt Shukla/Union. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of workmen/Union.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. The services of workmen were dismissed w.e.f 1-7-1984. Workmen S/Shri Chakradhar Mishra, Vinay Lal, Awadh Sharan Tiwari and Umadatt Shukla were working in Bhadra Colliery of WCL, Distt. Shahdol which is now known as SECL. That on 16-2-84 at about 4PM, one worker named Shri Ramawatar suffered injury in a mine accident. On it workmen S/Shri Chakradhar Mishra and others went to the office of management, misbehaved, abused and assaulted officers of the company named Shri Shivram, Under Manager, Shri M. Kar Sr. Under Manager and Shri B. D. Acharya, Dy. Personnel Manager. That for the gross misconduct committed by them, they were issued with a chargesheet. As the reply submitted by the workmen was found unsatisfactory, a departmental enquiry was conducted against them. The enquiry was conducted legally and properly following the principles of natural justice. On completion of enquiry proceedings, the Enquiry Officer submitted enquiry report holding all the workmen guilty of the charges. The enquiry proceedings including

the enquiry report was placed before the competent authority who after having satisfied decided to terminate the services of workmen from services and accordingly vide order dated 1-7-84 they were dismissed from services. That all the workmen accepted their guilt in writing and asked for pardon and requested for grant of an opportunity to serve the company. A settlement took place between the workmen and the SECL. According to terms of settlement, they were given fresh appointments by the company and they joined their duties except Shri Chakradhar Mishra. The present dispute is settled by way of settlement (Annexure M-4). In the light of the said settlement, all of them were given appointment orders and all of them except Shri Chakradhar Mishra reported for duty and they are in employment. Shri Chakradhar Mishra has not reported for duty for the reason best known to him. The present dispute stands settled by way of settlement as aforesaid. Hence there is no merit in reference proceeding and the workmen are not entitled to the relief claimed.

4. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workmen without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Bhadra Colliery, Western Coalfields Ltd., Distt. Shahdol (MP) in terminating the services of S/Sh. Chakradhar Mishra, Clerk Gr. 3, Vinay Lal, Trammer Cat. 3, Awadh Sharan Tiwari, Fitter Helper Cat. 2 and Umadatt Shukla, Fitter Helper Cat. 2 is legal and justified and consequently they are not entitled to any relief.

5. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2221.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 118/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/33/1999-आईआर(बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2008

S.O. 2221.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 118/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-7-2008.

[F.No. L-12012/33/1999-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. G. SHUKLA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SHRAM BHAWAN, A.T.I. CAMPUS, UDYOG NAGAR, KANPUR.

Industrial Dispute No. 118 of 1999

The Assistant General Secretary (In relation to workman Shri AS Dhankani), Union Bank Staff Association (UP) C/o Union Bank of India, Parmat Branch, Kanpur

And

Union Bank of India,
The Assistant General Manager,
Union Bank of India, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/33/99-IR.B-II dated 7/11-6-1999, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal —

Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India, in denying the post of Computer Operator to Shri A.S. Dhankani is just and legal? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to?

2. The case, in short as set up by the union on behalf of the workman is that the concerned workman is an employee of Union Bank of India as Clerk/Cashier at Banks' Kaushalpuri Branch, Kanpur. It is further pleaded that in the process of computerization of the branches of the bank opposite party needed certain Computer Operators to operate computers and in order to select Computer Operators from Clerical cadre, the opposite party bank invited applications from the eligible candidates for aptitude test. The workman also applied for selection and after test the bank prepared a list of selected candidates which was circulated vide bank's circular No. DP:ZO:LKO:CIR::4869/97 dated 26-9-1997, which inter-alia provides that the appointments from the panel will be made in the order of serial number indicated in the list based on the occurrence of the vacancies arising on computer being installed and made operational. It is the further case of workman that his name figured at S. No. 17 in the selected list and that upto 31-7-1998 candidates upto S. No. 14 were offered posting as Computer Operator. It has also been pleaded that from 01-8-1998 onwards' postings of Computer Operators were to be made from S. No. 15.

3. It has further been pleaded that opposite party bank opened its extension counter at Krishna Nagar, Kanpur on 1-8-1998 as computerized branch. The bank also identified two vacancies of Computer Operator at its Service Branch, Kanpur and in this way on 1-8-1998 in all there were three vacancies of Computer Operator with opposite party bank which were to be filled up as per policy circulated by opposite party bank vide their circular dated 26-9-1997 (Supra). Under these circumstances persons appearing at S. No. 15, 16 and 17 of the select list prepared by opposite party bank for posting as Computer Operator should have been offered posting, one at Krishna Nagar Extension Counter and two at bank's Service Branch, Kanpur. It is

the further case of the workman that he should have been offered his posting as Computer Operator at Bank's Krishna Nagar Extension Counter branch at Kanpur or at its Service Branch, Kanpur. The opposite party bank instead of offering the post of Computer Operator at the aforesaid branches offered him the post of Computer Operator at its IIT Extension Counter Branch vide letter dated 10-8-1998. It has also been pleaded by the workman that on 1-8-1998 no vacancy of Computer Operator was in existence at bank's IIT Extension Counter branch, Kanpur. The workman vide his representation dated 24-8-1998 represented the opposite party bank on the ground that offer of his posting at IIT, Kanpur as Computer Operator is absolutely wrong and that he should be posted at Service Branch. The opposite party vide their letter dated 29-8-1998 advised the workman that he has been given the offer of Computer Operator at Extension Counter IIT. Therefore he should give his refusal/acceptance within two days failing which no further opportunity shall be granted to him. Finding no way out the workman declined the offer of the opposite party bank for his posting as Computer Operator at IIT, Kanpur and thereafter approached the union for redressal of his grievance. With regard to vacancy at Extension Counter IIT, Kanpur the bank advised that since Shri M.P. Pal, Computer Operator had applied for his transfer to Krishna Nagar Extension Counter, therefore the vacancy was identified at IIT, Kanpur. It has also been alleged that a vacancy is always identified where it is and since no vacancy was at IIT Extension Counter, Kanpur, therefore the workman could not have been offered his posting at IIT, Kanpur. The action of the opposite party bank is malafide, illegal and unjustified and on these grounds the workman is entitled for special allowance for the post of Computer Operator w.e.f. 1-8-1998.

4. The opposite party bank has vehemently contested the claim of the workman, on the ground that the vacancy at IIT, Kanpur had arisen due to the fact that one extension counter was to be opened on 1-8-1998 at Krishna Nagar, Kanpur and Shri M.P. Pal, Computer Operator posted at IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur had requested for his posting at Krishna Nagar as he hails from the area. Considering the fact that Shri Pal hails from the same area and his posting at the counter will be in the interest of the bank, transfer of the services of Shri Pal from IIT Extension Counter, Kanpur to Krishna Nagar Extension Counter, Kanpur had been issued. Thus the vacancy of Computer Operator at IIT Extension Counter had arisen and to fill up the vacancy of Computer Operator at IIT Extension Counter in terms of panel circulated by the bank. Workman had been offered the post of higher assignment of Computer Operator at IIT Extension Counter which he had received with thanks. Identification of vacancies at a station, transfer/posting of staff at the same station in any branch/office is purely a management function for effective running of its branch/administration in which unions have no right to interfere. It has also been alleged that Shri Dhankani refused to accept the offer of higher assignment vide his letter dated NIL which was sent to the Regional Office by the Branch Manager, Kaushalpuri Branch vide letter dated 4-9-1998. Therefore Shri Dhankani was debarred for higher

assignment for a period of three years from the date of refusal as per policy of the bank and from such a debar Shri Dhankani cannot escape for the simple reason that it has resulted due to his own refusal and in this regard Shri Dhankani has confused with the matter. Lastly it is pleaded that neither there was any illegality nor unjustifiability in the action of the management in case Shri Dhankani was debarred for higher assignment for a period of three years from the date of refusal in accepting higher assignment, therefore the action of the management was in conformity with the policy of the bank and the claim of Shri Dhankani needs no consideration on merit and he is liable to be rejected.

5. After exchange of pleadings both contesting parties have filed documentary evidence as well as adduced oral evidence. Whereas management per list dated 20-7-2001 has filed nine documents in support of their claim, the union vide list dated 18-6-2001 has filed five documents in support of his case.

6. Union has examined its witness Shri A.S. Dhankani as W.W. 1, witness on oath has stated that he is working as Computer Operator at bank's Parmat Branch, Kanpur. Prior to it he worked as Clerk-cum-Cashier at bank's Kaushalpuri Branch, Kanpur. Witness has expressed his ignorance about the fact as to in which year he applied for his posting as Computer Operator. Witness has further categorically admitted the fact that his name figured at S. No. 17 in the panel of selected candidates and also that his option was sought for his posting at IIT Branch, Kanpur. Witness has also clarified that as per instructions of circular vide which names of selected candidates were circulated clearly envisages that the vacancies of Computer Operators shall be strictly filled, in order of its serial number. He has further admitted the fact that till 31-7-1998 candidates appearing upto the serial number 14 of the panel of selected candidates had been given their posting as Computer Operator by the opposite party bank and that on 1-8-1998 three vacancies of Computer Operator were identified by the bank of which two were at Service Branch and one at Krishna Nagar Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur. He has further categorically stated that he had not been given any offer/chance for his posting at the above identified vacancies of Computer Operator. He has also deposed the fact that no vacancy of Computer Operator was identified by the bank for its IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur. In his cross examination witness has accepted the fact that he was given offer which was declined by him. Witness has further proved the documents filed by the opposite party bank. Witness has further accepted that for the second time when he was interviewed he was given his posting as Computer Operator. Witness goes on to admit the fact that the offer which was given to him, he was not in position to accept the same which fact was mentioned in his letter. The management has not given him posting of his choice. Therefore he did not join. Witness has further admitted the fact that an employee who refuses higher assignment is debarred from the same for three years.

7. On the contrary opposite party bank has examined its witness Shri Anil Pujara. Witness has deposed that

vide Ext. M-5, workman was offered higher assignment for which the workman has extended thanks to the bank. Witness has further deposed that vide Ext. M-4 workman made representation and that vide Ext. M-3, the workman had refused to accept higher assignment and thereafter as per policy of the bank the workman was debarred for higher assignment for a period of three years as per bank's policy. In his cross examination the witness has expressed his ignorance about the fact as to when vacancy was identified at bank's Krishna Nagar Branch, Kanpur.

8. I have heard the arguments of the parties at length and have perused the records of the case carefully.

9. There is no dispute about the fact that bank conducted examination process for preparing a panel of Computer Operator. There is also no dispute about the fact that the workman undertook the examination process and stood selected. His name figured at S.No.17. It is also evident from the evidence of the workman that till 31-07-1998, 14 selected candidates of the panel list had been given offer of posting at different branches of the bank as Computer Operator.

10. It has been strongly argued on behalf of the workman that when after 31-07-1998, when three vacancies of Computer Operator were identified by the Opposite Party bank, viz., one at Krishna Nagar Extension Counter and two at Parmat Branch, Kanpur, the workman falling within eligibility zone, should have been offered the posting as Computer Operator at either places or branches, as per guidelines contained in Ext. M-6. On the contrary it has been argued on behalf of the opposite party bank that identification of vacancies at a station, transfer/posting of staff at the same station in any branch/office is a purely management function for effective running of its branch/administration in which unions have no right to interfere. It has also been argued by the representative of the opposite party bank that the transfer of Shri M.P. Pal, Computer Operator posted at IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur at Extension Counter Krishna Nagar Branch, Kanpur was in Public interest, and therefore it should not be interfered.

11. After considering the rival arguments of the parties in the light of Ext. M-6 which clearly provides that appointments from the panel will be made in the order of serial number indicated in this list based on the occurrence of the vacancies arising on Computer being installed and made operational, the arguments advanced by the representative for the management is not acceptable. Of course it is the prerogative of the administration/management to make transfer and posting of their employees as per exigency of work, but at the same time it is equally correct according to settled principles of law that the administration/management should discharge their obligations in accordance with policy and instructions issued in that behalf and in accordance with Principles of Natural Justice. Ext. M-6 very much clarifies that the appointment from the panel will be made in order of serial number indicated in the list based on occurrence of vacancies arising on Computer being installed and made

operational. From the evidence of the parties it is also established that on 1-9-1998 no vacancy of Computer Operator at IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur was identified. Therefore offer of posting in favour of workman for their IIT Extension Counter Branch as Computer Operator can not be held valid and justified for simple reason that when there was no vacancy at bank's IIT Extension Counter Branch on 01-09-1998, how the opposite party bank was able to offer posting at that branch. From the records of the case and evidence of the parties it is established that three vacancies of Computer Operator had arisen on 01-09-1998 out of which one at Krishna Nagar Extension Counter Branch of the Bank and two at Service Branch of the Bank. In all fairness Shri Dhankani, the concerned workman should have been offered the post of Computer Operator in either of the aforesaid branches and in case he had refused to accept his offer as Computer Operator for bank's IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur he was fully justified in doing so as on 01-09-1998 there was no vacancy at bank's IIT Extension Counter Branch. Therefore the Tribunal is totally unable to appreciate the arguments advanced by the representative for the opposite party bank that it was the prerogative of the management to make transfer and posting at their branches of their choice in the interest of administration.

12. Transfer of Shri Pal from IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur to Krishna Nagar Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur cannot be held to be valid and justified on the ground as set up by the opposite party bank in their reply that Shri Pal hails from the area. It clearly goes to establish the fact that Shri M.P. Pal had been shown undue favoritism by the opposite party bank in accommodating his request for his transfer in the garb of promotion policy. Under these circumstances it is held that the workman was fully justified in refusing his posting for IIT Extension Counter Branch, Kanpur as Computer Operator. This kind of act on the part of the opposite party bank is clearly indicative of the fact that the bank was not judicious in its decision with regard to concerned workman in the light of Ext. M-6. In all fairness the workman should have been offered his posting as Computer Operator either at Krishna Nagar Extension Counter or Service Branch. There is no document or any piece of acceptable evidence on record from the side of management to the effect that they had ever offered the workman his posting as Computer Operator at either of the places referred to above. Therefore the Tribunal is not inclined to accept the arguments of the management. The representative for the workman has substantiated his claim with full swing as such there is no room to disbelieve the claim of the workman.

13. For the reasons given above, it is held that the action of the management in denying the post of Computer Operator to Shri A.S. Dhankani is neither legal nor justified. Accordingly the workman is held entitled for Computer Operator allowance w.e.f. 01-09-1998 together with pendent elite and future interest @ 10% per annum against arrears of wages till the date he had been placed as Computer Operator by the bank.

R. G. SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2222.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल आई सी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 34/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-17012/08/1993-आईआर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2008

S.O. 2222.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 34/1993) of the Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-7-2008.

[F.No. L-17012/08/1993-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I
HYDERABAD

PRESENT: Sri K.M. Nagabhushan Rao, B.A., B.L., Chairman
Dated the 30th day of June, 2008

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 34 OF 1993

BETWEEN:

K. V. Ramachandra Reddy,
S/o K. Sudarshan Reddy, age 32 years
R/o 10-4/1, Dwarakapuram,
Dilsuknagar, Hyderabad.

—Petitioner

AND

The Life Insurance Corporation of India,
Represented by its Sr. Divisional Manager,
Machilipatnam.

—Respondent

APPEARANCE:

G. Sucha, Advocate for the Respondent.

None appeared for the petitioner (after remand).

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-17012/08/93-IR (B-II), dt. 30-8-1993 made this reference under section 10(1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called the Act) for adjudication of the dispute annexed in the schedule which reads as follows:

"Whether the action of the Management of LIC, Machilipatnam Division in terminating the Services of Sri K.V.R.C. Reddy on completion of Apprenticeship period is justified? If not, what relief, he is entitled to?"

This reference has been registered as Industrial Dispute No. 34 of 1993 on the file of this Tribunal.

2. The Petitioner filed his claim statement to the following effect:—The Petitioner was appointed as

Apprentice Development Officer as per letter of the Respondent dt. 17-1-1990. The Petitioner joined the service on 24-1-1990. The Petitioner is a Post-Graduate in Commerce and he worked hard and served the Respondent without any complaints. He could bring in a new business of Rs. 14,59,500 under 36 proposals and completed business of Rs. 10,22,000 under 31 proposals by 23-1-1991. He also appointed 12 Agents and obtained 36 policies during his short service. However the Branch Manager by his letter dt. 24-1-1999 informed the petitioner that his services were terminated w.e.f. 24-1-1991 alleging that his performance was found to be unsatisfactory. The action of the Respondent is highly arbitrary and unjustified. The Petitioner resided at Talaprolu which is his Headquarters and he had all correspondence from that place. He submitted his tour and periodical reports to the Respondent regularly. The Respondent continued the service of another employee by name P. Srinivas whose performance was far below to that of the Petitioner. Thus discrimination has been shown towards the petitioner. The Petitioner was not given one month's notice pay and also retrenchment compensation before his services were terminated. Thus the termination order is violative of Section 25-F of the Act and also violated the principles of natural justice as no notice was given and no enquiry was conducted before the termination of the petitioner. The termination order is arbitrary. Further the Branch Manager has no power to terminate the services of the petitioner and in this ground alone, the termination order is liable to be set aside. The petitioner is unemployed and in spite of his best efforts he is unable to secure any alternative employment. He was getting a salary of Rs. 1,250.00 per month at the time of his termination of service. Hence he prays this Tribunal to pass an Award directing the Respondent to reinstate the petitioner into service with full back wages and other attendant benefits.

3. On behalf of the Respondent, a counter has been filed to the following effect:—This reference is not maintainable as the action taken by the L.I.C. of India in respect of the petitioner is under the statutory provisions of L.I.C. of India (Apprentice Development Officer) Recruitment Scheme, 1980 as amended from time to time and the provisions of the I. D. Act are not applicable to the petitioner. The petitioner was not retrenched within the meaning of Section 2(aa) of the Act and not terminated from service within the meaning of Section 2(bb) of the Act nor retrenched under the condition stipulated under Section 25-F of the Act. The petitioner was discharged from service w.e.f. 24-1-1991 as his performance during the apprentice period was found not satisfactory and not upto the requirement. This decision taken by the Respondent is within the powers under I. C. (Apprentice Development Officers) Recruitment Scheme, 1980. As such there is no violation of any of the provisions of the Act. The petitioner K. V. R. Reddy was appointed as Apprentice Development Officer for a period of one year from 24-1-1990 under the provisions of the L.I. C. (Apprentice Development Officers) Recruitment Scheme, 1980. The appointment letter stipulated the conditions regarding the Apprenticeship Theoretical Training placing the petitioner on probation, liability of being discharged from service without any notice

and other conditions of appointment as Apprentice Development Officer. During the period of Apprenticeship, he has undergone Theoretical Training at Training Centre for two months, training at a selected branch for one month, and Field training of 9 months. As the performance of the petitioner during the Apprenticeship period was found not satisfactory and not upto the requirement, he was discharged without placing him on probation in terms of the appointment letter dt. 17-1-1990. The Petitioner was required, among other things, to complete new business of Rs. 15 lakhs during these nine months Field Training in the Apprenticeship period. As against this target, the petitioner was able to secure completed new business of Rs. 10.22 lakhs only in a given period resulting in short fall of new business required to Rs. 4.78 lakhs. The Petitioner also should appoint atleast eight agents during the full training period. He had to procure atleast 10 Jeevan Dhara/Jeevan Akshay Policies. He has to submit promptly a fortnight report of his activities in the field in the proforma supplied and also satisfy his superiors that he had good work habits. Only then he would be considered for being placed on probation at end of the Apprenticeship period. The petitioner's performance was found not satisfactory, he was informed in the letter dated 3-10-90 that he was not seen either by the Branch Manager or Assistant Branch Manager (Sales after 15-9-90) and that he had not promptly submitted the fortnight work reports. He was advised several times to contract the official's atleast once in a week and to report about his plans and performance. He was not informing his where about and he was found not staying at his given Headquarters. He was not promptly and adequately touring the area interested to him. On 7-1-1991 the petitioner was informed that his performance was totally disappointing although he had completed 7 months field training period as Apprentice Development Officer. He was also told he was not taking adequate interest for the completion of the business introduced by him. The number of agents appointed and qualified was far below the target fixed. He was also informed that the respondent might not recommend his case for being placed on probation unless there is a marked improvement in his performance in the 1st fortnight of January, 1991; a decision was taken by the competent authority to discharge the petitioner w.e.f. 24-1-91. Accordingly a telegram was issued on 24-1-91 followed by a letter registered by post on same date. The appeal against discharge made by the petitioner was duly considered by the competent authority and the decision to discharge the petitioner was confirmed as the authority did not find any valid reasons for reversing the decision taken earlier. The case of P. Srinivas referred to by the petitioner is entirely different on facts and is not comparable with that of the petitioner. The discharge of Apprentice or a person on probation does not amount to retrenchment within the meaning of the Section 2(o) of the Act or Section 2(bb) of the Act or 25-F of the Act. The petition is not entitled for the relief reinstatement and back wages as such is not entitled for any relief under this reference.

4. On behalf of the petitioner the workman W W 1 is examined Exs. W 1 to 17 are marked. On behalf of the respondent, MW 1 is examined and Exs. M 1 to M 4 marked.

The petitioner workman got himself examined as W W 1 and he deposed to the averments in his claim statement. The A.O. of the respondent corporation deposed to the averments to the counter. The details of the documents marked on behalf of the petitioner and the respondents are appended to this Award.

5. The point that arises for consideration in this reference are as follows:

- (1) Whether the petitioner K. V. R. C. Reddy, Apprentice Development Officer is a workman under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act?
- (2) Whether the Management of Respondent Corporation is justified in terminating the services of the petitioner K. V. R. C. Reddy on completion of Apprenticeship period?
- (3) To what relief the petitioner is entitled to?

6. This case is before this Tribunal a second time on the remand by the Hon'ble High Court by its orders in W.P. No. 26263/96 which was initiated by the Respondent Insurance Corporation aggrieved by the orders of my learned predecessor.

7. The Hon'ble High Court instead of holding that the petitioner in the I.D. was declared to be not a workman as against the finding given by my learned predecessor to issue No. 1, as it would be a travesty of Justice, in as much as the petitioner in I.D. (second respondent in W.P.) would not have an opportunity to establish that is entitled to be consider as a workman, remanded the matter setting aside the entire order. It is only for the purpose of enabling the petitioner in the I.D. to adduce further evidence or to place other material than "S.K. Verma" case (1984 SC 1462) which was scrutinized in H.R. Adyanthaya Vs. Sandoz (India) Ltd. AIR 1984 SC making the decision of Verma case as per incuriam.

8. My learned predecessor answered the first issue purely on the basis of Verma case and held the petitioner was a workman. The exact words of the Hon'ble High Court in the writ petition as follows:

"Perhaps, the Tribunal did not find it necessary to do so in view of its examination of S.K. Verma's case. If only the judgment of the Constitution Bench in H.R. Adyanthaya's case (supra) is brought to the notice of the Tribunal, perhaps it would have had an occasion to allow or let the parties to lead appropriate evidence in the matter and decide the issues raised on consideration of the material that was brought before it. If the answer furnished by the Tribunal on issue No. 1 is to be set aside by me and hold that the 2nd Respondent is not a workman, it would be a travesty of justice, inasmuch as the second respondent did not have an opportunity to establish that he is entitled to be considered as a workman still, based upon many factors which make him to be treated and considered as a workman. Similarly, if the 2nd Respondent is not to be treated as a workman at all, the Industrial Tribunal cannot usurp the jurisdiction to examine the correctness of the orders passed by the writ petitioner."

9. The basis for the finding given by my learned predecessor being declared incuriam in the light of H.R. Adyanthaya as Verma's case, as it did not refer the previous three decisions namely May and Baker (AIR 1967 SC 678), WIMCO (AIR 1964-SC 472) and Burmah Shell cases (AIR 1971 SC 922), the purpose of remand was for placement of further materials in support of Verma's case. But the petitioner in the I.D. did not bother to adduce evidence nor did he produce any material justifying his status as workman. For that matter he did not bother to appear after the remand nor represented by any advocate. Technically the case was remanded for this purpose instead of setting aside the answer by the Tribunal issue No. 1 enabling the party to show that Adyanthaya case is not applicable to him and that Verma case is alone the law of land, that being not done this Tribunal is not permitted to go beyond the findings given by the Hon'ble High Court and in the above view of the matter I answer the first issue against the workman, that he is not a workman.

10. In the light of the finding given in issue No. 1 no finding is needed to the issue No. 2 and the finding given to the second issue was also set aside by the Hon'ble High Court. Accordingly the issue No. 2 also is deemed to be negated.

11. On the aforesaid reasoning the petition and the I.D. is dismissed and in the circumstances, no order as to costs.

Typed to my dictation and transcribed by him and corrected by me and pronounced in the open Court on this the 30th day of June, 2008.

K. M. NAGABHUSHAN RAO, Chairman

Appendix of Evidence

Witness examined for the Petitioner

W. W. 1 : K.V. Ramachandra Reddy

Witness examined for Respondent.

M. W. 1 : M/V.S.R. Anjaneyulu.

Documents marked for the Petitioner

- Ex. W 1 : Letter of Selection issued to W. W. 1 dated 11-1-90.
- Ex. W 2 : Posting order issued to W. W. 1, dated 21-8-90.
- Ex. W 3 to W 6 : Tour Programmes sheets for 6/90, 7/90, 10/90 & 1/91 of W. W. 1.
- Ex. W 7 to W 8 : Performance Sheets of W. W. 1.
- Ex. W 9 : Termination of services of W. W. 1, dated 24-1-91.
- Ex. W 10 : Performance Sheet.
- Ex. W 11 : Representation made to Zonal Manager, Hyderabad, dated 11-5-91.
- Ex. W 12 : Forwarding letter by the Branch Manager, dated 11-5-91.
- Ex. W 13 : Representation to Assistant Labour Commissioner.
- Ex. W 14 : Xerox copy of the reply by the LIC to Ex. W. 13, dated 6-1-92.
- Ex. W 15 : Reply to Ex. W 14, dated 29-4-92.
- Ex. W 16 : Minutes of Conciliation.
- Ex. W 17 : Failure report.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M 1 : Appointment order of the Petitioner, dated 17-1-90.
- Ex. M 2 : Copy of the letter of the Branch Manager of Respondent Showing the Performance given in the LIC by the Petitioner, dated 3-10-90.
- Ex. M 3 : Xerox copy of the letter issued by the Marketing Manager LIC to the Petitioner, dated 7-1-91.
- Ex. M 4 : Copy of LIC Apprentices Development Office Recruitment Scheme, 1980.

AFTER REMAND

—NIL—

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 2223.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1 चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/212/1998-आईआर (बी-11)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2008

S.O. 2223.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court (No. 1) Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 16-7-2008.

[No. L-12012/212/1998-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM- LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH

Case No I.D. 13/2000

Sh. Surinder Singh,
S/o Sh. Surjit Singh
Village : Jawaharpur,
P. O. Derabassi,
Tehsil Rajpura Patiala

—Applicant

Versus

UCO Bank,
The Zonal Manager,
UCO Bank, Zonal Office S.C.O.
1092-93, Sector 22-B,
Chandigarh-160022

—Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman: None
 For the management: N. K. Zakhmi

AWARD

Passed on 9-7-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-12012/212/98-IR(B-II) dated 28-12-1999 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of Zonal Manager, UCO Bank, Chandigarh and Chief Manager UCO Bank, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Surinder Singh Driver w.e.f. 10-6-97 and not considering him for regularization in accordance with the Bank's policy is just and legal? Whether the action of the management is violative of the provisions of Section 25 H of ID Act? If so, what relief is the disputant entitled to?"

2. No one is present, on behalf of workman, Learned representative of the Management Shri N. K. Zakhmi is present. Since morning this reference has been called number of times. At 10.45 am. it was ordered to be placed before this Tribunal once again at 2pm. It is 2.30 now and on repeated calls no one is present in spite of having of full knowledge of the proceedings of this reference. The reference is as old as referred to this Tribunal in the year 2000. On repeated calls since morning no one is present. accordingly the reference is dismissed in default for non-prosecution. Central Government be informed accordingly File to be consigned.

Chandigarh, 9-7-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 2008

क्र.आ. 2224.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-7-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/109/2006-आईआर(बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th July, 2008

S.O. 2224.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court Chennai, is as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 16-7-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/109/2006-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
 CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 25th June, 2008

Present: K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 13/2007

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (I) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 147), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workman]

BETWEEN

Sri G.R. Samy : 1st Party/Petitioner
 AND

The Dy. General Manager,
 Indian Bank, Head Office
 68, Rajaji Salai
 Chennai-600 001 : 2nd Party/Management

APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner : M/s. K.M. Ramcsh,
 Advocates

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/109/2006, IR (B-II) dated 6-2-2007 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

"Whether the action of the Management of the Indian Bank in awarding the punishment of Compulsory Retirement with superannuation benefits to Sri G. R. Samy is just and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 13/2007 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their Advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations mentioned in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:

The petitioner joined the Respondent Bank in the year 1978 as a Sub-staff. Subsequently, he was promoted as a Clerk/Shroff in the year 1990. He was entrusted with the job of BPO/DD Section. While so, he was issued with a Charge Memo on 24-10-2002 on the allegation that while he was working in the BPO/DD Issue Section, he had removed BPO No. 004639 from the BPO Book kept in the Officer's table without his knowledge and handed it over to one Sri Ravindran, an ex-employee of the Respondent Bank. When the non-availability of BPO was noticed by Section Officer on 19-03-2001 and when he inquired the petitioner about the same, he pleaded ignorance and it was marked as cancelled in the BPO Register. On 02-04-2001, the said BPO No. 004639 purported to be missing was presented through clearing by Service Branch, Canara Bank, Chennai favouring New Lakshmi Saw Mills, Bangalore for an amount of Rs. 3,50,000 with the endorsement on the

reverse "Payee's A/c Credited". But it was found the signature in the BPO was forged and the same was returned. The petitioner was placed under suspension pending enquiry and he challenged the same by filing a Writ Petition in WP No. 21650 of 2002 which was disposed of by the High Court dated 27-08-2002. After that the charges were framed against him and a domestic enquiry was ordered to be conducted against him. In respect of same set of charges, the Respondent Bank preferred a complaint before the Central Crime Branch, Egmore which was registered as Crime No. 232/201 under Sections 379 and 420 IPC and numbered as CC No. 8960/2002 on the file of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore. The Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate delivered the judgement dated 09-02-2004 acquitting the petitioner from the criminal case. While so, the Respondent Bank in the Departmental Enquiry held that the charges framed against the petitioner were proved and the Enquiry Officer heavily placed reliance on the alleged confession statement given by the petitioner before the Police which has not been accepted by the Criminal Court and acquitted the petitioner from the criminal case. The said confession statement was obtained from the petitioner out of coercion and threat, therefore the same should not have been taken on record in the domestic enquiry. As such, the reliance placed on so called confession statement by the Enquiry Officer is illegal and unwarranted and the whole findings rendered by the Enquiry Officer has to be rejected. Further, the Enquiry Officer instead of acting as a impartial person exhibited his personal bias and prejudice against the petitioner. He has acted more as a prosecutor than as an Enquiry Officer, therefore, the enquiry conducted is neither fair nor proper and the same is vitiated. The Disciplinary Authority without independently going into the case has accepted the report of the Enquiry Officer and imposed the punishment of Compulsory Retirement on the petitioner. Therefore, the punishment of Compulsory Retirement imposed by the Disciplinary Authority is illegal, unjustified and is also case of victimization and unfair labour practice. The petitioner had been made a scapegoat for no fault of his. When the Criminal Court has acquitted the petitioner, the findings of the Enquiry Officer that the charges were proved against the petitioner is perverse and bad in law. The findings of the Enquiry Officer is based on presumptions, assumptions, surmises and conjectures and not based on the evidence on legal evidence available on record. The Appellate Authority did not apply his mind in its proper perspective. Now this Tribunal under the ID Act Section-11A is empowered and competent to re-appreciate the entire evidence available on record and come an independent conclusion and, therefore, the petitioner prays this Tribunal to declare that the punishment imposed on him is illegal and unjustified and pass an award directing the Respondent Bank to reinstate him in service with continuity of service with backwages and all other attendant and consequential benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent Bank in its Counter Statement alleged the petitioner was last working as a Clerk in Chintadripet Branch, Chennai. On 19-03-01, when Sri Ravindran, Asstt. Manager was on leave and one Sri K. L. Rajan, Asstt. Manager of Manali branch was

deputed to Chintadripet branch. He was looking after the Bank Pay Orders (BPO/DDs). The BPOs are serially numbered and they are issued continuously on the basis of serial order. When BPO after 4638 was to be issued, Sri Rajan noticed that BPO 4639 was missing and he informed the same to Smt. Padmavathy, Asstt. Branch Manager and when enquired the petitioner about the missing BPO, the petitioner pleaded ignorance. After that it was noted as cancelled in the BPO Register. On 2-4-2001, the above said BPO 4639 for Rs. 3,50,000/- was presented through Canara Bank, Bangalore was received for clearance and it was found to be cancelled and the signatures of the Officers in the BPO were not genuine signatures. The Branch Manager made a complaint to the Addl. Dy. Commissioner of Police, Central Crime Branch, Egmore, Chennai. On 4-4-2001, the Inspector Central Crime Branch-XIII called the Staff and Officers of Chintadripet Branch for interrogation and he has also obtained statement of all the staff members. In his statement, the petitioner confessed that on 07-03-2001, Sri M. Ravindran, Clerk of Triplicane Branch of the Respondent Bank who left the service under Voluntary Retirement Scheme called on him at the Chintadripet branch and told him that as he was standing for election, he needs an unfilled BPO form and if the petitioner could get an unfilled BPO form, he will pay Rs. 5,000. On 10-03-2001 when the Asstt. Manager, Mr. Ranganathan was talking over phone, the petitioner had stolen one BPO form and gave it to Ravindran and collected Rs. 5,000. In the Police investigation, it is revealed that Ravindran gave the BPO to one Nagaraj who in turn gave it to some party for supply of timber from New Sri Lakshmi Saw Mill, Bangalore. Based on the confession made to the Police on 10-4-2001, the petitioner was placed under suspension pending enquiry. In the meantime, the petitioner filed a WP before the Hon'ble High Court on 27-08-2002. After that the Respondent issued Charge Sheet and conducted the enquiry. In the domestic enquiry, the 5th witness of the prosecution viz. Sri Murthy spoke to the confession statement made by the petitioner to the Police to which he was a witness. Similarly, Sri Kannan, the 6th witness also spoke to the confession statement made by the petitioner before the Police and he has also stated that he had signed as a 2nd witness. One Sri R.M. Subramaniam, the 7th witness in the enquiry also confirmed the confession statement made by the petitioner. Relying on the statement given by the witnesses, the Enquiry Officer had come to the conclusion that the petitioner was guilty of the charges and after following the usual procedure, the Disciplinary Authority imposed a punishment of Compulsory Retirement on the petitioner. The punishment awarded to the petitioner is fully justified and valid in law. Though, three witnesses examined in the enquiry had spoken about the confession statement given by the petitioner to the Police, the petitioner did not object to the same nor did he allege that the confession statement was obtained under threat or coercion. The provisions of Section-24, 25 & 26 of the Indian Evidence Act would not apply to the domestic enquiry proceedings, therefore, merely because the Criminal Court acquitted the petitioner without relying on the confession statement, it does not follow that the Enquiry officer should also do the same.

Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. Pints for determination are :

- (1) Whether the action of the Respondent Management in awarding the punishment of Compulsory Retirement with superannuation benefits to the petitioner is just and legal?
- (2) To what relief is the petitioner entitled?

6. The petitioner questions the imposition of punishment by the Respondent Authorities viz. Compulsory Retirement. On the side of the petitioner no oral evidence was adduced but only one document viz. the copy of the judgement in CC No. 8960 of 2003 was filed. On the side of the Respondent also no oral evidence was adduced but the enquiry proceedings was marked as Ex. M1 to Ex. M28. Though, the petitioner has questioned the domestic enquiry as not fair and proper in the Claim Statement, no argument was advanced on the side of the petitioner in the arguments with regard to the domestic enquiry. Therefore, the main point to be decided in this case is whether the imposition of punishment given by the Respondent Authority is just and proper. The learned counsel for the petitioner argued that the Enquiry Officer instead of independently and objectively analyzing the evidence available on record in the light of the infirmities and contradictions emanated from the deposition of different witnesses, he simply brushed aside everything and held the petitioner guilty of the charges basing his reliance on the alleged confession statement given by the petitioner before the Police which has not been accepted by the Criminal Court and acquitted the petitioner; from the criminal case. He further argued in respect of same set of charges the Respondent Bank preferred a complaint before the Central Crime Branch, Egmore which was numbered as CC No. 8960/2002 on the file of Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and after full fledged trial, the Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate delivered the judgement dated 09-02-2004. The copy of the decision is marked as Ex. W1 in which he has acquitted the petitioner from the criminal case. It is his further argument that the Enquiry Officer failed to appreciate that the so-called confession statement was obtained from the petitioner by the Investigating Officer during the course of investigation out of coercion and threat and the so-called statement should not have been taken on record in the domestic enquiry in the absence of the recipient examined as a witness. In this case, the Investigating Officer was not examined as witness in the domestic enquiry. Therefore, the reliance placed on the so-called confession statement by the Enquiry Officer is illegal, unwarranted and for this only reason, the whole findings rendered by the Enquiry Officer has to be rejected outright.

7. But as against this, the Respondent Counsel argued the Criminal Court having regard to the provisions of Sections-25, 26 & 27 of the Indian Evidence Act declined to rely on the confession statement made by the accused to the Police but however such a restriction would not apply for the domestic enquiry. It is well settled the provisions of Sections-24, 25 and 26 of Indian Evidence

Act would not apply to the Domestic Enquiry proceedings, therefore, merely because the Criminal Court acquitted the petitioner without relying on the confession statement, it does not follow that the Enquiry Officer too should do the same and for this he relied on the rulings reported in 1996 10 SCC 659 KULDIPSINGH VS. STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS. In that case, a Head Constable was interrogated during investigation into the murder of a Superintendent of Police, the Head Constable admitting to have links with terrorists and working for them. In that case, the Supreme Court held "such admission/confession, although not admissible in a court of law, if found by the Disciplinary Authority to have been made voluntarily can rightly be acted upon by that authority and the court cannot examine the correctness of such opinion of the Disciplinary Authority". The Supreme Court further held "it is true that a confession or admission, of guilt made by a person accused of an offence before or while in the custody of a Police Officer is not admissible in a Court of Law according to Section-25 and 26 of the Evidence Act but it is equally well settled that these rules of evidence do not apply to departmental enquiries wherein the only test is compliance with the principles of natural justice... not in this sense. If the Appellant's confession is relevant, the fact that it was made to the Police while in the custody of the Police may not be of much consequence for the reason that strict rules of Evidence Act do not apply to Departmental/Disciplinary enquiries... It would be for the Disciplinary Authority to decide whether it is voluntary confession/admission or not. If the Disciplinary Authority comes to the conclusion that the statement was got voluntarily and true, he may well be entitled to act upon the said statement".

8. The next ruling relied on by the learned counsel for the Petitioner is reported in 2006 (3) LLN 104 COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, NEW DELHI VS. NARENDER SINGH. In that case, the Respondent was enrolled as a Constable in the Delhi Police Station. A FIR was lodged against him for commission of an offence under Section-308 read with Section-34 of the Indian Penal Code. An interrogation was made in which he confessed that while he was at CPR Vijay Ghat, he had committed theft of 2 revolvers and pistol and a charge sheet was issued against him for the offence in the Departmental Enquiry. The Enquiry Officer based on the confessional statement imposed a punishment and when the matter came up before the Supreme Court questioning the imposition of punishment, the Supreme Court has held "no question put to the witnesses to show that it was made on coercion and it was not suggested that the said document was a forged or a fabricated one. So far as the evidentiary value of the said confession is concerned, we may notice that Section-25 of the Evidence Act and Section-162 of Code of Criminal Procedure provides for an embargo as regard admissibility of confession in criminal trial. The said provisions have per se no application in a departmental proceeding. Therefore, the Tribunal as also the High Court were therefore not correct in arriving at the finding that the said confession was not admissible even in a departmental proceeding." The Supreme Court further held "if the provisions of Evidence Act are not attracted in a departmental proceedings, a fortiori Sections-25 and 26

shall not apply. Relying on the above two decisions, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that in this case, three witnesses viz. MW5 to MW7 were examined with regard to the confession statement given by the concerned employee. The concerned employee has not disputed the fact that the confession statement was obtained by coercion or undue influence and put any question regarding to them to these witness and, therefore, the allegation made by the employee in this dispute is only an afterthought and the findings given by the Enquiry Officer cannot be questioned by the petitioner on the ground that it is not admissible.

9. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent since the learned counsel for the petitioner questioned the reliance by the Enquiry Officer on the confessional statement given by the concerned employee, I am of the opinion that this Tribunal cannot question the reliance placed by the Enquiry Officer on the confessional statement given by the concerned employee because the Enquiry Officer after careful consideration has come to the conclusion that the confessional statement is a genuine one and he has voluntarily admitted the fact in question. Therefore, I am not inclined to accept that the findings of the Enquiry officer is vitiated, as such, I find this point against the petitioner.

Point No. 2

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the petitioner is entitled?

10. In view of my foregoing findings that the action of the Respondent Management in awarding the punishment of compulsory retirement with superannuation benefits is just and legal, I find the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

11. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th June, 2008)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Petitioner : None

For the II Party/Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	09-02-2004	Judgement in CC No. 8960/2002

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex.M1	24-10-2002	Charge Sheet issued to the Petitioner
Ex.M2	30-10-2002	
	31-10-2002	
	13-11-2002	
	29-11-2002	

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	10-12-2002	Proceedings of enquiry
	13-12-2002	
	06-03-2003	
	21-03-2003	
	19-06-2003	
Ex. M3	March 2001	Attendance Register of Chintadripet Branch for March 2001
Ex. M4	13-11-2000	Office Order dated 13-11-2000 regarding work allocation w.e.f. 16-11-2000
Ex. M5	19-03-2001	B.P.O. Issue Register
Ex. M6	23-03-2001	Bankers Payment Order No. 004639 of Chintadripet Branch favouring "New Sri Lakshmi Vijaya Saw Mill", Bangalore
Ex. M7	02-04-2001	Cheque Return Memo - Cheque No. 004639 for Rs. 3,50,000 returned - fraudulent pay order
Ex. M8	—	FIR No. 232/2002
Ex.M9	06-04-2001	Letter from Senior Manager, Chintadripet Branch to General Manager, Indian Bank, R.O., Chennai
Ex. M10	04-04-2001	Statement of Sajjad Hussain
Ex. M11	05-04-2001	Statement of Ranganathan
Ex. M12	05-04-2001	Statement of S. Kannan
Ex.M13	—	Statement of RM Subramanyan
Ex. M14	05-04-2001	Statement of GR. Samy
Ex. M 15	05-04-2001	Statement of M.K. Murthy
Ex. M16	05-04-2001	Statement of K.N. Rajaram
Ex. M17	—	Statement of Mrs. R. Padmavathy
Ex. M18	14-07-2003	Presenting Officer's written submissions.
Ex. M19	26-09-2003	Petitioner's written submissions
Ex. M20	03-11-2003	Findings of the Enquiry Officer
Ex. M21	26-12-2003	Letter of petitioner to the respondent
Ex. M22	18-05-2004	Notice of respondent issued to the petitioner calling for his explanation proposing punishment of compulsory retirement and fixing personal hearing on 29-05-2004.
Ex. M23	07-07-2004	Proceedings of personal hearing
Ex. M24	08-07-2004	Order confirming the punishment of compulsory retirement from service
Ex. M25	18-08-2004	Appeal of petitioner against the order of Punishment.
Ex. M26	04-12-2004	Reply of respondent advising the petitioner to appear for personal hearing on 23-12-2004
Ex. M27	23-12-2004	Proceedings of personal hearing held on 23-12-2004.
Ex. M28	17-02-2005	Order of the Appellate Authority.